THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
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London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
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DECEMBER, 1801.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1801
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	35	32	35	28,85	snow
28	35	37	28	29,34	fair
29	25	27	32	,00	foggy
30	33	35	35	,02	rain and snow
D. 1	39	37	30	28,93	cloudy
2	34	43	33	29,10	fair
3	32	38	33	,08	fair
4	32	39	42	,62	cloudy
5	50	53	47	28,92	rain
6	46	46	35	29,50	fair
7	32	30	34	,50	fair
8	33	42	48	,27	rain
9	49	50	48	28,72	rain
10	44	46	34	29,46	fair
11	33	39	32	,70	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1801
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	31	37	30	,52	fair
13	28	37	36	,54	fair
14	26	32	28	,59	fair
15	24	37	35	,51	cloudy
16	33	32	28	,30	fair
17	28	32	25	,38	snow at night
18	24	31	26	,67	fair
19	24	31	24	30,01	fair
20	23	32	40	29,92	foggy
21	40	43	40	,70	fair
22	35	39	32	,89	fair
23	40	47	45	,30	stormy
24	44	45	45	,50	cloudy
25	46	47	44	,03	rain
26	45	49	40	,08	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec.	DRURY-LANE.
1.	The Will—The Lying Valet.
2.	Pizarrow—The Anatomist.
3.	The Duenna—Katharine and Petru.
4.	The Revenge—Silv. Dag.—Don Juan.
5.	The Country Girl—Lodoiska
7.	The Duenna—Katharine and Petru.
8.	Artaxerxes—The Anatomist.
9.	Pizarro—Who's the Dupe.
10.	The Point of Honour—The Purse—The Scotch Ghost—The Virg. Unmask.
11.	The Revenge—Don Juan.
12.	Artaxerxes—The Humourist.
14.	King Henry the Fifth—Don Juan.
15.	The Inconstant - High Life Below Sta.
16.	The Rivals—The Childr. in the Wood.
17.	Artaxerxes—Katharine and Petruchio.
18.	Seeing is Believing—The Point of Hon. —The Scotch Ghost—The Son-in-Law
19.	Isabella—The Anatomist.
21.	King Henry the Fifth—Don Juan.
22.	The Beggar's Opera—The Humourist.
23.	Douglas—Of Age To-morrow.
26.	The Tempest—Harlequin-Amulet.
28.	George Barnwell—Don Juan.
29.	K. Richard the Third—Harlequin-Amul.
30.	Jane Shore—Don Juan.
31.	King Henry the Fifth—Harlequin-Amulet.

Dec.	COVENT-GARDEN.
1.	The Duenna—The Child of Nature.
2.	Othello—Love à-la-Mode.
3.	Folly as it Flies—The Review.
4.	Every Man in his Hum.—Paul and Vir.
5.	Artaxerxes—Katharine and Petruchio.
7.	King Richard the Third—Perouse.
8.	The Merch. of Venice—Love à-la-Mo.
9.	*Chains of the Heart; or, The Slave by Choice* —The Ghost.
10.	Artaxerxes—Honest Thieves.
11.	Chains of the Heart—The Intriguing
12.	Ditto—The Prisoner at Large. [Chamb.
14.	Ditto—Perouse.
15.	Artaxerxes—The Review.
16.	Chains of the Heart—The Follies of a
17.	Ditto—The Spoil'd Child. [Day.
18.	Folly as it Flies—Paul and Virginia.
19.	Chains of the Heart—The Review.
21.	Ditto—Perouse.
22.	Inkle and Yarico—Ditto.
23.	Chains of the Heart—The Review.
26.	King Richard the Third—The Jew and the Doctor.
28.	Lovers' Vows—*Harlequin's Almanack; or, The Four Seasons.*
29.	The Stranger—Ditto.
30.	Folly as it Flies—Ditto.
31.	The Duenna—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 24, to Dec. 29, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	1022		Males	1173	
Females	917	1939	Females	1098	2271

Whereof have died under two years old 614

Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.

Peck Loaf 4s.; 3s. 11d.; 3s. 10d.; 4s.; 4s. 1d.

Between					
2 and 5	239	50 and 60	236		
5 and 10	93	60 and 70	173		
10 and 20	67	70 and 80	100		
20 and 30	174	80 and 90	56		
30 and 40	227	90 and 100	11		
40 and 50	279	100 and 101	1		

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE epiſtolary correſpondence of Pope has been long a favourite with the publick; and no apology can be neceſſary for introducing to the light two additional letters. The originals, written to the well-known Humphrey Wanley, are preſerved among Lord Oxford's MSS. now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

"*From Twickenham, this fyrſte of Julie*, 1725.

"Worthy Sir, I ſhall take it as a ſignal mark of your freindly love and kindneſſe unto mee, if you will recommend to my palate from the experienced taſte of yours, goode Mr. Wanley, a douſaine of quartes of goode and wholeſome Port wine, ſuch as yee drinke at the Genoa Armes; for the which I will in honourable ſort be indebted, and well and timelie pay to the owner thereof, your ſaide merchant of wines at the ſaid Genoa Armes. As witneſs this myne hand, which alſo witneſſeth its maſter to be in ſooth and ſincerity of harte, goode Syr, yours ever bounden, A. POPE."

Wanley procured the wine, and received the following letter:

"Worthy Sir,

"I am greatly contented with your kind token of affection; although I meant not in any wiſe to have put you to ſo ſudden a diſcharge of the truſt I repoſed in you, nor to have cauſed you a journey to a diſtant part of the towne; nor to have obliged you to renew an acquaintance with Signior Alberto after an intermiſſion of divers yeares. Signior Alberto may thanke me, not you. I did verily thinke you had ſeen him daily, and do really beg your pardon. Notwithſtanding, the zeal as well as punctuality you have kindly ſhewn herein doth and ought much to oblige me. As an aſſurance whereof, I will again, as you admoniſh, renew your care and trouble when theſe ſame bottles are on the rack, to refill them and me with ſuch wholeſom liquor of the like ſort as to your judgment ſhall ſeem good, I paying the juſt price for the ſame. I deſire very truly to have ſome occaſion of ſerving you, and that you will require it whenever opportunity ſhall offer, being ſincerly, Sir, your very affectionate, faithful ſervant and well-wiſher, A. POPE.

"*Twickenham, July* 31, 1725."

In the firſt letter, that ſcrupuloſity of ſtyle which marked the Elizabethan age is nicely imitated; but the ſecond has an affectation of formality which approaches nearer to the primneſs of a Quaker, and ſeems not to have been ſtudied with ſo much attention as the former. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

ON one of thoſe evenings in laſt July, when, by ſuſpending his humid mantle over the cope of heaven, the Weeping Saint increaſed the gloom of night-fall, I happened to be walking home entirely alone through a wide loneſome foreſt-lane, when I was ſurprized, at one of its abrupt turnings, by the view of a fierce fire, and the ſound of vociferations of ſuch dubious tenor, that I was doubtful whether they proceeded from anger, joy, or terror: however, I ſoon diſcovered that they reſulted from hilarity alone, being nothing but the jargoniſh effuſions of a gang of Gipſies over (in their eſtimation) a moſt voluptuous ſupper, conſiſting of a rotten ſheep, a leaſh of hedgehogs, and a brace of gulls, that had probably died on the neighbouring common in conſequence of eating wild camomile. The *effluvia* of theſe dainties predominated ſtrongly in the evening breeze, and were powerfully blended with the fumes of tobacco,

tobacco, brandy, and onions, three favourite articles of Egyptian luxury. This party could not be otherwiſe than happy in the enjoyment of a feaſt ſo much to their taſte, eſpecially as their feſtivity was heightened by dancing, fidling, and tumbling. Their tents were pitched beneath ſome oaken hedge-row pollards, and about them lay bales of trumpery out of number, together with the implements neceſſary for rat-catching, tinkering, and razor-grinding, the oſtenſible callings of Gipſey-men. Their aſſes and ponies were brouzing greedily on the low thicket-ſtuff and herbage near, and their dogs were ſlumbering on the bundles of ragged baggage. Although I have not the misfortune of being either very nervous or very timid; yet I acknowledge that the ſight of this riff-raff band cauſed me to halt, and conſider with myſelf whether it were beſt to proceed or to recede. The watch I had about me was a valuable one, and I had more money in my purſe than I could afford to loſe in theſe hard times. I was but one unarmed man to 18 ſturdy fellows; and I knew that, notwithſtanding the preſence of their fathers, brothers, and nominal huſbands, I had as much to fear from the covert attacks of the licentious females as from the boiſterous aſſaults of the ferocious males. It ſtruck me how eaſily and ſecurely they might rob, murder, and bury me; and though I never heard of Engliſh Gipſies being ſuſpected of anthropophagy, yet the recollection of the circumſtance occurred to me at that moment, of a numerous gang of Hungarian Gipſies having been executed in the year 1782 for devouring the fleſh of 84 perſons in the ſpace of 21 years. To avoid any encounter with the company I was ſo near, I felt an inclination to turn back; but two objections exiſted to my doing ſo. In that caſe I muſt have walked a circuit of ſix miles through poachy (for the recent heavy rains had made the foreſt very deep) and intricate ways that I was not well acquainted with; and I was forewarned by diſtant thunder that a formidable ſtorm was approaching, an evil I was as much unprepared for as I was for fighting with Gipſies. After ſome farther obſervation, I thought it feaſible to paſs the vagabonds unobſerved. They were too deeply immerſed in noiſy jollity to be likely to hear my ſteps; and the light of their rouſing fire precluded the poſſibility of their ſeeing me, though it enabled me to diſcern them and all their motions very diſtinctly. Between the two hedges that formed the lane was a ſmall unequal brake, covered with holms, fern, and furzes; on one ſide of which ran the cart-tract occupied by the Gipſies, and on the other a rugged path-way along which I thought I could ſkulk unnoticed. I accordingly made the attempt, creeping as quietly as poſſible behind the hollies, till an unlucky furze-ſtump tripped up my heels, the noiſe attending which miſchance rouſed the rat-catching curs, and made them bark. On this a fellow called out churliſhly, "Who the devil is there?" To which unwelcome interrogation I had promptitude enough to reply, in the accent of a countryman, "Only old John Rogers going home from mowing." The improbability of any perſon other than a peaſant being paſſing through ſo loneſome a lane at that time, joined perhaps to the natural indolence of the Gipſey-race, probably ſaved me from any farther moleſtation, and I reached my temporary home, near Lymington, in a ſkin both whole and dry, with watch and money ſafe.

The circumſtance of the Jews having preſerved themſelves, through ſo many ages and in ſo many ſtates a diſtinct people, is not more extraordinary than that of the Gipſies having done the ſame. Like the Jews, the Gipſies appear

to be a dispersed nation; but where the latter originally came from can never now be ascertained with certainty. From their uncommon hardiness one might suppose them descendants of a Northern horde, but their complexion and features seemingly indicate them to be of Eastern origin. A German author has endeavoured to prove them descendants of the sordid Indian cast denominated Sudors, and supposes their ancestors to have migrated from India when Timur Bey ravaged that part of Asia in 1409, which date furnishes him with an argument in favour of his conjecture, as the first appearance of Gipsies in Europe was in 1417; in which year they entered Germany, and probably in great numbers, as before 1428 the German Empire, Hungary, Transilvania, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, and France, were over-run by them. It is likely that from France they crossed into England, but in what precise year I believe does not appear, though it is evident that they were become very numerous and obnoxious here before 1531; because the king (Hen. VIII.) and parliament in that year made a law for expelling them the kingdom, the severity of which was increased by another act concerning them passed in the time of Mary the First, and rendered more arbitrary still by one made in the reign of Elizabeth; some of the pains and penalties of which were very properly repealed a few years back, as they were a disgrace to our statute-book, being totally inconsistent with the general spirit of the English constitution. These unmerciful acts did not, however, entirely effect the end designed; for the Gipsies have to this day maintained their ground here, exercised the same mal-practices they were ever famed for, and invariably adhering to habits peculiar to themselves. No calculation of the number of them in England ever came to my knowledge; but I do not think they have been so numemerous in our Southern counties since they have been so much persecuted in their strong hold in Norwood, where their establishment formerly excited so much curiosity, that, according to Mr. Doddington's Diary,

"On June 28, 1750, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lady Middlesex, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Poreton, Mr. Dodington, and Lady Torrington (lady in waiting) went in private coaches to Norwood forest to see a settlement of Gipsies."

I remember, when I was a child, hearing elderly people say, that a queen of the Gipsies once lay-in, in Norwood, in so much state that people of condition went to see her.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Worcester-sh. Dec.* 16.

NOTHING but a long illness should have prevented the seeming inattention to your valuable correspondents the Southern Faunist, &c. requests (pp. 739, 779.) The Tom-tit, though his bill be short, will make such a thumping on the bee-house, and never quit doing it, unless shot or disturbed, until some bees make their appearance, which is instant death by the glutton, for he will eat them quite fast. When I quit home, in severe frosts, I leave orders to watch that lurking bird at the hive. I am much pleased to find your bees made good work; it was the only failure, except the plumb, we had, in this very fruitful county, for the earth never gave us such an abundance. The plumb is a very unwholesome fruit; but I cannot account for the falling off of our bees, as the season was so very congenial for the little tribe. I often marked the working bees out and in and found they did not return in time, and not half loaded (as at other seasons). It will at all times afford me no small gratification if I can add the least pleasure to the Southern Faunist, and others.

I have

I have subjoined a scale of the house*; and I much approve of your recommendation in making the hives. I hope we shall at this season, have another high gratification from the admirable pen of that very pleasing writer Benevolus (p. 4), especially as he was so very fortunate as to presage peace and plenty to the year 1801.

Yours, &c. FIDALIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

OBSERVING in p. 779, that a Southern Faunist says, that the makers of bee-hives have got into a mode of forming their hives by making them more flat at top, I wish that either he, or your other correspondent, Fidelis, would have the goodness to inform me, whether they have either of them tried the flat-topped barred hive, recommended in a book intituled "the New Bee-Master." If they have not, I would advise a trial, as thereby is prevented the cruel necessity of being obliged to have recourse to brimstone in order to come at their honey, which is, by this method obtained in a larger quantity, and of a far superior quality from its not being so long exposed to the heat of the bees.

This being a favourable year for the production of the Lycoperdon, or great puff-ball, I have laid in a large stock, for the purpose of stupifying the swarm in order to return it peaceably to its former hive, this I thought necessary as in some years I have not been able to get a supply of it.

I also wish to know whether either of the above-named gentlemen have ever set their bees in a situation not exposed to the sun in Winter; if they have not, let them now so place some of their hives, having previously weighed them, and compare the loss of weight in the spring with that of those which have been exposed to the sun's rays all the winter.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

WITH pleasure I have read the letter of the ingenious patriot Sir Herbert Croft, together with his epitaph on the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, which is worthy the appropriated first page of your Monthly Repository. Nevertheless, were it possible to contain still greater merit, I hope never to see it "used," nor any other, even if the collected efforts of every classic genius could be united in the formation. I have long indulged a hope of seeing announced, that on the marble mural monument, under the invincible standard, will be transcribed the following sympathizing narrative from the dispatches of Sir John Hely Hutchinson, now Baron Alexandria.

"We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently-to-be-lamented commander in chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in action on the 21st, and died on the 28th of March, 1801. He was wounded early; but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, *we* might be excused for lamenting him; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

Not the resplendent and refulgent coincidence of united talents can form any thing more truly sublime, energetic, descriptive, or congenial to an Englishman, than the foregoing account, written at the time, and on the spot, whilst all

* Bee-house, 7¼ feet long by 6 feet high; circular arches, 18 inches broad by 16½ inches high.

all the affections and feelings were warm with the event. Not the Greek epigram of Byzantine Antiphilus * to the memory of Agricola, nor the more tender lamentations of Tacitus on the same great man, are more truly pathetic than those words of the surviving commander of Egypt Should any other epitaph be adopted, it will fall, like unto a masterly copy of an incomparable original.

A Friend to Originality.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 16.

At the present day, when anecdotes are infinitely multiplied, and public characters secured from oblivion by characteristic memoirs even prior to death, it might seem strange, that, of many distinguished persons within a century or two, very few circumstances of their lives have been recorded. Of the great father of Physic, Hippocrates, although commemorated by the pen of a Thucydides; and of epic poetry, Homer; it is less surprizing, that even the birth-places may be doubted, as the art of printing, the only invention calculated to immortalize man, was then unknown. But the same difficulty did not exist at the period of the English Hippocrates, Sydenham; the anecdotes of whom are remarkably scanty and trivial. Great luminaries, indeed, have appeared in most ages, whose brilliancy has so far outshone contemporary satellites, that no adequate powers have existed at the precise times, capable of transmitting their brightness to future ages. So Shakspeare stood a stately and superb pillar in a solitary waste; and Sydenham, although contemporary with a Cox, Paman, Cole, Short, Goodall, Brady, and a Gamon, still appears, like the great pyramid of Egypt above the circumjacent ones, scattered over the desert of medical science.

His biography scarcely enlarges beyond the information, that he was a soldier; that he told Sir Richard Blackmore, who enquired of him the best books to study in order to acquire medical knowledge, to peruse Don Quixote (probably a *jeu d' esprit* suited to the versatile character of the poetical knight); that he pursued some short studies; and that he died a martyr to the gout. Dr. Wallis, in his life of Sydenham, has added, indeed, some useful illustrations; but the chasm is great, and much to be lamented, of anecdote, respecting our great medical luminary. This may afford an apology for having exhibited the very curious relation, which you have given in p. 684, on the authority of a MS. which has been in the family possession of Dr. Sherson for nearly half a century; and written on the inside cover and first leaf, "Thomæ Sydenham, M. D. Methodus curandi Febres propriis Observationibus superstructa. Edit. Secunda. Lond. 1668." 12mo. The Doctor has obligingly requested me to place this manuscript and volume in the valuable library of the Medical Society of London, of which he was one of its earliest members. J. C. Lettsom.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 25.

The reputation of Dr. Wallis as a Mathematician has been so long established, that no anecdotes, it is probable, brought forward at the present day, can raise it. Yet I doubt not but many of your readers will peruse the following *memoranda* with considerable pleasure. They are transcribed from original letters, in the Doctor's own hand, to Smith, the editor of Bede; and are now preserved among the latter's MS papers in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Yours, &c. E.

"December 22, 1669. In the dark night, in bed (without pen, ink, paper, or any thing equivalent), I did, by memory, extract the square root of 3,00000,00000,00000,00000,00000, 00000,00000,00000; which I found to be 1,73205,08075,68877,29353, *sere*, and did the next day commit to writing."

Feb.

* In his Anthologia, Lib. I. Tit. 37.

Feb. 18, 1670, *ſtilo Angliæ*, Johannes Georgius Peiſhover (Regiomontanus Boruſſus) giving me a viſit, and deſiring an example of the like (when I had then for a long time been afflicted with a quartan ague), I did that night propoſe to myſelf (in bed, by dark, without other help than my memory) a number of fifty-three places, 2,4681, 3579,1012,1411,1315,1618,2017,1921, 2224,2628,8023,2127,2931, of which I ſo extracted the ſquare root of 27 places, viz. 157,1080,1687,1482,8058, 1715,2171, *proxime*; which numbers (the one and the other) I did not commit to paper till he gave me another viſit, March 11th following, when I did from my memory dictate them to him, who then wrote them from my mouth, and took them with him to examine. Yours, JOHN WALLIS.

"*Oxford, Feb.* 16, 1680-1."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

YOUR correſpondent Secundor, p. 811, is quite right in his aſſertion, that there is no law ſpecifying what Pſalms are to be ſung in churches: it is left at the diſcretion of the miniſters of the reſpective pariſhes, who are therefore anſwerable for their neglect in leaving their congregations at the mercy of, perhaps, the greateſt fool, or the moſt worthleſs character in the pariſh, to tell them in what words they ſhall ſing the praiſes of God; while ſome of the higher orders of the clergy are exerting themſelves with all their might to perſuade the people to *ſtand up* while they ſing: ſurely they had better take a little more pains to ſee that they were provided with ſomething better worth ſinging. I entirely agree with your correſpondent as to the wretchedneſs of Sternhold and Hopkins; and, howſoever they may be admired for their *naïvete* and ſimplicity by any of your antiquarian friends, in their preſent ſtate they have not that to recommend them; for it will be abundantly manifeſt to any one, who will take the trouble to compare the preſent with any of the early editions of Sternhold and Hopkins's Pſalms, in what a number of inſtances the pruning knife has been applied to them, and they have been, in the opinion of the doers, "repaired and beautified." This I fancy has not been the caſe with the Scots verſion of the Pſalms, which contains words utterly unintelligible at preſent, even in Scotland, and which I really think ſcarce "equal to Sternhold and Hopkins." But I am ſurprized that your correſpondent ſhould ſay, that "the new verſion has no ſanction whatever:" two copies now lie before me, which have, before the title page, an order of Council at Kenſington Dec. 3, 1696, ſigned W. Bridgman, reciting that, "Upon the humble petition of Nicolas Brady and Nahum Tate, his Majeſty is pleaſed to order in Council, that the ſaid new verſion of the Pſalms in Engliſh metre be, and the ſame is hereby, allowed and permitted to be uſed in all *(ſuch)* churches, chapels, and congregations, as ſhall think fit to receive the ſame." Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 24.

HAVE the goodneſs to inform J. B. p. 905, with the utmoſt deference and politeſſe, that the word "ſtrewed" about Wardour caſtle ſhews as well the ſpirit in which he made his remarks on that place, as if he had written 50 pages; and that it was not enough reſpectful to the amiable character of the noble owner. If, on re-peruſing the next paragraph which he quotes, he be not conſcious of the "flippancy" and impropriety of the thought and expreſſion which fills it, I am moſt ſincerely ſorry for it.

Did Mr. John Hunter, p. 906, advert to the ſtate of Animals before the Fall, or even go beyond the Flood?

I agree with the Rev Mr. Warner, p. 919, that "the utility of the Cow-pox is now as univerſally acknowledged, as it has been undeniably demonſtrated?" What was its origin? CORNUBIUS.

Mr.

Fig.1. DITTON HALL, near CAMBRIDGE.

Fig.3.

Fig.4.

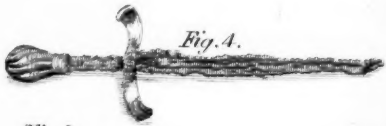


Fig.5.

ΨXPR.XR.ΨΠſ.ſR XIYX.

Fig.2. GRANTCHESTER Church, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Aug.* 23.

I SEND you incloſed a ſketch of Ditton hall, an old manſion near Cambridge. It is ſituated on the banks of the Cam, in the village from which it derives its name, and appears to have been ſome years back in a branch of the noble houſe of Villiers, the chief repreſentatives of which, at the preſent day, are Villiers Earl Grandiſon in Ireland, and Villiers earl of Jerſey. The preſent proprietor is Mr. Panton. I regret that I cannot ſend you an account of its founder and its ſeveral poſſeſſors; but, I doubt not, ſome of your correſpondents will be able to ſupply farther anecdotes. A hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire appears to be much wanted, to collect and preſerve anecdotes of families and antient building haſtening faſt to oblivion. In the mean time, I hope I ſhall be the means of exciting your friends in this county to ſend you accounts of Antiquities, public buildings, &c. which, when inſerted in your pages, would be an authentic ſource of information to the future hiſtorian. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

GRANTCHESTER (*fig.* 2.) is a village about two miles from Cambridge, and is ſaid to have been an antient city. I have incloſed a ſketch of the church, if you think it worth a place in your amuſing Miſcellany. At the two upper corners of the Weſt doorway are two ſhields, on one of which is the arms of the ſee of Ely. Probably ſome of your correſpondents can explain the other. R. G. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmſthorpe, Nov.* 4.

I SEND you (*fig.* 3) a drawing of a ſnake-ſtone, or foſſil *cornu Ammonis*. Perhaps ſome of your curious readers, who are fond of Natural Hiſtory, and the wonders of the foſſil kingdom, may elucidate this curious little foſſil, which is quite perfect. The whole has the appearance of metal. This beautiful foſſil was found 11 yards deep in a bed of blue clay, in making a well at Stapleton, near this place. There were ſome others leſs curious. A remarkable ſtrong ſpring of water was found under them. This kind of foſſil is not common in ſtrata or beds of clay.

The old dagger (*fig.* 4) was found by under-turf-draining, in a bog near the ſite where the village of Elmſthorpe once ſtood. The knob at the end of the hilt and guard are braſs. The blade is very much damaged by the iron hand of Time. I might venture to ſay, this weapon, perhaps, was loſt by Richard's army, in his grand career from Leiceſter to *Elmſthorpe*, and may in ſome meaſure elucidate the Battle of Boſworth-field.

Yours, &c. RICHARD FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

I SEND you (*fig.* 5.) a copy of an inſcription at Oriel college, Oxon, which was the motto of Dr. Robinſon, biſhop of London, and is now to be ſeen at Fulham under his arms. He built the buildings at Oriel, where this inſcription is, which is thus tranſlated: *Omnino homo pulveris incrementum.*

The Rev. Mr. Rand, rector of Leverington, in the Iſle of Ely, near Wiſbach, had, in 1741, the chapel of St. Mary in the Sea, which is annexed to the rectory of Newton in the ſaid county. I have the impreſſion of a ſeal, SIGILLUM CAPELLAE BEATAE MARIAE IN MARE; which, I take it, hath belonged formerly to the ſaid chapel. This was, in 1741, in the poſſeſſion of Wm Buſby, eſq. of Stoughton, near Leiceſter; who was admitted F. S. A. Feb. 12, 1741, and died June 2, 1742. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Ireland, Nov.* 14.

Διά τι σὺ μὲν πολλῆς εἰσῖνος δὲ πένεται; ὁ πάντως ἵνα σὺ χρησίμος καὶ πάσης οἰκονομίας μισθὸν ἀποδίξῃ πάντως· τοῖς μεγάλοις ἆθλος τῆς ὑπομονῆς τιμηθῆ. BASIL M.

Πλεῖστον κ᾽ πενίαν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις διένειμεν Ὁ τῶν ὅλων Δημιουργός τε κ᾽ Πρύτανις· ἐκ ἀδίκου ψήφου χρησάμενος· ἀλλ᾽ ἀφορμὴν ὠφελείας τοῖς πολλοῖς παρέχων τῶν πενήτων τὴν ἴνδειαν. THEOD. Epiſ. XXIII.

"Great men ſhould not take themſelves for another ſort of creatures or another ſort of men than their poor neighbours; that the world is theirs, and all things are for them; that they may do what they pleaſe; that they are exempted from laws which oblige others; *for in moral and ſpiritual accounts they are upon a level with others.*" BARROW.

I PROFESS myſelf a ſincere admirer of your valuable miſcellany. In theſe days "*of trouble and of rebuke, and*

and of blaſphemy," with noble and pious magnanimity you ſtand forward, a guardian of our domeſtic peace, a defender of our free and happy conſtitution, an advocate of our "pure and undefiled religion." Whilſt, through the medium of other publications, the ſpurious philanthropy of revolutioniſts and infidels ſpirits up the people to what is falſely denominated *free enquiry*, deludes them with Utopian dreams of perfect equality, and under the hateful names of prejudice and bigotry, decries the worſhip of our Saviour and our God; in your pages an illuſtrious phalanx, *real* friends of humanity, at once vindicate the cauſe of rational liberty, and detect the ſophiſtry of licentious innovation; cheriſh the holy ſyſtem of Chriſtianity, that venerable tree*, under whoſe ſhadow the inhabitants of the earth are provided with a ſecure abode, and at the ſame time lop off the unſound doctrines, the unfruitful and pernicious branches engrafted by *Enthuſiaſm* and *Superſtition*.

This general acknowledgement of your merits is a tribute which I gladly pay to truth: a regard for truth, however, compels me to obſerve, that you ſometimes admit frivolities unworthy of the character which your publication has ſo long maintained, and ſometimes diſſeminate opinions, in my apprehenſion, not thoroughly conſiſtent with the dictates either of humanity or of ſound policy. Of theſe blemiſhes the former may, perhaps, be well accounted for by the neceſſity of providing mental food for various taſtes; the latter, I am not willing to attribute either to want of feeling or to want of judgment; and, perhaps, when it is conſidered that your columns are ever open to proper and temperate diſcuſſion, the admiſſion of opinions queſtionable in their practical tendency ſhould not be condemned. From the inſertion of error truth may be eſtabliſhed. Mathematicians not unfrequently aſſume, as the baſis of their demonſtration, the falſe poſition which it is their object to overthrow.

Diſmiſſing the conſideration of thoſe frivolities, which, if they promote no good end, have at leaſt the negative recommendation of being harmleſs, I proceed to the ſubject of erroneous opinions, and ſhall, for the preſent, confine myſelf to *one*, maintained (pp. 491, 896, by your correſpondent A Southern Fauniſt. In controverting the arguments of this gentleman, I am far from intending him the ſlighteſt diſreſpect: I am willing to ſuppoſe him anxious for the happineſs and well-being of the Engliſh peaſantry; and I truſt he will attribute this letter to my anxiety for the welfare not merely of my native Ireland, but of the whole United kingdom; may I not add, for the intereſts of humanity and religion?

The Southern Fauniſt oppoſes a diffuſion of the firſt rudiments of education amongſt our poorer brethren. As far as I can collect from his two letters, the following are his principal grounds of argument: 1. Young ſcholars eagerly learn the obſcene ſongs hawked by ballad-ſingers. 2. When more advanced in life, they become ſubſcribers to circulating libraries; whence they procure moral and political poiſon. 3. Writing miſapplied to the purpoſes of improper correſpondences and forgery. 4. Literary attainments, even in the loweſt degree, occaſion pride, idleneſs, diſcontent, and a contempt for agricultural and menial purſuits. 5. Comparative induſtry and happineſs of the poor when uneducated. 6. The miſchiefs occaſioned by the diſſemination of Thomas Paine's work. *(Which of them?)*

To theſe arguments I would offer this general reply; that they are founded on the abuſes which grow out of a defective knowledge. If ill effects have been perceived to flow from inſtructing the poorer claſſes, they muſt have flowed from inſtruction of an improper kind; from unqualified, immoral, irreligious teachers; from a want of catechetical inſtruction in the truths and duties of the Chriſtian religion; from a neglect of ſuperintendance in the clergy and reſident gentry, from the general uſe of books immoral in their tendency, calculated to inflame the paſſions, to inſpire a love of wild and lawleſs adventure, and to inculcate principles ſubverſive of virtue and religion. Need I remind your correſpondent, that to argue from abuſes is to argue illogically and unfairly; that by this mode of reaſoning Chriſtianity might be cried down for the perſecutions of bigotry; and the uſe of fire exploded, becauſe it has ſometimes occaſioned conflagration? I will grant, that from *erroneous, irreligious*

* Mark iv. 30—32.

gious education, enormous evils do proceed; the removal of thoſe evils is a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed for. But how is it to be effected? I am firmly perſuaded not by an attempt to perpetuate ignorance. Amongſt the very loweſt of the people a wiſh for inſtruction undoubtedly prevails. Thoſe of them who have not themſelves received any education are anxious to beſtow it on their children; their anxiety they will gratify, and wherever good ſchools are not provided for them, they will avail themſelves of bad ones, which are every where obvious and obtruſive. An enlightened policy, then, ſhould diſpoſe the friends of order and religion to meet the evil at its ſource; to found good ſchool-houſes, and encourage reputable teachers, whether they be laity or clergy; to viſit the ſeminaries of humble education; to take immoral and indecent books from the hands of children, and in their room to ſubſtitute the New Teſtament, or the admirable tracts of Mrs. Hannah More, which unite amuſement with religion, and give the mind an early bias in favour of that piety whoſe "ways are ways of pleaſantneſs, and all whoſe paths are peace;" and, above all, the children ſhould be diligently and affectionately inſtructed in the leading principles of our holy religion; *not taught them by rote*, but judiciouſly enabled to *comprehend* and to *feel* them.

Such are the weapons which I would oppoſe to the "increaſing idleneſs and immorality of the poor;" ſuch the antidotes with which I would expel the widely-circulated poiſon of vicious, diſaffected, irreligious principles.

In addition to this general reply, I would offer a few hints and obſervations, referring to each head of the Fauniſt's argument. 1. Much may be, much has been, effected by making it the *intereſt* of hawkers and ballad-mongers to diſpoſe of tracts, not only entertaining, but eminently uſeful. The unparalleled ſale of Hannah More's publications, in this very mode, fully juſtifies this opinion. Any objection, ariſing from want of a ſufficient variety of tracts, may be obviated by an aſſertion eaſy of proof, that there are numbers in England able and willing to compoſe ſimilar works. 2. Perhaps the eſtabliſhment of a licence for circulating libraries, and a controul over them placed in the hands of the magiſtracy and clergy, might be attended with effects extenſively beneficial. 3. The miſapplication of ſkill in writing, I conſider ſufficiently obviated by an early inſtitution in the principles of piety. 4. I would cite the example of Scotland, where a ſingular attention is paid to the education of the poor, and where *induſtry*, good order, and religious principle, eminently prevail; where, after a day of ſevere labour, the Bible is introduced at night, the relaxation and the comfort of each happy family. 5. In order to derive any ſupport from this argument, the advocates of mental darkneſs muſt prove, that at preſent the leaſt informed are the moſt induſtrious, and the moſt contented. So far as my experience has extended, the reverſe has been, generally ſpeaking, the caſe. Ireland, I am grieved to ſay, is the moſt ignorant part of the Britiſh empire. Surely the Southern Fauniſt will not aſſert that ſhe is the moſt induſtrious; and late unhappy events have proved, that ſhe is not the moſt contented. But of Ireland, there is a part where education has been diffuſed with tolerable liberality: I mean the North. There flouriſhes our ſtaple manufactory, in which we are able to outſel the reſt of Europe; and there, I ſpeak from experience, exiſts a degree of happineſs, civilization, and good order, unknown in Leinſter, Munſter, or Connaught. 6. On the miſchiefs reſulting from the diſſemination of Thomas Paine's work, I would ſpeak a little more at large. As it is not ſpecified whether "*The Rights of Man*" or "*The Age of Reaſon*" be alluded to, I ſhall take them both into account; or, to give the objection the greateſt poſſible force, I ſhall thus generalize the objector's words; "*if reading had not been rendered ſo general by Sunday ſchools, the baleful influence of democratical and deiſtical works could not have been ſo extenſive.*" This poſition I deny. Thoſe who cannot read can hear; can hear, without ſufficient knowledge to detect falſehood, or diſentangle miſrepreſentation. It is an acknowledged fact, that in moſt parts of Europe the enemies of God and man employed active and artful enemies, who worked in diſguiſe, and ſpread their doctrines in darkneſs and ſecreſy. Thoſe enemies would rather have to deal with the ignorant than with

with the enlightened. In a country generally uneducated they could eaſily procure as an aſſiſtant in each village ſome petty demagogue, whoſe profligacy, avarice, and pride, would fit him for a miniſter of treaſon and infidelity. The illiterate mob would look up with wonder and implicit belief to the man who could read, and through this polluted channel would derive all their information and principles. In ſuch circumſtances what could be done to undeceive the people? Would you *publiſh* the truth, in this way inculcating loyalty and religion? *It could not teach them, for they could not read.* Every avenue to their hearts and underſtandings would be cloſed; the noxious few would retain their ſight, and lead the blind multitude into thorny paths and frightful pitfalls. No; the true policy is, to let the people ſee the light, the pure light of the Goſpel. Educate them piouſly, and let them *read* the Bible.

On the moſt favourable calculation, the Scriptures are not heard in a country church during above fifty-two hours in the year, nor commented on by the clergyman during half that time. And will any one ſay, that about three days Scriptural inſtruction is ſufficient to guide a weak, frail, and ignorant being, during three hundred and ſixty five? "*But I do not think,*" ſays your correſpondent, "*that the dictations of holy writ make ſo much impreſſion on ordinary beings, or can be ſo well underſtood by them when peruſed by themſelves, as when promulgated by a clergyman in a church; and I am of opinion, that familiarity ſinks the conſequence of the Bible as well as of every thing elſe, beſides the danger that there is of many paſſages in it being vilely or ridiculouſly miſconſtrued, eſpecially by youth.*" Language ſuch as this, I cannot read without indignation. From fact and experience I could amply expoſe its fallacy: but I rather reply to it in the unanſwerable words of Scripture, dictated by the ſpirit of God himſelf. "Thou ſhalt teach them to thy children; and ſhalt talk of them, when thou ſitteſt in thine houſe, and when thou walkeſt by the way, and when thou lieſt down, and when thou riſeſt up." Deut. vi. 7. "This book of the law ſhall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou ſhalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayeſt obſerve to do according to all that is written therein." Joſh. i. 8. "His delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." Pſ. i. 2. "Wherewith ſhall *a young man* cleanſe his way? By taking heed thereto *according to thy word.*" "Search the Scriptures." John v. 39. "*From a child thou haſt known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wiſe unto Salvation.*" 2 Tim. iii. 15. Theſe laſt were the words of Saint Paul to Timothy, "*his own ſon in the Faith.*" Did this holy man's early acquaintance and familiarity with the Bible ſink its conſequence in his eſtimation? Or did not every ſubſequent peruſal more firmly convince him, that "*All Scripture is given by inſpiration of God, and is profitable, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for inſtruction in righteouſneſs*; THAT THE MAN OF GOD MAY BE PERFECT, THOROUGHLY FURNISHED UNTO ALL GOOD WORKS!"

It is the decided belief of my underſtanding, the inmoſt feeling of my heart, that to the poor man, early, humbly, and rightly educated, the Bible will afford continual delight and conſolation: "*When he goeth it ſhall lead him, when he ſleepeth it ſhall keep him, when he awaketh it ſhall talk with him*:" thus acting as his guide, his guard, and pleaſant companion. In the hours of labour, a recollection of its ſublime and affecting paſſages will cheriſh and invigorate him amidſt the toils of honeſt induſtry; in his moments of leiſure, he will repair to it as a friend and inſtructor; and when compoſing himſelf to reſt, he will exclaim from its comfortable page, "I will both lay me down in peace and ſleep, for thou, LORD, only, makeſt me dwell in ſafety!"

The Fauniſt, ſpeaking of the happy days of ignorance, ſays (p. 491), "the evil propenſities of nature were kept under by *continued* employment, and *the awe they ſtood in of their ſuperiors.* This is the way of life that ſhould be encouraged among the poor, *and the only one that could make them comfortable.*" This "*way of life*" the Iſraelites experienced in the land of Egypt. "The Egyptians made the children of Iſrael to ſerve with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar and in brick, and in all manner of ſervice in the field: all their ſervice wherewith they made them ſerve was with rigour."

Ex.

Ex. i. 13, 14. Here was *continued employment*, and here was *awe of ſuperiors*: but I do not find that they made the Iſraelites *comfortable*. Seriouſly, Mr. Urban, I conceive that the only principles which can make the people comfortable, are religion, and a *love* of their ſuperiors. The obedience and good conduct, which proceed ſimply from neceſſity and fear, are ſervile and conſtrained; thoſe which originate in piety and love are liberal and exalted: they are the ſervices of the heart. Fear only waits for an opportunity to burſt the ſhackles of authority. Love thinks it never can be ſufficiently zealous in the cauſe of a benefactor, never feels ſo happy as when returning a benefit. Let then the rich unite themſelves to the poor by the ligaments of affection and religion; let them pioufly promote the cauſe of virtuous education; let them not be deterred by unſeaſonable, unfounded fears. A revolution, it is true, ſeems to have taken place in the human mind; a tremendous revolution: but have its effects been confined to Great Britain? No; it has convulſed the reſt of Europe; ſhe remains unſhaken by the ſhock. Any partial deterioration of morals in her people muſt be attributed to cauſes far different from the eſtabliſhment of Sunday ſchools; to the arts and machinations of a pernicious and falſe philoſophy engendered of late years in the ſchools of Voltaire, D'Alembert, Weiſhaupt, and the Illuminati; to the increaſed luxury and diſſipation of the higher orders amongſt ourſelves, which, deſcending through every order of the community, have unhappily infected the habits and manners even of our peaſantry; to the amazing increaſe of manufactories, which, in too many inſtances, have been hot-beds of vice, and nurſeries of profaneneſs, and which, on a temporary ſtagnation occaſioned by the war, ſent forth the vicious and debauched of both ſexes to range at large, and, wherever they went, to ſpread their profligacy and contempt of the Supreme Being. To cauſes ſuch as theſe, are the increaſed idleneſs and immorality of the poor to be traced. But, God be thanked! there is ſtill a fund of good ſenſe, and virtue, and religion, in the nation. To it, under Providence, we are indebted for our preſent proſperous condition, after a moſt grievous but neceſſary war, undertaken for the maintenance of every principle dear to the hearts of true Britiſh ſubjects; and to it, under the ſame Providence, we may look forward for a reſtoration of general good order and induſtry amongſt our people. In the mean time, I entertain a firm perſuaſion, that, whatever cauſes may have partially injured the moral character of our poor, the pious and regular education diffuſed throughout much of the realm, by the noble foundations for charitable inſtruction, has in no ſmall degree contributed to maintain us free and happy; free from revolutionary deſpotiſm; happy in the enjoyment of our laws and our religion. Proceed, then, ye diſpenſers of light to the dark, benighted mind—proceed in the hallowed work of education. You will receive a rich reward in faithful ſervants and induſtrious tenants, in improved civilization, in the love of your inferiors, and, moſt of all, in the approbation of your GOD!

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XVIII.

THE next campaign in the Houſe of Commons commenced with a warm attack on the miniſtry for retaining in Britiſh pay the Hanoverian auxiliaries; the impolicy of which was ſo magnified by the inflammatory ſpeeches of the oppoſition, together with the uſual expences of the war, and the miſery and diſtreſs which they ſaid threatened the nation, that the diſcontents among the people became extremely clamorous. They ſaid, that the groſſeſt partiality had been ſhewn to the auxiliaries; that the councils of their commanders had been reſorted to and obſerved, to the rejection of the advice of our own ſuperior officers, though the mercenaries had been of little or no ſervice during the campaign. This, manifeſtly, was the effect of ſpleen and pique, as the charge had little or no foundation in truth, rather than from a patriotic deſire of leſſening the burdens of the people and ſupporting the real honour of the nation. Though the ſame clamour was raiſed, and the ſame objections ſtarted, in the Houſe of Lords, yet the miniſtry carried every meaſure they propoſed during the ſeſſion; though many of them were warmly conteſted. But, before its cloſe, the attention of both parties

was

was attracted to an object of considerable moment; nothing less than an actual design of invading these kingdoms by the Pretender, aided by the assistance of France. Large preparations had been made; Prince Charles had arrived at Paris *incognito*; the troops were embarked; a fleet of twenty ships of war sailed up the British channel as far at Dungeness; but Sir John Norris, having collected a superior fleet in the Downs, sailed to meet the French admiral, who, after a consultation of his officers, thought it most prudent to seek his safety in flight; and a strong gale of wind coming on from the N.E. favoured his design, and carried him hastily back to the port from whence he sailed. The same gale, though it accelerated his escape, destroyed a great number of their transports, and thereby entirely frustrated their design of invading England.

The ministry, during this appearance of invasion, were by no means inattentive to the safety of the nation; but resorted to every means of defence, to be prepared for the worst. The Kentish militia were embodied; the Dutch auxiliaries, engaged by treaty to be furnished to this nation on such an emergency, were demanded: the Habeas Corpus was suspended; and several of the supposed principal abettors of the Pretender's cause were apprehended.

Soon after this occurrence, intelligence arrived of an action, which had happened in the Mediterranean, between the fleets of France and Spain, and that of England under the command of Admiral Matthews, on the 11th of February. Though the Admiral attacked them with the greatest bravery, and himself silenced the Spanish admiral, and his example was followed by Admiral Rowley, and a few captains of their divisions; yet Admiral Lestock, with the whole of his division, kept astern, and took no share in the action. As the enemy wished to avoid an engagement, it was impossible to attack them in regular order; and, as they were fast approaching the Straights mouth, Admiral Matthews was fearful that, if he waited for Admiral Lestock, they would escape altogether, therefore imprudently gave his fleet both the signals for the line of battle and for engaging at the same time. But the combined fleets out-sailing the British, it was not till the 14th that an opportunity offered of engaging them again; and then, though Lestock's division was well up with the enemy, Admiral Matthews gave the signal to leave off chasing, and returned to Port Mahon to refit. It certainly is matter of astonishment and peculiar regret, that men in public situations, entrusted with the honour, and in some degree with the safety of a nation, should, merely for the satisfaction of gratifying their private pique and animosity, hazard their credit, the public good, and even their lives, to be revenged of each other. In consequence of this great delinquency, Admiral Matthews, Lestock, and several of their captains, were brought to a court martial; and, to the disappointment of every informed mind, Lestock was honourably acquitted, several of the captains cashiered, and Admiral Matthews, though he had manifested the greatest heroism in the engagement, whilst Lestock kept aloof, narrowly escaped death, and was declared incapable of ever serving in his Majesty's navy!

Though the powers at war on the Continent appeared at the end of the last campaign to be almost tired of the contest, and the Emperor had made the fairest offers of coalescing with the maritime powers; yet the Queen of Hungary continued averse to the proposals; not wishing to relinquish her conquests, and trusting too much in her resources, especially in her alliances, she rejected all the arguments of the King of Great Britain; and the failure, whether justly or unjustly, of the negotiation was attributed to the opposition of the British ministry. The offers of the Emperor being thus rejected, and the appearance of his being devoted to his numerous enemies, stimulated Prussia, Sweden, and the Elector Palatine, to unite in the defence of his territories; and to invite several other of the Continental powers to join with them in the confederacy. To heighten the disappointment of Britain, the King of France declared war against the Queen of Hungary, and assembled one of the most powerful armies in the Netherlands which that monarch had yet brought into the field, under the command of the renowned mareschal Count de Saxe. The allied army did not exceed 70,000 men; and, being forced to act on the defensive,

defenſive, poſted themſelves on the Schelde, whilſt the French army took poſſeſſion of Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Fort Knocke. The French monarch, who had joined his grand army, and ſtationed conſiderable forces under the command of Seckendorf and Coigny in Alſace, was under no concern for his hereditary domains, and was reſolved to purſue his conqueſts in the Netherlands with the greateſt avidity; but prince Charles of Lorraine, having paſſed the Rhine, and obliged the French generals to retire, ſoon made himſelf maſter of Saverne and Hagenau, and laid the country of Lower Alſace under contribution. Theſe occurrences obliged Louis to detach a conſiderable force from his grand army, ſo that it was then not ſuperior to that of the allies; and, intending to command them in perſon, ſet out for Alſace; but, falling ill on the road, it was with the greateſt difficulty that his life was preſerved. The allies, finding themſelves able to cope with the French, paſſed the Schelde, and advanced towards Helchin, where the enemy was poſted to ſuch advantage, that the confederates, deſpairing of ſucceſs in an attack, marched to the plains of Liſle, expecting they ſhould thereby induce the mareſchal de Saxe to leave his entrenchments, and hazard a battle on more diſadvantageous ground. After having made a vain parade before Liſle, which they did not attempt to inveſt, they returned to their former poſition behind the Schelde. Thus ended the campaign, to the diſcredit of the confederate general, Wade, and the mortification of this nation; who ſaw its treaſures laviſhed with no ſparing hand, and nothing of moment atchieved.

The navy this ſummer performed little or nothing more to the honour of England than did the army; and, had it not been for the ſucceſsful return of Commodore Anſon from his voyage around the globe, there would have been nothing to have engaged the public attention, or to have drawn it from that cloſe ſcrutiny of the conduct of public affairs, which they undoubtedly then demanded. Though the Commodore had by his voyage enriched himſelf, and aſcertained the poſſibility of the attempt, yet he had by no means anſwered the intent of the expedition; as he had loſt all his ſhips but that which he himſelf commanded, and ſacrificed a great number of men; and, had he not fortunately captured the Manilla ſhip on his return, inſtead of becoming the favourite of the nation, he would probably have been conſigned to obſcurity, if not contempt.

T. Mot, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

P. 711, col. 1, l. 33, and col. 2, l. 15, for *Hanover*, read *Hanau*.

Mr. Urban, *St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct.* 29.

In the month of September, 1801, two amiable youths from Cambridge (Meſſrs. C. and J. of Sidney Suſſex College), were travelling near Calgarth.

They were overtaken by a large athletic horſeman, who had his broad beaver ſlouched over his face and adown his back, and he wore a coarſe plaid rug thrown careleſſly acroſs his ſhoulders. His aſpect was benign, his addreſs courteous, his whole demeanour kind and free; he appeared ſomewhat ſtricken in years.

He converſed with our young travellers upon a variety of general topics; and they thought they diſcovered in his language the expreſſions of a man better informed than the farmers in the vicinity. He talked like a yeoman of antient times: like one who had ſedulouſly dedicated the hours of winter and of repoſe from agricultural engagements to polite and eaſy literature.

Soon, he again ſhifted his diſcourſe to nobler themes.

"The ſtrain they heard was of the higher mood." Milton.

They now perceived themſelves to be honoured with the company and converſation of a gentleman and a man of learning, whoſe ſtudies had been regular, and his acquirements great. They liſtened with increaſing delight to his communications, till they arrived at length at a pleaſing aſcent. Then their venerable inſtructor once more changed the diſcourſe, and kindly pointed out to their notice the rich ſcenery which lay before them and all around. "And, gentlemen," added he, with a benevolent ſmile, "you will, perhaps, find it worth your while, as admirers of the charms of Nature, to behold my caſcades before you quit this part of the country." Thus delicately did the good Biſhop inform his young admirers to whom they were ſo much indebted for

for their inſtruction and amuſement. The FALLS OF CALGARTH, in Weſtmoreland, are too well known to require any deſcription here; thoſe falls belong to the Biſhop of LANDAFF.

Yours, &c. NUGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

I AM ſorry my letter has not been underſtood by your correſpondent Zeno, p 904. The words, "irremeable gulph," were, I believe, borrowed from Armſtrong; who ſays, if I remember right, of intemperance,

"No other peſtilence has driven
Such myriads o'er the *irremeable gulph.*"

But, undoubtedly, by that expreſſion I did not mean the gulph in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. "Irremeable," in my apprehenſion, denotes what has been, or may be, paſſed *one way*; but not *the other way*: ubi veſtigia nulla *retrorſum*. But the gulph in the parable is declared to be paſſable *neither way*: "they which would paſs *from hence* to you, *cannot*; neither can they paſs to us, that would come *from thence*." It will now, I truſt, be ſeen, that I alluded to the ſpace (ſo to ſpeak of it) between this earth and the region where Dives was; and not to the ſpace between him and Lazarus.

There is another part of my unfortunate letter, which appears not to have been correctly underſtood. In the holy Scriptures, as in other books, ſome things are in direct terms *aſſerted* or taught; and other things, though not aſſerted, are *implied*, and may, with more or leſs evidence or certainty, be deduced from the literal text. It is no where expreſſly ſaid, that Chriſt "deſcended into hell:" but the truth of that article of our belief is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by St. Peter's declaration concerning Chriſt, that "his ſoul was *not left in Hell.*" Acts ii. 31. In like manner our bleſſed Lord proved the reſurrection of the dead by a paſſage from Moſes, which did not in the *letter*, but by *conſequence*, teach that important truth, Mark xii. 26; and though, perhaps, none of our Lord's hearers had ever before diſcovered the doctrine of the Reſurrection in the alledged words of Moſes, yet ſuch of them as were unprejudiced ſeem to have perceived and been ſatisfied with the force of the argument, as ſoon as it was mentioned. I did not ſpeak of any thing which is contained in the expreſs letter of the parable in queſtion; but of two things, which "the parable *ſeems to imply*;" ſuppoſing that, whether your readers admitted the inferences or not, they would ſee at leaſt from what circumſtances I fancied them deducible. In this I was miſtaken; and muſt, therefore, beg leave to explain.

To me, then, the rich man declares plain enough, though not in ſo many words, "I am in priſon, and cannot get forth." If he was at liberty to go himſelf to his brethren, why ſhould he deſire another to go for him? a perſon too, to whom he had behaved ill; and, therefore, could not decently aſk a favour of him, but through the medium of their common anceſtor. "Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and ſend Lazarus"—"ſend him" then "to my father's houſe"—"nay, but if one went unto them from the dead." Aſſuredly, he who ſays this is faſt bound in miſery; and anxious to warn his ſurviving friends, if for no other reaſon, yet for this at leaſt, leſt they, periſhing by his example, ſhould by their preſence aggravate his torments.

On the other hand, not only the requeſt of ſending Lazarus, but likewiſe the anſwer to that requeſt, ſuppoſes the practicability of the thing deſired. The holy patriarch does not, as in the former inſtance, reply, "It is *impoſſible*; for there again an inſurmountable barrier is fixed"; but it is uſeleſs or *inexpedient*: if one were to go, they will not repent."

Perhaps the obſervation, that "a perſon tinctured with infidelity never deſerves credit *in any doubtful matter*," ſhould have been qualified a little. I do not know that it ever was my fate to converſe with an infidel; but I certainly did not mean to ſay, that if I were to aſk a Hume or a Gibbon the hour of the day, or the way to the next town, I ſhould doubt whether he would anſwer me truly. It is common with the beſt writers to uſe general expreſſons, which yet are to be limited, as I ſuppoſed mine would be, to the ſubject in hand. Infidelity, for the moſt part, perhaps always, originates in pride or profligacy; and where there is "an evil heart of unbelief," where a man reſiſts the ſtrongeſt proofs that any matter of fact ever brought with it, there is reaſon to queſtion his veracity or ſincerity in all points of morality

Fig. 1.

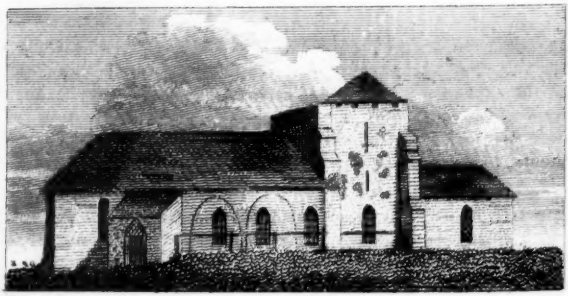
J. Richards, R.A. 1801.

Thornton Church, N.W.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



T. Ford. del. 1799. A.M.

South View of Rottingdean Church, Sussex. S.

morality or religion, which are in any degree connected with his peculiar prejudices. In such cases, as far as my own enquiry goes, writers of this class are more frequently false or unfair than correct in their statements; and I have been assured by a person, in whose information, judgement, and candour, I have entire confidence, that Mr. Hume can never be depended upon even in his History of England; and, therefore, my friend *burnt the book*.

These, Mr. Urban, are my sentiments; for which, however, I do not mean to contend with Zeno, or with any one, but leave every man to examine and judge for himself. I gave no intimation that I discovered, or fancied I discovered, by the tenour of Zeno's letter, whether he "believed in ghosts or not." In saying that "two correspondents had offered some remarks on the subject of ghosts," I meant nothing more than to apologize for myself in meddling with the question. It is very rarely indeed, that I venture to obtrude upon Mr. Urban and his readers any original speculations of my own. I am glad to shelter myself under the example of others; and am satisfied if I can now and then answer a query, correct a mistake, or improve, or enlarge a hint started by persons far more ingenious than myself.

May I now be pardoned in recurring for a moment to the subject which led to these remarks? A grave writer, having related several well-attested stories, which induced him to believe in the reality of ghosts, concludes with observing, "Digna res est, quamdiu multumque consideres." Plin. Ep. xxvii. L. vii. If any of your readers concur in this opinion, I beg leave to submit to their consideration two passages, which Pliny most probably never saw. St. Luke (Acts xxiii.) having introduced St. Paul, saying, "I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee," informs us immediately, that the Pharisees confessed both angels and *spirits*. And then some of the Pharisees present said, "If a *spirit* or an angel *hath spoken to him*, let us not fight against God." The same St. Luke, in the last chapter of his Gospel, relates, that when our blessed Lord, after his resurrection, "stood in the midst" of his disciples, "they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*." Then the compassionate Lord of those disciples said, "Handle me and see, for *a spirit hath not flesh and bones*, as ye see me have." I think no probable sense, consistent with the context, can be made of either of these passages, but by interpreting them of the spirits of men departed this life; and, if so, they both seem to countenance not only the belief of the existence of such spirits, but likewise the hypothesis of their occasional or possible appearance. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 7.

THE church of Thornton, Bucks, *(Plate II.)* is placed in a beautiful lawn near the mansion called Thornton Hall, and is of great antiquity. There is no certain account of its date. We find in the year 1238, 22 Hen. III. Hugh was the rector. Its present lord, Thomas Sheppard, esq. who married the daughter of Doctor Cotton, by his wife Hester-Maria Tyrrel, when he first came here, found it much dilapidated. He immediately applied for a faculty, and repaired and beautified it, adding a new North aile where an old one once stood; and it is now a neat uniform building, and a pattern for all churches and chapels for the purpose of pure devotion. It has several monuments dreadfully mauled by Time, with a neat one to the memory of Sir Thomas Tyrrel. Here Wm. Bredon was vicar; who was not only a most profound divine, but absolutely the most polite person for nativity in his time, strictly adhering to Ptolemy, which he well understood. He had a hand in comprising Heydon's Defence of Judicial Astrology, being at that time his chaplain. He was so given over to tobacco and drink, that, when he had no tobacco, he would cut the bell-ropes and smoke them, from, I suppose, too much drink. See History of Lilly's Life and Times, p. 44.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 7.

I FORMERLY sent you a letter, signed G. C. vol. XLVII. p. 570, describing a very singular natural production, styled *ear-cockle*, from its resemblance to the seed of the common cockle, to which is added the word *ear*, as a prænomen, to distinguish its uncommon property of growing within the wheat-ear. In vol. LX. p. 876, a farther account of this singular vege-

table

table production is requested by one of your correspondents. Having in the course of the last harvest procured several wheat-ears in which the cockle abovementioned abounds, I have sent you some of them as specimens *. An examination of these ears will sufficiently ascertain the fact, and at the same time may serve to invalidate a passage in a *late publication*†, wherein the compiler gives the lie direct to what I had advanced on this subject in my Synopsis of Husbandry.

This critick thus expresses himself:

"In p. 78. is the strangest tale we ever heard; no less, than that defective wheat-ears are often filled with cockle-seed: yet the author seems to speak from ocular demonstration. Such a fact would be directly repugnant to all Natural History, as much so as if a mare were to foal a flying-fish."

Yours, &c. JOHN BANISTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Kirkby-moorside, Nov.* 17.

PERHAPS some of your correspondents may give information concerning the seal from which the inclosed impression is made (*fig.* 8).

It is part of a solid gold ring, of the form of those sometimes found in the tombs of bishops or abbots, this seal being the crown or apex, not soldered on, but of the same mass as the ring, which weighs about half an ounce. It was found near the remains of the old abbey of Rosedale, in the parish of Middleton (i.e. the ruins of the abbey are on the East side of Rosedale in that parish, and the wapentake of Pickering Lyth, North riding of Yorkshire, for the West side is in the parish of Lastingham and wapentake of Rydale, in the North riding); and the ring is now in the possession of a silversmith at this place. W. COMBER.

Mr. URBAN, *West Ham, Oct.* 20.

THE pleasant and delightful village of Rottingdean is situated on the Newhaven road, at the distance of near four miles from Brighthelmstone, a popular watering place. This place is no otherwise remarkable than for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but which rise as the tide declines. The accompanying sketch of the church, *Pl. II.* (on the accuracy of which you may rely) was taken during a journey into Sussex, in the summer of 1799. The only lines that solicited attention, in the church-yard, were the following:

"To the memory
of Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHT,
who departed this life
Nov. 29, 1784,
aged 69 years.
Also, of ABIGAIL, his wife,
who departed this life,
Feb 21, 1797,
aged 71 years.

Beyond this vale of tears our treasure lies,
And hope still blossoms tho' frail nature dies;
Beyond this dark recess of worms and dust
Immortal honours crown the good and just.
The humble spirit, ready to depart,
Feels not a pang from Death's triumphant dart:
The humble spirit, all its frailties o'er,
Meets smiling Mercy on th' eternal shore;
With healing wing she guards its trembling flight
To the blest regions of celestial light."

This little village has of late been the resort of a considerable number of genteel company; for which bathing-machines and every accommodation have been provided. Here are a variety of lodging-houses, a good inn, with convenient stables, coach-houses, &c. It is most frequented by such families as prefer a little retirement to the bustle and gaiety of Brighthelmstone, and who occasionally may wish to mix with the company there, for which its situation renders it, at any time, perfectly convenient. The road from Rottingdean to Brighthelmstone, is delightfully pleasant in the summer season. On one side you have an extensive view of the sea, and on the other the downs covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, so justly held in estimation for their delicious flavour. It is supposed that there is no spot in the universe which produces finer mutton than that fed on these downs*. The exquisite flavour of the meat is owing to the lands being entirely free from marsh or swamp, the salubrity of the air, the fine quality of the grass, and the abundance of aromatic herbs with which it is intermingled †.

From Rottingdean the cliffs gradually rise to Beachy-head. Those called the Three Charles's, or Churls, ascend

* See *Plate II. fig.* 3.

† Commercial and Agricultural Magazine for November, 1800.

* The soil of the downs is of a chalky nature, but exceedingly prolific.

† Great numbers of wheat-ears, which are by many called English *ortolans*, are caught on the South downs. This small but delicately-flavoured bird is the *becafica* of Italy. It is conjectured that they direct their flight Northward in consequence of a deficiency of insect-food in their native climate.

about

about 500 feet, and are the higheſt on the Suſſex coaſt. To theſe cliffs great numbers of birds, of divers ſpecies, reſort to breed; and at the latter part of the ſeaſon they paſs to warmer climates. Two apartments are cut in the chalk-rock under the cliff, which bear the name of "*Parſon Darby's Hole.*" It is aſſerted that Darby formed theſe hollows, meaning them as his conſtant reſidence; but that he had enjoyed his retirement only a ſhort time when he fell a ſacrifice to the dampneſs of the ſituation.

Your correction, ſir, of an error, reſpecting Kien Long, Emperor of China, p. 803, calls for my grateful acknowledgment.

In p. 8 of a pamphlet, intituled, "Relation de l'Etabliſſement du Chriſtianiſme dans le Royaume de Corée. Redigée en Latin par Monſ. de Govea, Evêque de Pekin, & addreſſée, le 15 Aout, 1797, à Monſ de St. Martin, Evêque de Caradie, & Vicaire apoſtolique de la Province de Sutchuen, en Chine," printed by Ph. le Bouſſonnier and Co. 1800, the following note occurs: "Il eſt d'uſage de célebrer ſolemnellement chaque dixieme année l'anniverſaire de la naiſſance. L'empereur de la Chine célebroit cette meme année 1790 au mois de Septembre la *quatre-vingtieme* année de ſon âge. Les ambaſſadeurs de preſque tous les princes voiſins de l'empire, & entre autres celui de Corée ſe rendirent a cette fête." From this ſource I borrowed my authority. The news of his death never reached me; I muſt, therefore, intreat you to pardon the ignorance I diſplayed in that particular.

THURSTON FORD.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. VI.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Oct. 5.*

THIS number was intended for the diſcuſſion of the effects of the optics in the concerns of Architecture. But ſince your correſpondent Obſervator, has been at the trouble of examining and deciding on the merits of the controverſy concerning the Temple of Diana at Epheſus, to put an end to the controverſy, and to ſhew proper attention to this gentleman's obſervations, the ſubject of the optics, by your permiſſion, ſhall appear in the next; and the preſent letter ſhall be taken up with the final diſcuſſion of the ſubject of this renowned temple.

Obſervator, p. 691, intimates that both Viator and Philo-technon are inaccurate in having applied Pliny's dimenſions of this temple to that deſigned by Cteſiphon, which was burnt in the 106th Olympiad. If, then, we have erred in this particular, we have at leaſt wandered in good company; we have Vitruvius with us to keep us in countenance; who, in his third book, refers to a temple of Diana at Epheſus, *in his days* à Cteſiphonte conſtitutâ; and, in his preface to the ſeventh book, informs us, that one of the four celebrated temples was the Ionic of Diana, at Epheſus, à Cteſiphonte & ejus filio Metagene inſtituta, and ſays it was finiſhed, according to report, by Demetrius & Peonius. Now, can gentlemen imagine for a moment that, when Vitruvius inſtanced this temple for an example of an octaſtyle diptere deſigned by Cteſiphon, he was unacquainted with the circumſtance of its having been damaged by fire? Moſt certainly he knew it: but as he attributed not the deſign and erection of this temple to Demetrius and Peonius for having finiſhed it, ſo neither did he judge it fair to rob Cteſiphon of his fame, to beſtow it on the reſtorer of it; well acquainted, as no doubt he was, that it was reinſtated as at firſt deſigned by Cteſiphon. Had the reſtorer, indeed, rebuilt it from the very foundation, and in the dodecaſtyle aſpect, Vitruvius, by referring Cæſar Auguſtus to it as an inſtance of an octaſtyle diptere of Diana by Cteſiphon, expoſed himſelf to the cenſure of dotage and ignorance, both as to the aſpect of the temple as well as the name of the inventor. Yet Obſervator, relying on a baſis which he ſeems to think as ſolid as a rock, *confidently* decides in favour of a dodecaſtyle, leaving the *confident* aſſertions of Vitruvius and Cæſar's credulity to conſequent ridicule; deeming Viator and Philo-technon inaccurate for not doing the ſame.

Now what ſolidity, Mr. Urban, is there in the baſis on which Obſervator ſo *confidently* relies? The weak part of it is, "that ſo great an extent as 220 feet in front makes it reaſonable to infer that there were 12 columns." But he muſt permit it to be ſaid, this is not to reaſon on architectural principles; for if an octaſtyle on a ſcale of 40 feet has an acknowledged beauty, what marrs this beauty or perverts the beholder's diſcernment, when he ſhall ſee this ſame form, proportioned by exact ſimilar rates, on a ſcale of 220 feet,

feet, ſince the only change is from miniature to *magnificence?* and it was this magnificence, together with its marble materials, and not its particular aſpect, that tranſmitted the celebrity of this once noble ſtructure to poſterity, and entitled it to rank with the wonders of the world! The ſuppoſed ſtrong part of Obſervator's baſis, and which he makes his Achilles, is the happy *unfractional* coincidence of Pliny's dimenſions with the dodecaſtyle, which, he contends, could not *happen by accident*; and, therefore, reciprocally prove each other to be right. But unluckily this plauſible appearance of a nicely concerted *unfractional* coincidence, ſo *confidently* relied on, is grounded on a miſtaken calculation; for Viator, in diſpoſing of Pliny's 220 feet amongſt his *integerical* quantities of juſt 7 feet for diameter of column, juſt 12 for each of ten intercolumniates, and juſt 16 for the central one, making juſt the ſum of 220 feet, forgot to appoint places for the projectures of the 2 angular baſes, which claim about 3 feet 6 inches; this will deranᵍe all theſe nicely concerted *integernal* quantities, and render them all *fractional*, both in front and ſide, except the 7 feet diameter. Now, it is not known whether Pliny took his front line from the extent of the platform, or from the extent of the plinths of the angular baſes, but certainly from one or the other; and not, as Viator has, by applying his 220 feet to the extent of the ſhafts of the columns: If from the platform, we muſt allow ſomething for the ſallies over-top riſer of the ſteps, as well as for the projectures of angular baſes (ſee Vitruvius, ch. II. book III. after his deſcription of the euſtyle, where he calls theſe ſallies *crepidines*); and in ſome ſteps, the ſally, called by our workmen the *noſing of the tread*, well may have 2 inches: If, then, 220 is the extent of platform, deducting 4 inches for 2 ſallies, Viator's ordination muſt be at 7 feet diameter, thus: 12 columns=84 feet: + 10 intercolumniates at 11 .. $9\frac{10}{11}$ = 118 .. $9\frac{1}{11}$ + central one $15\frac{1}{2}$ .. $10\frac{10}{11}$ + two projectures of angular baſes at $\frac{1}{4}$ diameter (as ordered by Vitruvius)=3 .. 6 + two ſallies at 2 inches = 4 inches, total juſt 220 feet. And the 23 columns and the intercolumniate at 11 .. $9\frac{10}{11}$: and projectures of two baſes, with 4 inches for ſallies, will be alſo 425 on the ſide. And if the extent is taken from the plinths of the angular baſes, then his central intercolumniate in front muſt be 14 .. $1\frac{1}{11}$; and each of the others, every where, muſt be 11 .. $10\frac{1}{11}$, in order to coincide with Pliny's dimenſions. So that the *unfractional* coincidence relied on ſo confidently, and deemed not to have happened by *accident*, turns out not to have happened at all. And it is now in turn *confidently aſſerted*, that *no coincidence* with 220 and 425 can be procured, either in dodecaſtyle or octaſtyle, let the intercolumniation be ſyſtyle, or dyaſtyle, or even in any meaſure between them, without *fractions* and *violation* of the known eſtabliſhed rules of Grecian architecture, by *enlarging* the central intercolumniate, not practiſed nor allowed, as we are taught by Vitruvius, by Grecian architects, except in the *euſtyle* and the doric monotriglyphon. Pliny's accuracy, therefore, is not the invulnerable Achilles that Obſervator judged it to be; for his 225 for the length will for ever be too ſhort to anſwer any regular ordination on 220 in front. And if Obſervator ſtill contends, that coincidence with Pliny's meaſures, by the liberty only of enlarging the central intercolumniate, is ſufficient ground on which to ſupport the dodecaſtyle aſpect, he will find, that the octaſtyle will coincide ſtill better with the 220 and 425, becauſe leſs liberties are required; for by giving the 8 diameters to the proportional height of the column, as at firſt the antients aſſigned to Ionic columns (Vitru. chap. I. book IV.), then 60 feet divided by 8 quotes 7 feet and 6 inches. Then the ordination will be 8 columns 60 + 6 intercolumniates at 22 .. $0\frac{9}{14}$ = 132 .. $3\frac{6}{7}$ + two projectures of angular baſes =3 .. 9 + central intercolumniate 23 .. $11\frac{1}{4}$, total = 220 feet. And on the ſide, 15 columns 112 .. 6 + 14 intercolumniates at 22 .. $0\frac{9}{14}$ = 308 .. 9 + two projectures = 3 .. 9 total = 425 feet. This is perfectly coincident with Pliny's dimenſions, very nearly dyaſtyle, as required for Ionic columns (ſee Vitru. ch. II. book III.) and middle intercolumniate enlarged by only 1 .. $5\frac{1}{2}$, whereas the dodecaſtyle is enlarged by 4 feet, is leſs than ſyſtyle, an intercolumniation not conformable to Vitruvius, and is altogether an unprecedented novelty in Grecian architecture for an incloſed temple, as Diana's

was

was. But this proportion, here, of the octaſtyle is by no means offered as the probable ordination of Cteſiphon; it is merely introduced to convince Obſervator that the dodecaſtyle has not the excluſive privilege of coincidence with Pliny's dimenſions, ſince an octaſtyle has the ſame priviledge, and on a licence of leſs latitude.

Now, can gentlemen, acquainted with the rules of ſymmetry, for a moment perſuade themſelves that the architect, intruſted with the reſtoration of this magnificent temple, was ignorant of the rule of doubling the front intercolumniates for the number of thoſe on the ſide, without having recourſe to this *unneceſſary, unſkilful, unprecedented widening* the central one in front? Muſt this degrading imputation be levelled againſt that artiſt; all the documents of Vitruvius on ionic temples be neglected, and his expreſs aſſertions diſregarded, merely to ſupport an idea of Pliny's inerrancy, and the whimſical invention of an unheard-of dodecaſtyle Grecian temple? The deſirable proportion, amongſt Grecian architects, for the external form of all temples, was twice the width for the length; but as this could not be enjoyed to an exactneſs, that method which approached the neareſt to this end, and offered no violence to the received eſtabliſhed rules of ſymmetry, was held the beſt; and that was to double the number of intercolumniates in front for the number on the ſide; but this will always, in any intercolumniation except euſtyle and the doric pycnoſtyle, fall ſhort by one diameter, but no more: whereas, by doubling the number of front columns, (as erroneouſly done by ſome, ſays Vitruvius,) the length will exceed twice the width by one intercolumniate; therefore the former comes neareſt to the deſired proportion. Yet, in the euſtyle this proportion is better approximated by doubling the number of columns, as that will cauſe the ſide length to be but one quarter of a diameter above the exact proportion; whereas the double of the intercolumniates would, in this ſpecies, cauſe a deficiency of 9 diameters and a half, inſtead of only one diameter, as in the other kinds. Therefore it is highly reaſonable to conclude, that the eminent architects both knew and practiſed this method when they planned temples in the euſtyle. This much being premiſed, the 60 feet, by Pliny, for the height of column is the next thing to be examined. His icnographic dimenſions are ſufficiently proved to be inaccurate, and it is highly probable that the height of 60 feet only for the column is ſo too; for, beſides that, the height was leſs acceſſible than the plat-form, and of courſe an error therein leſs diſcernible. The conſequent effect proves it too low; for, taking the entablature at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the column, the height of the temple would have been but 75 feet, little more than one third of its width; moſt certainly too low, for this convincing reaſon, that the pediment, which would be at leaſt 37 feet and 8 inches high, would exceed half the height of the temple, exhibiting an appearance altogether indecorous and inconſiſtent with the character of a ſumptuous majeſtic temple; and is the very defect cenſured by Vitruvius in ſome of the Tuſcan temples, by the terms baryceæ, batycephalæ, i. e. ſquat and top-heavy. See Vitru. ch. II. book III. on the areoſtyle. To proportion this temple, therefore, conformably with its high character of magnificence, it is very probable that Cteſiphon planned it in the euſtyle intercolumniation, and gave the column eight diameters and a half in height, according to the improved taſte. Taking then Pliny's front line of 220 feet, the diameter of column will be 8 .. $9\frac{3}{17}$. the ordination then is 8 columns in front = 70 .. $4\frac{4}{7}$: 6 intercolumniates at 2 diameters and a quarter = 118 .. $9\frac{3}{17}$: central of three diameters = 26 .. $4\frac{4}{7}$. projectures of two angular baſes = 4 .. $4\frac{4}{7}$: total = 220 feet. And on the ſide 16 columns, the double of the front columns (for reaſons above ſtated) = 140 .. $9\frac{3}{17}$: 15 intercolumniates at 2 diameters and a quarter = 297 feet: projectures of baſes = 4 .. $4\frac{4}{7}$: total = 442 .. $2\frac{3}{17}$; which is more than Pliny's length by 17 .. $2\frac{3}{17}$; and if the intercolumniates had been doubled inſtead of columns, there would have been 11 .. $6\frac{4}{7}$ leſs than Pliny's. And at two diameters for the entablature, the height of the temple will be 88 feet, and cornice projecting 25 minutes beyond the baſes beneath, gives 227 .. 4 for extent of pediment whereof $\frac{3}{17}$ as order by Vitruvius for central height = 37 .. $10\frac{3}{7}$, very ſuitable to height of temple.

Preſuming

Presuming that the learned in architecture will, on mature reflection, acquiesce in the probability of this ordination, or support their opposition with solid argument, which Philotechnon will be happy to meet, it shall be now shewn (as a confirmation of the probability of this ordination, and of the more than probable truth of the correction of Pliny's 127 columns into 100 only, as suggested by Viator Minor p. 490), in what manner 100 columns are to be disposed in and about this temple, pursuant to the directions given by Vitruvius, Ch. IV. Book IV. where he says, that the inside of a temple is to be so laid-out, as to make a length equal to twice the width of the inside, five eighths whereof to be the length of the cell including the door wall, letting the other three eighths run on into the pronaos. This is the natural and absolutely necessary explanation of this passage; which Perrault strangely mis-conceived, and read it in the sense that implies the whole length of the temple to be made equal to double the width, which is impossible in any regular winged temples, wherein sometimes the length is near four times the width, and always considerably more than double. Perrault, aware of this, concluded with apparent certainty, that Vitruvius could only mean to prescribe the manner of laying out prostyle temples, where the ambient walls could be thus proportioned, not being previously determined by side columns. But he mistook this matter; Vitruvius makes no such reserve, he gives the rule for temples in general; nor does a prostyle, nor ædes in antis, answer Perrault's purpose, for though they had not side columns, they had the antas continued along the side walls, subject to the same laws of symmetry as columns; and in no number whatever will they, in regular ordinations, permit the whole inside length to be just double the width.

Therefore, to proceed, the inside length of this eustyle ordination (giving the side and posticum walls the thickness of one diameter of column, which they always are to have,) is 314 .. $7\frac{1}{5}$: and the inside width is 83 .. $6\frac{4}{5}$: which doubled as Vitruvius orders = 167 .. $0\frac{3}{5}$, whereof $\frac{5}{8}$ is 104 .. $4\frac{3}{4}$, for length of cell including folding-door wall; which deducted from the whole inside length, there remains for length of pronaos 210 .. $2\frac{2}{5}$. Then the ordination for the pronaos, as directed by Vitruvius, two columns in front, of the same size as the external columns, to stand opposite the two middle columns of the wing (portico), in a line with the angular antæ. The bases of these two columns will occupy inwards, from the front line of pronaos, just 11 feet, which deducted from 210 .. $2\frac{2}{5}$ (the length of pronaos), there remains 199 .. $2\frac{2}{5}$ of length between the bases of the two front columns and cell door-wall; in which length a row of more delicate columns, on each side the middle passage leading to the folding doors of the cell, are ordered by Vitruvius, who leaves their number to be determined by the magnitude of the pronaos, which, in this present temple, affording a disposable line of 199 feet 2 inches (throwing away the fraction of an inch into the cell wall,) will admit 9 columns on each side of 7 .. 5 in diameter = 66 .. 9: and ten intercolumniates at 13 .. $2\frac{2}{5}$ = 132 .. 5 which + 66 .. 9 = 199 .. 2, the distance from bases of front great columns of pronaos, to cell wall. The symmetry herein is conformable to the rules of Vitruvius, the proportional height of the internal columns being a trifle more than ten diameters and the intercolumniation very nearly systyle, as required by columns of such proportion (see Vitru. Ch. II. Book III). Thus may be completed a grand majestic plan for this temple, containing an hundred columns; without violating any of the laws of symmetry left us by Vitruvius, whose documents, in general, are certainly the best criterion we have in deciding architectural propriety and controversies thereon pending; although his notions, in common with many other eminent artists, concerning the changing of the size and positions of architectural objects to consult the effects of the optics, are very disputable, and will be discussed in next number. PHILO-TECHNON.

P. S. Viator, p. 893, contends, that because 100 columns cannot be disposed of in an octastyle diptere round the *outside* of the walls of the temple, therefore an octastyle and Viator Minor's suggested correction of Pliny are incompatible. It is presumed the above ordination, founded on the doctrine of Vitruvius, Ch. IV. book IV. has convinced him to the contrary. And

And if Viator will be at the trouble of turning to Ch. XXIII. Book XXXVI. of Pliny, he will find, at the end of that chapter, that the columns in the temple of Diana at Epheſus were not 60 feet, as aſſerted by Pliny in chap. XIV. ibid; but a third part of the breadth of the temple = 75 feet and 4 inches, nearly the height given above by Philo-technon. And when he has his eye on the ſaid Chap. XIV. he will pleaſe to conſider the conſtruction of the paſſage "Columnæ centum viginti ſeptem à ſingulis regibus factæ," and he will find ſufficient difficulty to conceive where even 27 *kings* could be found, each beſtowing a ſingle column; but if the 100 is not ſeparated from the 27, there muſt have been 127 kings, each erecting a column! And ſuch an interpretation may be placed at the head of all Pliny's exaggerated wonders!

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Dec. 3.*

I AM truly grieved to be obliged to differ from your correſpondent, A Southern Fauniſt, p. 896, as to the general reading of the Bible by the poor. If it is their peculiar privilege to have the Goſpel preached to them, why ſhould they be debarred an intimate acquaintance with it in their retirements. Minds religiouſly inclined will derive therefrom comfort and ſupport, as well as pleaſure and information, which ſcoffers will never attain to. The centuries neareſt the Reformation may be conſidered as the "Bible-reading age;" and who was the worſe for ſuch employment? If in ſome inſtances it led to enthuſiaſm or ſuperſtition, it certainly was in the main productive of excellent effects. Ever ſince an intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, whether in the original language or in vernacular tranſlation, has been diſcouraged, have we not to lament a falling-off from duty of every kind, and an abounding of every hereſy that could pave the way to Scepticiſm, Infidelity, and Atheiſm? The members of the Eſtabliſhed Church were eminent textuaries: the Diſſenters from it were not a whit behind them. The greateſt Divines in both communities compared Scripture with Scripture in their diſcourſes, and kept up in their hearers a deſire to ſearch the Scriptures; which is recommended by our divine Maſter, and celebrated by his Apoſtles as a praiſe and a renown in their hearers. As well may it be ſaid that family-prayer makes prayer ridiculous, as that familiar reading the Scripture induces infidelity. The effect of ſuch an acquaintance with Scripture rather ſeems to be to lead the readers to judge for themſelves, and prevent their being led away by the conſtruction of others. A good ſelection of texts, like Gaſtrell's Chriſtian Inſtitutes, or Clark's Scripture Promiſes, would greatly aſſiſt a common underſtanding and an humble mind. It is not eaſy to conceive why ſuch an analyſis, or a family expoſitor, or a familiar paraphraſe of Scripture, ſhould be leſs uſeful in religion, than the Manuals, and Pocket Companions, and Vademecums, in arts and ſciences. If the preacher's public expoſition from the pulpit or deſk concurs with the reader's ideas, it is well; if not, the latter has it in his power to examine his judgment by compariſon, and follow no guide implicitly. That Sunday-ſchools are liable to corruptions, recent inſtances too ſadly declare; but, as their original object does not profeſs to go beyond a knowledge of letters and words ſufficient to put them together in reading, would it not be cruel to keep the common people in an ignorance as groſs as we upbraid the church of Rome with encouraging? With the rulers of that church, what was greater rebellion than reading the Scriptures in the mother-tongue? It was the bleſſed merit of the Reformation, that it awakened a longing to know what the New Teſtament contained. "Let not," ſays the illuſtrious Milton, in his 'Treatiſe of true Religion, Hereſy, Schiſm, Toleration, and what beſt Means may be uſed againſt the Growth of Popery, 1673,' the countryman, the tradeſman, the lawyer, the phyſician, the ſtateſman, excuſe himſelf by his much buſineſs from the ſtudious reading of the Bible." This advice he offers as the beſt preſervative againſt Popery*. To an attentive unprejudiced mind, what can be a better antidote againſt Popery than the ſtudy of

* Todd's Life of Milton, cxxvii.

"When modern Republicaniſm pretends to conſider Milton as her auxiliary, let her (ſays his biographer, and I am proud to borrow the ſentiment) view with ſhame the ſanctity of manners which his pages breathe, and the Chriſtian leſſons which they inculcate." Ib. p. cxlvii.

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the Scriptures? He will find *there* no countenance for the worſhip of ſaints and images, for purgatory, tranſubſtantiation, the ſacrifice of the maſs, the denial of the cup or the Scriptures in the mother-tongue to the laity, five more ſacraments than thoſe inſtituted by the great Author of our holy religion, prayers for the dead, the worſhip of the Virgin Mary, the infallibility or ſupremacy of the Pope, and all the diſtinguiſhing corruptions of the church of Rome, which owe their riſe, eſtabliſhment, and ſupport, to the ambition of ſpiritual guides. But perhaps I muſt check myſelf; for, as our ſpiritual rulers are more afraid of Infidelity and Methodiſm than of Popery, notwithſtanding the laſt, in my humble opinion, is the maſter-key to the two firſt, they may diſcourage the general reading of the Bible, for fear it ſhould prove a diſſuaſive from the religion of the church before Luther. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

I HAVE often read the communications of a Southern Faunift with pleaſure; but the ſentiment in p. 896 I little expected from ſo enlightened a mind. To argue againſt the utility of Sunday-ſchools, and the poor being inſtructed to write and read, becauſe they *may* peruſe improper publications, is no leſs abſurd than the idea of the ſame writer, that people are likely to be *better* inſtructed by *hearing* the Bible read than by *reading* it themſelves; not to ſay how careleſſly this ſervice is performed in *ſome* churches. But, ſays the Faunift, "the baleful influence of Thomas Paine's work could not have been ſo extenſive, had not the faſhion of eſtabliſhing ſchools for the poor become ſo general;" and he ſtates an increaſed depravity of the lower claſſes to have taken place within the laſt ten years, during nine of which the publications alluded to have been wholly ſuppreſſed and prohibited. The poor muſt, therefore, be greater adepts than their betters, if in that ſhort period ſo wonderful a change for the worſe could have been effected on their juvenile minds. Now, let me aſk your correſpondent, where is the man who would not ſooner employ a ſervant or journeyman, in almoſt any capacity, that could write and read in preference to one who could not? And if the Seſſions-paper of the Old Bailey, and the calendars of country ſeſſions and aſſizes, were conſulted, there is no doubt but the majority of atrocious criminals, particularly burglars, footpads, and murderers, would be found among thoſe who could neither write or read. Can it be poſſible for any human being to believe, that the great Author of our being has endued mankind with intellectual capacities to have his talents thus buried in the earth, when they might be exerted to the advancement of his glory, and the benefit of ſociety in general, by rational improvement? But for ſuch ſeminaries as thoſe decried by the Faunift the publick would never have been gratified with Bloomfield's charming rural poem of "The Farmer's Boy*," which confers no leſs honour on the author than the taſte of the preſent age, being the greateſt effort of natural genius probably ever produced; and even the late Lord-mayor (with numerous other diſtinguiſhed characters in the metropolis and elſewhere) might have continued in their original obſcurity, and been doomed, in the language of the Poet,

"To waſte their ſweetneſs in the deſart air."

To reſtrain or circumſcribe knowledge appears no leſs wicked than would be the project of an Overſeer to mutilate the human ſpecies in order to reduce the heavy burthen of the poor-rates. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

I CANNOT agree with your reſpectable correſpondent Clericus, p. 889, that "enough and more than enough has been ſaid of the non-reſidence of the Clergy;" for, in my humble opinion, it is the corner-ſtone on which our eccleſiaſtical, and perhaps too our civil eſtabliſhment depends. With reſpect to the deſertion of our churches, I heartily join with him in lamenting it, as an evil likely to be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. But if we candidly conſider the cauſes which have principally occaſioned this national evil, we ſhall, I fear, have too much reaſon to conclude, that the non-reſidence of the beneficed Clergy, joined to the irregularity of the curates in their attendance at the pariſh-churches, muſt be conſidered as foremoſt, while the facility with which

* Above 10,000 copies of this poem were ſold within the firſt 12 months after publication.

licences

licences are now obtained by the different deſcriptions of non-conformiſts, is certainly another and very powerful cauſe.

I have often thought it one of the extraordinary circumſtances of the preſent day, that more time ſhould be ſpent by a modern biſhop in granting licences to men who are openly hoſtile to our religion, than to *thoſe* who are *ordained* to be its miniſters and defenders; for to the ſhame of our eccleſiaſtical diſcipline be it ſpoken, that a licence to a curate to officiate in a pariſh church is, in ſome diſtricts, ſeldom thought of; although, to my own knowledge, the fee, in one dioceſe at leaſt, has been dropped from two guineas to half a one, in order that the expence may not be an obſtacle. The late proſecutions of the clergy in the Weſt of England were, indeed, highly iniquitous; becauſe, in many inſtances, the moſt exemplary and conſcientious miniſters, men actually diſcharging their parochial duties themſelves, but who could not, perhaps, conform to the exact letter of the ſtatute law, were perſecuted; had it been otherwiſe, had thoſe men only been attacked who *deſerted their poſts* or diſgraced their ſacred profeſſion by their negligence, I am apt to think the perſons undertaking the proſecutions might have been ranked amongſt the benefactors of their country. It is very true, that the laity are ſubject to very ſevere penalties, by ſtatute, for neglecting Divine worſhip; but, ſurely, Clericus muſt have forgotten that there is now a conventicle licenſed, either by the biſhop or civil magiſtrate, in almoſt every pariſh; and that *occaſionally* ſtepping into one of theſe will effectually do away any proſecution which may be brought againſt even the worſt of deſerters. To perſecution I am an enemy; but ſurely this is toleration run mad. And I highly approve of honeſt Tom Oſborne's indignation, expreſſed in his letter on this ſubject, inſerted in your valuable Miſcellany, p. 890. I ſhall now beg leave to make ſome obſervations on the language and arguments of A Southern Fauniſt. It is very certain that many young men of family *now* take orders, and, when theſe gentlemen reſide and diſcharge the duties of their reſpective pariſhes, they are an ornament to our eſtabliſhment; but when they live at Bath, Briſtol, and other places of faſhionable reſort, and put off their pariſhes to thoſe who will ſerve them upon the moſt reaſonable terms, *it is far otherwiſe*; and I cannot conceive how compelling theſe men to reſide can "contribute towards diminiſhing the dignity of the Church," unleſs the Southern Fauniſt may conſider their example as likely to prove contagious to their ſeveral flocks, if they ſhould be compelled to undertake "the drudgery of parochial duty." Gracious God! in what times do we live! when adminiſtering at thy ſacred altar, when diſcharging the higheſt moral and religious obligations, are publicly proclaimed a drudgery. Again: the Southern Fauniſt tells us, that "compelling rectors and vicars to live in their parſonages, and ſerve their own churches, would be an immediate degradation of the church;" but can this gentleman be ignorant, that many curates, who now take charge of from five to ten pariſhes, are actually beneficed clergymen, who reſide in market towns for the ſake of company and amuſements, ſometimes not leſs than a dozen miles from their benefices; and then take as many curacies as they can procure, becauſe, as they are apt to obſerve on ſuch occaſion, it is all within a ride. Is there no degradation of the church in this? If a curate has nothing more to maintain a wife and family with than the mere profits ariſing from *curatizing*, he muſt be, of all men, the moſt miſerable; and I, therefore, hope and truſt there are, comparatively ſpeaking, but few of theſe unhappy gentlemen in the kingdom. But, even in caſes of this kind, ſo far would enforcing of reſidence be from injuring them, that, I am perſuaded, ſuch a ſtep would render them very eſſential ſervice, and call for a greater number of officiating divines than are at this time in order; an opinion which, ſhould A Southern Fauniſt think proper to controvert, I ſhall be able to ſupport without much difficulty or drudgery.

Φιλοεπισκοπος.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 17.

THE high price of bread, occaſioned no leſs by the ſcarcity of laſt year than the rapacity of millers and corn-dealers, was a great inducement to many families to buy their wheat, get it ground, ſifted, and made into bread at

at home, who had not before adopted that prudent and œconomical practice; to the generality of which there appears but one material obstacle, viz. the difficulty, in many towns, of procuring YEAST*. I am, therefore, induced, through the medium of your widely disseminated publication, to solicit an account of the process adopted in France, and other countries on the Continent, in the making of Bread, where, particularly in the former, malt liquor is little known, and the fermentation above alluded to never used; though the lightness and goodness of the bread at Paris is almost proverbial, and has excited the imitation of English Bakers, who call their best bread *French* rolls. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 5.*

MUCH has been lately said upon the non-residence of the Clergy; but there is another body of useful men belonging to the Church, who, I believe, with very few exceptions, cannot be complained of on that account, and yet certainly deserve greater encouragement than they generally receive. The duty of Parish-clerk is frequently placed in very low ignorant hands, the salary being so very small that none but low mechanicks will then accept of it. Travelling lately in the country, I was much surprized to hear the office of parish-clerk performed by the waiter of the inn, notwithstanding it was at the residence of a bishop. And in several of the parishes of the metropolis, where the income is desirable, a *deputy* is appointed, whose principal dependance is upon the Christmas-boxes of the parishioners: and I am well informed, that, if the principal of one of them officiated in person, the service would be read by a *female parish-clerk*. Surely the situation ought to be made more respectable; and I should think it might be easily accomplished by adding the duty and emoluments of parish-clerk to that of the schoolmaster who teaches the parish children: he must, from that situation, be a man of education, consequently read the service in a proper manner; and his duty requires his constant attendance at church. I only point out this for the country parishes, instead of the duty being performed by a poor psalm-singing cobler, as is frequently the case (whose pronunciation frequently creates a smile). In the metropolis, where the duty is performed by the principal himself, there is no occasion for it; and he generally adds to his duty the profession of an undertaker, which there is very advantageous.

I do not remember seeing in your excellent Review of New Publications an account of the rural poem, called, "The Farmer's Boy*." *Bloomfield's* description of a country church and church-yard, and the comparison between the post-horse and farm-horse, is really very beautiful: indeed (if I may be allowed the expression) it is a most lovely poem. MENTOR.

* Yeast was last winter sold in Suffolk as high as 9*s.* per gallon, where more persons brew their own beer than in most counties.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 11.*

THE following unpublished sonnet, addressed to a friend by the late Benj. Stillingfleet, esq. and for which I am obliged to the Dean of Rochester, will prove how attentively and how successfully Milton was studied and imitated in this species of composition more than half a century since. It is dated 1746.

"When I behold thee, blameless Williamson,
Wreckt, like an infant, on a savage shore;
While others round on borrow'd pinions soar,
My busy fancy calls thy thread mis-spun,
Till faith instructs me the deceit to shun,
While thus she speaks: 'Those things that from the store
Of virtue were not lent, howe'er they bore
In this gross air, will melt when near the sun.
The truly ambitious wait for nature's time,
Content by certain though by slow degrees [flight.
To mount above the reach of vulgar
Nor is that man confin'd to this low clime
Who but th' extremest skirts of glory sees,
And hears celestial echoes with delight."

Yours, &c. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*

HAVING observed that Admiral Berkeley, in the House of Commons, imputed to the poor *in his neighbourhood* the character of *arrogance*, and other misconduct, during the severe and trying pressure of the late times, I think it but justice to my poor neighbours to trouble you with a few lines on the occasion. The honourable admiral is member for Gloucestershire; and, as it may not be generally known

* See vol. LXX. p. 1181. EDIT.

that

that this wealthy, independent, and high-spirited county, is represented by two gentlemen, neither of whom has within it a foot of land or a habitation, an idea may perhaps be entertained, that the honourable Admiral's neighbourhood was in this part of the kingdom; and the reputation of our poor may consequentially suffer. Such an inference I hope this letter may preclude. In no part of the nation have the poor been more content, more patient, more reasonably subordinate, and in every respect more meritorious, than in Gloucestershire; which, however, as I stated above, has not the honour of being Admiral Berkeley's neighbourhood.

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

WILLING as I am to believe "A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries" (p. 1000), I have found so great a diminution of such endearing sounds as "friends" among so learned an assembly, that I may be allowed my doubts. I must yield, however, to the imperious demand of a public requisition, when the interests of our antient structures are at stake, and when my own professional welfare is thought of consequence by this my good friend, to be vindicated against caballing aspersions. Of necessity then (it may be of high satisfaction), at this pressing opportunity, I shall lay before the publick the state of the cathedral church of Durham, when I surveyed and made sketches of every interesting part of that stupendous fane, in 1795. As I was engaged in this business nearly three months, I may be accredited in my several observations, which are not given from a hasty and indifferent decision of two or three days investigation, but from minute and deliberate *memoranda* and sketches of facts and existing objects, actuated by my veneration for Antiquities, and the laudable desire of pursuing my labours under the then general influence and patronage of that Society, whose munificence then enabled me to participate in an employ so congenial to my wishes, and to which I had dedicated the whole of my life to accomplish an ability in some degree to put such wishes into execution.

In 1795, I was ordered by the Society of Antiquaries to survey, and make architectural drawings of, the cathedral of Durham*, to be engraved and published by them in like manner as those already produced of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, the cathedral of Exeter, and the abbey-church of Bath.

On viewing Durham cathedral and its attendant religious edifices, my astonishment was unbounded at beholding their situations so enchanting a spot; an eminence whose whole site is nearly occupied by their several works, and whose altitude, rising as it were from an encircling stream, gave a still greater effect of sublimity to this vast combination of consummate skill, and unbounded magnificence, raised on the basis of devotional fervour. I hardly need remark, that I soon caught the inspiration of the place; and glowed to obtain by my pencil's aid the beauties of all I saw (however weak the effort); and it was not long ere I found that, by my duty as an Antiquary, and obligations as a lover of my Country's arts, I was to become a vindicator and a defender of these mounds, calling on my imitative powers and my remonstrative force to do them right in an hour when most they needed succour; an hour the most fortunate to me to witness their remaining unaltered forms; and it may be fortunate to them, in their being permitted to bear their antient glories (not wholly contaminated) in proud display, until Time, in some future age, has signed their last sad doom.

My first sketch was a North-west view, taken from the West side of the river, near the antient undecaying bridge, of the bishop's palace, cathedral, dormitory, and buildings in continuation.—Second view was from the same side of the river, near the modern decaying bridge (if opening joints and perishable materials can make it so), giving a reverse shew of these surprizing objects.—Third view, the gateway entering from the city into the precincts of the religious buildings. Sensations of order and decorum here made due impressions on me as I walked under its long avenue. Need I observe this gateway is used as a prison? It is.—Fourth view, the gateway entering into the large court, where are the priory, or deanry, and other antient buildings, inhabited by the prebendaries, &c. &c.

* I at the same time made several independent sketches on my own account.

which,

which, it is hardly neceſſary to ſtate, have been altered and accommodated to preſent modes and manners, although this gateway ſtill bears its lines unchanged, evincing a deſign of much conſequence.—General plan of the cathedral and attached buildings. During this explorative labour, I conſtantly compared the hiſtorical deſcription of this church, containing alſo the *minutiæ* of all its religious decorations and uſes (great part of which appears to have been drawn up ſome time before the Diſſolution), with the preſent appearance of the walls, columns, windows, chapels, nave, choir, ſtalls, ſcreens, monuments, &c. &c. and ever noted that here had ſtood an altar or ſhrine; there I ſaw a niche or bracket for the reception of the ſtatues of kings or ſaints; here the ſituations where paintings of the like ſubjects were placed. Indeed, ſo enthuſiaſtically was I entered into the ſcientific wonders of this pile, either paſt or as they now remain, that I many times, as in a dream, ſaw reinſtated all the art and ingenuity of our antient architects, ſculptors, painters, mechaniſts, jewellers, and goldſmiths, beaming forth in one bright array. Such an idea as this can only be enjoyed by thoſe who have a turn to muſe on, and a willing mind to behold, the performances of Engliſhmen wrought in former times, which for theſe two centuries paſt have been ſtigmatized with the name of "Gothic" barbariſms, blindly conceived in the "dark ages" of "ſuperſtition" and "ignorance*." I ſee otherwiſe, and I think otherwiſe. Of this let the preſent publication of the plans, elevations, &c (ſpeaking in a profeſſional ſenſe) be the beſt judge.

The prior's lodgings, or the deanry. Here is little to be found of the original work except the crypt under the chapel (which chapel has been converted into an eating or a drawing-room) and the old hall. This crypt is uſed to hold lumber, and the hall is ſtill deſtined to continue (that is, as far as ſervants waiting there can make it ſo) as it was at firſt deſigned. Both theſe ſubjects are curious, and worth particular attention.—The great kitchen of the monaſtery, now the dean's kitchen. In aſſimilating this office with the famous conſtruction at Glaſtonbury of the ſame nature, I cannot but conclude Durham's kitchen is by far the greater "excellence" of the two, in its juſt ſymmetry, interſection of the groins, and by many remarkable objects therein. The cloiſters have loſt their former window tracery: and modern-maſoned uprights and ſweeps, to anſwer the ſame ends, are ſubſtituted, but devoid both of connection or propriety. In ſpeaking farther of theſe cloiſters we muſt mention, that the North ſide abuts againſt the South wall of the church. The Weſt cloiſter is backed by a range of groined offices running in a line with the Weſt front of the church. Among theſe offices is the Song-ſchool (ſtill uſed as ſuch), and the Treaſury (this office is likewiſe ſtill in uſe). Over theſe offices is the dormitory; a grand flight of ſteps from ſaid Weſt cloiſter give aſcent thereunto. Its dimenſions are prodigious; and its length, width, and height, are of fine proportions; the doors, windows, open-worked roof, are alſo well deſigned, and judiciouſly applied for the purpoſes intended. At preſent none of the monks' cells, filling up the ſpaces on each ſide of this great chamber, are in being; and we have only the ſtone flat remaining, which paſſed between them, to aſcertain in ſome ſort the ſize of thoſe allotments for repoſe. True, I noted one of the monk's deſks (a part of their little conveniences) in a corner, ſerving for the uſe of a knife-board. In this curtailed, unfurniſhed, unrepaired, uncleanly ſcene, erſt the ſhrouder of brotherly aſſociation and undiſturbed ſlumber, where nice accommodation and odoriferous flowers bedecked every part, it is no great matter of ſurprize that a common viſitant may cry out, "What a gloomy ſtye is here! what beaſtly occupants muſt have wallowed here formerly! Well, give me your comfortable dwellings of the preſent day," they continued, pointing to the ſpot where the prebendal houſes are ſituated, "they are the good things of this world moſt to be coveted." The South cloiſter abuts againſt the frater-houſe, or refectory, the baſement ſtory to which conſiſts of groined vaults, or aiſles, where all light is excluded, and where no uſe is made of ſo extenſive a place. The mode of conſtruction evident to me, as my taper guided my ſight, is a valuable mine for our architects, ſhould they have a real wiſh that thoſe

* Refer to the literary works of Sir C. Wren, Evelyn, and the major part of thoſe authors who have written on our antient arts.

thoſe edifices which they may be about to raiſe might ſtand to benefit futurity more than for the good of trade ſome 40 or 50 years hence. Theſe vaults ſupport the refectory, whoſe walls are converted into a mode of workmanſhip which prevailed about 90 or 100 years paſt, and fitted up as the Library to the Cathedral. The Eaſt cloiſter abuts againſt the chapter-houſe, parlour, and other arrangements. The parlour was a room where tradeſmen uttered their wares, and through which the religious were carried for burial in the cemetery behind. Its ſtyle is Saxon, made out with columns and arches on each ſide, ſupporting a ſemicircular-headed cieling; a moſt deſirable ſight, at leaſt to me, who, however, was ſtill fortuned to find here change had been at work, by crowding up every ſpace with ſtaircaſes, counting-houſes, and ſuch-like intruſions. Entering into the chapter-houſe, I encountered one of the proud examples of the Saxon ſpecies of architecture, and which alone would have eſtabliſhed the ſkill of thoſe our anceſtors, were this room the only proof of their high abilities. Surprize and extreme ſatisfaction awhile delayed the employ of my pencil. At length I commenced my ſketches, which were to ſhew the publick this one of their rich treaſures, which they, I fear, knew but little of, or that this Cathedral had an appendage of ſuch paſſing worth. At the Weſt end, or entrance, an elaborate doorway and an open window on each ſide (through which ſpectators from the cloiſters might view the interior to very great and pleaſing advantage); over them a large pointed window (of a late date). The North and South ſides of the room decorated by columns and interlacing ſemicircular arches, continuing their courſe likewiſe round the Eaſtern end; where, in the windows, I perceived other late-wrought pointed-arch-ſtyle tracery. Groins in a peculiar way ſpring from a ſecond tier of low cluſtered columns, and ſupporting ſtatues; likewiſe a treble riſe of ſtone ſeats, amphitheatre-wiſe, filling the whole of the baſement line of this noble building. Alſo in the centre at the Eaſtern end, breaking the above courſe of ſeats, the ſtone ſeat of inſtalment for the biſhops of this ſee was placed; and along the pavement lay many grave-ſtones of ſome of the moſt eminent of ſuch Dignitaries, and their readings very legible. Reverting to the ſides of this room again, there are two door-ways; that on the North ſide gives admittance to the aforeſaid parlour, and that on the South ſide into the priſon for offending monks. While buſy in making my exterior and interior views, architectural detail, &c. of this chapter-houſe, a buſineſs of patient obſervation and mature diſcrimination (as all muſt be ſenſible is the reſult with the labours of artiſts who preſume to copy antient works, profeſſing at the ſame time a deſire to be correct and faithful), no appearance came athwart my ſight to make me conclude that any part of this building was in a decaying or dangerous ſtate (allowing for ſome honeycombed courſes of ſtone at the Eaſt end, of no material conſequence otherwiſe than unpleaſing to the eye). And it was my conſtant theme of exultation to obſerve to thoſe of the church who occaſionally attended me as I onward ſtretched, "How true are all theſe perpendiculars! how level are all theſe horizontal and ſweeping lines! how ſharp and well preſerved are theſe mouldings and ornaments! how compact theſe ſeveral joints! all is but as the work of yeſterday!" Yet, to ſhew the fallacy of my praiſes, the inſignificancy of my remarks, this moſt ſtately chapter-houſe has, ſince 1795, been declared an uncomfortable place, of no intereſt, and in a dangerous ſtate of decay. In conſequence, this edifice has been taken down, and a modern chamber, with every *elegant* and faſhionable aſſortment of luxurious furniture ſubſtituted on its ſite. How vain in me to repine at this tranſaction! To condemn I ſhall refrain; and therefore can only ſay, ſuch once was Durham's chapter-houſe! Of its preſent one let thoſe whoſe independent minds, high as are their fortunes above mean adulation or lucrative expectancy, tell out its finery, ſtate, and order!

Yours, &c. JOHN CARTER.

(To be continued in two or more Eſſays.)

P.S. Cut off as I am from my right of communication in the Society of Antiquaries by thoſe orders in their Statute-book, Direction II. Nos. XV. XVI. XVII. already ſpoken of (p. 614); I muſt, Mr. Urban, under your impartial protection, obſerve, that on the firſt Thurſday of this month an inſidious attempt was made, by a certain member, to invalidate the correctneſs of the heraldic ideas of the late J. C. Brooke, eſq. Somerſet herald (in reſpect to ſon illuſtrat

illuſtration of ſome paintings in the windows of the abbey-church at Tewkeſbury, publiſhed in my work of Antient Sculpture and Painting), and to traduce my faithfulneſs of imitative ſkill as an artiſt. I on the moment, in reply, informed the members, that the late Mr. B. had every information to qualify him to deſcribe the ſaid paintings, he knowing well the church at Tewkeſbury, and having had in his poſſeſſion my ſketches of the paintings to draw up his account from. On the Thurſday following the ſame aſſertions were read again; and Ias before anſwered unto them, but not without much difficulty, from the noiſe and other obſtructions coming from ſome particular individuals; when the following reprimand was delivered from the chair: "Mr. Carter, the buſineſs of the Society will not allow time for them to liſten to your *ſpeechifying*; if you have any thing to anſwer to what has been read, you muſt ſend it to the Secretary." I attempted to reply; but the like noiſe as before, and a repeated denial from the chair, made me ſit down, and with that ſort of feeling a man muſt endure, who finds that, in recompenſe for thoſe labours which he had followed for a great length of time for the advancement of the honour and intereſt of a Society of which he was a member, he had received treatment inconſiſtent with the mode of behaviour which characterizes gentlemen, and conceiving he had deſerved other returns at their hands. But when I conſider, out of the great body alluded to, how few there were who rendered themſelves conſpicuous on the occaſion, I conſole myſelf for this diſgrace, by remembering that I have ſtill many noble and impartial patrons among a Society, whoſe inſtitution was at firſt ſet on foot for the wiſeſt and beſt of purpoſes. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

IN the church-yard at Shenley, co. Herts, is buried the celebrated architect, Nicholas Hawkſmoor, who died March 25, 1736, aged 75.

P. 892. *Reſurgere nollent quam noſci* is a quaint mode of expreſſing that the parties wiſhed to reſt unknown to the world till the general reſurrection brought them to public notoriety.

P. 978. There is nothing uncommon in the capital at St. Michael's Mount. Angels hold ſhields, once, perhaps, adorned with arms as on other capitals.

P. 979. The preſentation-copy of King James's works to Sir Peter Young, mentioned by your Anſley (not Anſley) correſpondent, is ſaid, by the writer of his ſon Patrick's life, in the Biographia Britannica, vol. VI. p. 4380 [A], from Dr. Smyth's life of the ſame, to have been given in 1619. The third letter belongs to Patrick, ſon of Sir Peter, and royal librarian, confounded with his father in your Contents, who carried the royal preſent to Oxford, and was therefore ſaluted by the king on his return "lord ambaſſador." (Biog. Brit. 4382). Dr. Rhead, or Read, tranſlated the royal works into Latin. (Ib.) Mr. *Rows* is John *Rouſe*, Bodleian librarian. *Little Sara* is Patrick's younger ſiſter, married afterwards to Sir Samuel Boſe, knt. How *many* ſons had Sir Peter?

The ſtory of the Cambridge ghoſt has appeared in another ſhape in your vol. XLVIII. p. 583, in ſome curious letters from Mr. Hughes, of Jeſus college, in that univerſity, to Mr. Bonwicke, of St. John's in the ſame. The preſent ſtory is told by Mr. Waller, of St. John's there, to Mr. Thomas Offley, of Milton, co. Oxford, who ſends it to his brother Francis, of All Souls, or Walter, of Oriel, rector of Middleton Stoney*. Mr. Clark, therein mentioned, might be John Clark, B. A. of St. John's 1706. Arthur Orchard was of the ſame college; B.A. 1662; M.A. 1668; S.T.B. 1673; miſcalled *Auchard* in the former account.

While this extraordinary ſtory is in explication, allow me to tell you a well-atteſted ſtory of as extraordinary a prediction, more than once related to me and others by my ingenious and lamented friend and fellow-collegian John Cowper, brother of the lately-deceaſed admirable but eccentric poet, William C. In the early part of his life, before he ſaw Cambridge, many circumſtances of his own and family hiſtory were related to him by a woman, who appeared no other than a common fortune-teller, who added, that at or about the next time he ſaw her his death would not be very diſtant. The place where he firſt met with her is not now recollected, whether near his father's houſe in Hertfordſhire, or elſewhere;

* Edmund W. was B.A. 1701; M.A. 1705, M.D. 1712; of St. John's.

elsewhere; but the last time he saw her was on the walks behind St. John's college garden, about the year 1770, soon after which he sickened and died. Such is this plain unvarnished tale, left to yourself and readers as of undoubted authenticity.

P. 1001. Your correspondent is perfectly right in his idea of "cabal" in a certain literary Society; of which we have the strongest proof in what happened at their anniversary in 1799.

P. 1005. Very little stress is to be laid on Lilly's tittle-tattle. He blunders so in *names* and *titles*, that, as he has created a knight of *Rhodes** a *Templar*, he may as easily create him an English *knight*, and find him a comfort.

P. 1007. The gate of Abergavenny, whose meditated destruction is here bewailed, is that called *Tudor* gate, described, but not drawn, by Mr. Cox, I. 172, as a strong Gothic portal, with the groove of the porteullis still visible. I wish "The Architect" would favour you with a view of it and the house adjoining in his best manner. * *

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

IN answer to the enquiry in p. 1004, Mr. Beaumont was the *fourth* master of the Charterhouse; and as, both in the list given by Herne, p. 122, and in his epitaph, he is styled "esquire," it does not appear that he was in holy orders. He was author of the judicious letter prefixed to Mr. Speght's Chaucer, 1598; which has been usually attributed to his namesake and relation, the famous Dramatic Poet. This coincidence of names has misled Antony Wood, and all the succeeding biographers; who call the associate of Fletcher "a Cambridge man," though Wood himself states that he was of Broadgate hall, Oxford. The master of the Charterhouse *was* of Cambridge; and M.A. (it is believed) either of St. John's, or Peter House; which perhaps some academic correspondent will have the goodness to ascertain. His degree was conferred probably before the year 1600. He died in 1624.

On applying to one of the most judicious collectors of literary curiosities now living, in hopes to gratify another of your correspondent's queries, I find that not only pp. 181, 182 of Sir John Beaumont's Poems are torn out of my friend's book, but that they are wanting in every copy of that little volume (and they are many) that he has ever seen. Another copy which I have since looked at (which formerly belonged to Mrs. Cooper, editor of the Muse's Library) is in the same predicament. But you will, perhaps, think it not entirely labour lost, if I transcribe for you the page which precedes the *desideratum*.

"An Epitaph upon that hopeful young Gentleman the LORD WRIOTHESLEY:

"Here lies a souldier, who in youth desir'd
His valiant Father's noble steps to tread,
And swiftly from his friends and country fled:
While to the height of glory he aspired,
The cruell Fates, with bitter envy fir'd,
To see Warres prudence in so young a head,
Sent from the dusky caves, to strike him dead,
A strong disease in peacefull robes attir'd.
This Murd'rer kills him with a silent dart:
And, having drawne it bloody from the Sonne,
Throwes it againe into the Father's heart,
And to his Lady boasts what he hath done.
What helpe can men against pale Death provide,
When twice within few days Southampton died*!"

On the Stationers' Books, Nov. 4, 1639, was entered, "An Addition of some excellent Poems to Shakespear's Poems by other Gentlemen; *viz.* the Mistress drawn, and honoured, by Ben Jonson; an Epistle to Ben Jonson, by Francis Beaumont; his Mistress's Shade, by R. Herrick," &c. This is a publication I have never yet met with in any collection. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

ON turning over some volumes of the very curious but little-known tracts of William Lilly, in hopes of being able to oblige your correspondent in p. 1004, I was so forcibly struck with many of that Impostor's prophecies, that I am tempted to transcribe *literatim* a very few sentences (not wishing to overload your pages) for the amusement of the curious.

Yours, &c. ALPHONSO.

1. "The king of France shall be driven

* With submission to our correspondent, Lilly's blunder is not so great as at first sight may be supposed. His relation Mr. *Poole* was a member of the preceptory of Old Dalby, a branch of the Knights Hospitallers, who were the legal successors of the Templars. EDIT.

* James Lord Wriothesley, eldest son of the Earl of Southampton, died in the Netherlands, a few days before his father.

from

from his own coaſts, and confined by his own ſubjects; for he will exerciſe very great tyranny againſt his ſubjects and the Church of Chriſt, being inſtigated and ſtirred up thereunto by the Biſhops and Romaniſts, who ſhall ſeduce him, and betray him traitorouſly with bribery of money. But thoſe miſdemeanors he doth, ſhall ſeem to be done in favour of his kinſmen or allies."

2. "Neither Brabant, Flanders, Zealand, nor Holland, ſhall eſcape ſeveral very great inundations of water, innumerable ſeditions, ſlaughters, tumults, firings, and deſolations of many of their principal cities and towns; nor ſhall they be able in the leaſt meaſure to reſiſt that powerful enemy, which ſhall come againſt them in very ſhort time. Then the greedy Hollander ſhall enough repent his deſertion and falſhood to the Engliſh, when the French and other people beſides are embrued in the blood of their beſt and moſt able *Citizens*; whilſt the Hollanders continue a people hated of all their neighbours, and, though in extreme neceſſity, ſuccoured by none, nor pitied by any. Such ſhall the downfall of thoſe induſtrious but ſelf-ended Chriſtians be."

3. "The Northern Eagle ſhall deſtroy the monaſteries of Germany."

4. "An Eagle ſhall appear from the moſt high rocks of Germany, accompanied with many fierce griffins, and ſhall bend his forces Eaſtward; he ſhall make the Pope to leave Rome, and ſhall bring confuſion to all Italy."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

PERMIT an old friend once more to take up his pen, and to fill a column of your Miſcellany with ſome trifling lucubrations, if they be thought worthy, conſiſting of animadverſions on paſſages, and anſwers to enquiries, in your three laſt Numbers.

P. 891. So far as appears by the pedigree of Lord Viſcount Wenman, the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of the title muſt depend upon the queſtion, whether any of the late lord's brothers, or his uncle Richard Wenman, be yet alive, or, if dead, whether they have left male iſſue.

As to the title of Viſcount Tracy, Henry Tracy Leigh, the eighth and laſt lord, died April 29, 1797. He does not appear to have had any immediate heirs or near relations in the male line; but ſurely all that hoſt of Tracys and Tracy-Kecks, that was in exiſtence not many years ago, can hardly be vaniſhed from the earth.

P. 981, b. Prior park now does, or lately did, belong to Lord Viſcount Hawarden of the kingdom of Ireland, who married a niece of the late Ralph Allen, eſq.

P. 992, b. Some account of Figg, Broughton, and Slack, of pugiliſtic memory, may be found in Mr. Lyſons's Environs of London, art. Marybone.

P. 990, b. Maxwell was Earl of *Nithſdale*, in Scotland.

It is very true that Mr. Archdall, in his edition of Lodge's Peerage, ſays, that he was informed by Lord Dillon, that "the only perſon who could have claimed the earldom of Roſcommon died in reduced circumſtances," without ſpecifying who that perſon was: but, if *his* account may be depended on, it is plain that it muſt have been ſome deſcendant of Patrick Dillon, mentioned near the bottom of p. 160, vol. IV.*

P. 1004, b. Your correſpondent M. Green wiſhes for an account of the family of Liſle, or Crux-Eaſton. Of them I can ſay ſomething, but, I fear, little to the purpoſe. The family muſt have been very numerous; for, beſides the nine ſiſters, the eldeſt ſon and heir, the youngeſt ſon named Charles, and the clergyman named by your correſpondent, there was another ſon, who, if my memory ſerve me, had been in the navy, but was, in the latter end of the year 1722, captain of a Turkey ſhip, which carried my grandfather and father to Conſtantinople. From the latter of them I have underſtood that the family was deſcended from, or allied to, John Liſle, eſq. one of Cromwell's lords, and commiſſioner of his great ſeal, the ſacrifice of whoſe widow by the famous Judge Jefferies has been ſo generally reprobated. As to the "deſtiny of the ſiſters," I can only ſay in general, that I remember its being ſaid, that they engroſſed the Turkey-merchants; but at this diſtance of time I cannot undertake to name the huſband of any one of them. Perhaps the repreſentatives of the Marchs, Radcliffes, Boſanquets, or other reſpectable merchants of the laſt century, could give better information. M. Green is in a miſtake about Boſcobel, for Dr. Liſle was rector of Wotton, in the Iſle of Wight—of Wotton, al. Wood-toun, al. Boſco-*ville*, as he jocoſely and enigmatically ſtyles it, I think, in one of his poems. J. B.

* Was not the Spaniſh traveller of that name ennobled, or entitled to be ſo? EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

THE inſcription on the font at *Chepping*, or *Chepin*, co. Lancaſter, inſerted in your vol. XLIX. 588 (miſquoted 1772), was ſuppoſed, by the correſpondent who communicated it, to be ſimilar to that at Bridekirk, &c. and the character, though peculiar, a-kin to Runic. No explanation was ever given. The font, however, is comparatively modern, poſſibly not earlier than Henry VIII. The characters in the upper line belong not to any alphabet, but are probably *Sigla*, of which the triangle inſcribed within the circle ſeems to denote the co-eternity of perſon in the Holy Trinity. The reſt Mr. Whitaker does not attempt to elucidate. Of the lower line, three compartments appear to be marked with the inſtitution of the Paſſion; a fourth has the cypher I. H. S.; a fifth the anogram X.; and two others the initials I. B. probably of the forgotten donor. Whitaker's Hiſtory of Whalley, p. 446. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

PRIOR PARK was given by Mr. Allen to Mrs. Warburton, wife of Biſhop W. for life. She afterwards married Mr. S. a clergyman. On her death it came to the preſent poſſeſſor, the Viſcount Hawarden, who married to his ſecond wife Miſs Allen, Mr. Allen's niece, by whom he had three children, his preſent heir-apparent and two daughters. He ſucceeded his elder brother in the title of Baron de Montalt in Ireland, and has been created Viſcount Hawarden. The family-name is Maude, of Carmarthenſhire. His firſt wife was Miſs Vernon, of Worceſterſhire, by whom he had only one child, a daughter, who married Mr. Vaughan, of Golden Grove, and died a few years ago, without iſſue. His preſent lady's name was Monck, of an Iriſh family, by whom he has ſeveral children. It is ſaid that his Lordſhip means to ſell it ſhortly, having already a noble manſion in Ireland, and another in Wales. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

IN Coxe's Monmouthſhire, vol. II. p. 322, he ſays of three Druidical ſtones, that the perpendicular height of the largeſt is 11 feet 10 inches, yet that it is 15 feet long above the ground; qu. how this is? He calls them a compoſition of pebbles and cement, ſo ſoft as to crumble at the touch: in a note on the word *cement*, he ſays, vulgarly called *Pudding-ſtone*. If the compoſition is ſo ſoft, how happens it that they have ſtood ſo many ages? but, however much the pudding-ſtone may reſemble a compoſition from the number of ſmall ſtones that ſeem ſtuck together, is it a compoſition? and, whatever it is, is it not of great hardneſs?

If your printer has not made a miſtake in what I ſaid about Mr. Andrew Stuart, I made a ſtrange miſtake in writing. It ſhould be, "the pains he took to diſcover the truth of what *he had no doubt* to be an impoſture;" and "for want of *perſeverance in what he thought* the juſtice of the cauſe." It has been clearly determined that he was miſtaken; but his language in his letters, and his indefatigable exertions for his employers, demand admiration; and theſe are all I meant to note.

I have often thought with *Plain Truth*, that it would be very deſirable to have pews in our churches aboliſhed. In towns they certainly prevent the attendance of a great majority of the pariſhioners; being appropriated to particular perſons, ſtrangers are not allowed to uſe them, even though one only of the family ſhould be preſent. I may ſay, that in many pariſhes there are hundreds of houſekeepers who cannot get a pew. It is, therefore, no wonder if what the Bp. of Cheſter ſays (as you quote him, p. 729), that in one town there are 40,000 perſons who attend no place of divine worſhip. Yet ſome of the reverend clergy ſpeak of an increaſe of chapels in this great town as an abuſe, and beſtow harſh appellations on thoſe who build them and let the pews. Is it not better to have places of worſhip on ſuch terms than to have no place to go to? Theſe chapels aſſiſt in a ſmall degree, in removing the want of pews in pariſh churches, but benches would remove it in a tenfold degree. The ſpace taken up by pews is ſo much greater than that which benches would occupy, that, independent of what is loſt by thoſe which are locked up, thouſands more could and would attend in this metropolis, if the churches were ſo fitted up. They are ſo at Bath, at Tunbridge Wells, and, perhaps, at other places; yet thoſe churches are frequented

quented by genteel people, who are content to join in prayer with their fellow Chriſtians though not ſo well-dreſſed as themſelves.

So much, Mr. Urban, I had written without the leaſt ſuſpicion that I was commending ſuch a wicked rogue as D. L. M. p. 782, has found *Plain Truth* to be. Little did I think, that, when *Plain Truth* was propoſing a plan to enable more people to come to church, his aim was to deſtroy the church as well as the pews; to introduce revolutionary principles and an *agrarian law!*

Your angry correſpondent admits that there ought to be in every pariſh pews ſufficient for the whole pariſhioners. True; but is there any one church in Weſtminſter that will do ſo? What muſt be the ſize of the church in St. George Hanover-ſquare, or Marybone? If it is plainly impoſſible, is it not right to admit as many as the area will contain?

He has, however, diſcovered two excellent uſes of pews; the *giddy*, the *inanimate*, the *decrepid*, the *filthy*, and the *diſſolute*, are kept by themſelves, and do not impede their neighbours *meditations*; the other is their great convenience for taking a nap.

When he ſays that the prying eye and the giggle of levity are *here* excluded, can he be ſpeaking of a pew?

As to *meditations*, I thought the cloſet was the place for them; and that, at church, attention was to be paid to the reader or the preacher.

One of your correſpondents lately ſent you a whimſical paper on the meaning of the ſignatures adopted by thoſe whoſe pieces you admit. Perhaps this angry gentleman has adopted a ſignature expreſſive not of himſelf, but of his opinion of the perſon he was oppoſing, and under the ſignature of D. L. M. to call him a D—d Lying Methodiſt. If he ſhould ſay that this is ſeeing further into a mill-ſtone than he who made it, I can only ſay that I have followed the example he ſet.

How very different is the language of *Secunder*, p. 811. He writes like a gentleman, with temper. His ſcheme for opening pews at the end of the leſſons will keep thoſe who are accuſtomed to ſit in pews away from the early part of the ſervice; or, perhaps, entirely, as they will not like to wait ſo long in the aiſle, and then only have the chance of a ſeat. A. X.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 15.

THE three laſt ſiſters of Dr. Liſle, p. 1004, Mrs. Harriot Liſle, Mrs. Francis Liſle, and Mrs. Eaton, widow of a Turkey merchant, died within theſe very few years at their houſe at Stratfield Mortimer in Berks. There is a print of Dr. Liſle's brother, "Edward Liſle, of Crux-Eaſton," prefixed to his "Huſbandry," 1757, 8vo. engraved by Sir F. Ravenet. See Bromley's Catalogue, p. 292. Moyle's Court, in Ellingham, Hants, belonged, and ſtill belongs, to this family. See Topographer, vol. IV. p. 8.

Yours, &c. F. S.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 17.

I KNOW not whether I am too late, but I wiſhed (though it had ſlipped my memory) to correct a ſad miſtake of our late friend Dr. Cuming, in the ſecond volume of *Hutchins's* Dorſet, at p. 234; in which, by a note, he has made the locuſt-tree there mentioned to be the *Hymenæum* (rightly *Hymenæa*) Courbaril; a thing impoſſible, as the *Hymenæa* is an intertropical tree, and can only be made to vegetate with difficulty in this country in the ſtoves. I remember to have mentioned this to the Doctor; but I know not whether he corrected it in his copy. I have ſeen the tree. The note ſhould ſtand thus:

"Robinia Pſeudo-Acacia. *Lin. Sp. Plant.* 1043. Acacia Americana ſiliquis glabris. Raï. *Hiſt. Plant.* 1719. Fuſſe, or COMMON ACACIA; a native of North America. The leaves are highly grateful to cattle; and treatiſes have been written to recommend the culture of this tree for agricultural purpoſes. The farm on which it ſtands was once the property of the family of the late well-known *Henry Fielding, eſq.*

There is a letter of mine on this tree in your vol. XXIX. p. 262. R. P.

Tour to the Netherlands in the Autumn of 1798.

(Continued from p. 1000.)

AFTER having ſeen the moſt intereſting parts of South Holland, I reſolved to return home through Dutch Brabant, and the country which at that time went by the name of the Auſtrian Netherlands. I croſſed the Maeſe at Rotterdam, with the

view

view of sleeping at an inn on the opposite side, from whence the stage for Antwerp was to set out on the following morning. Two English gentlemen kindly accompanied me from Rotterdam, and spent the evening with me at the inn, where I remember we paid most extravagantly dear for our entertainment; in short, we were fleeced without mercy. We ought to have made a bargain before hand; but suspicion was lulled asleep by the behaviour of the people of the house, which was marked with uncommon attention and kindness, and with a somewhat that impressed us with the notion of their being strictly honest and conscientious; but *nimium ne crede colori* is a good maxim for travellers, of which, however, we lost sight at this inn. When the bill was presented, we stared at one another, and then at our host; but remonstrance was in vain; all the answer we could get was *yaw Mynheer*, or *nay Mynheer*, and we counted down reluctantly upon the board a shining heap of guilders, which were swept off by the extortioning Batavian without the least sign of shame or remorse. Covetousness might be said to be the reigning sin of the Dutch nation; which was generated in the minds of those over whom religion had no influence, by the general spirit of industry that prevailed among them, and by the disgrace which was attached to a man's living beyond his income. But, within the last seven years, they have been sorely punished for this their besetting sin by the extortion of their Gallic friends, who have fleeced them without mercy of their ducats and guilders, and made them poor indeed!

The stage, or, to speak more properly, the waggon in which I took my seat for Antwerp, was a very uncomfortable conveyance. The carriage, tackle, and horses, formed a striking contrast to the style in which, with us, at the sound of the horn, "smack goes the whip, round go the wheels." In this wretched *carrosse*, which left the traveller exposed to the circumambient elements, I was seated between two gentlemen, one of whom spoke bad English, and the other worse Latin; and they, perceiving that I was not a very fluent speaker of French, politely confined themselves to those languages in which I was most at home. One of them was a very superstitious Roman Catholic, a native of Mechlin, in which quarter I was given to understand that the people are as blindly attached to Popery as any of his Holiness's spiritual subjects. If I am not mistaken, a Protestant was considered by my fellow traveller as another word for a reprobate; and a Protestant clergyman as *monstrum horrendum, informe, cui lumen ademptum*. But, whatever he might think of my defects as a heretic, he evidently shewed by his conduct that he thought me entitled to the offices of civility and kind attention as a man. This is not always the case; bigotry and superstition too frequently steel the breast against the softer feelings of humanity, not only among Papists, but Protestants.

Tanta est discordia fratrum!

I think I know some bigots of our Established Church, with whom a Nonconformist would not find himself so comfortable in a stage coach as I was with the Mechlin Catholic; and I suspect there are bigots of the church established in the Northern part of this island, who would rather wade on foot through deep mud than ride in the same coach with a poor Papist. People may say what they will of the intolerant bigotry of the Brabançons; but I question whether it would lead them to more unchristian lengths against Protestants in the present day, than were manifested against Papists by Episcopalian and Presbyterian Protestants in this island in 1779 and 1780.

Pudet hæc opprobria dici per vosse
Et non potuisse repelli.

It is also lamentable to see the effects that are produced by the sour leaven of sectarianism against the members of our established churches; for, to use the words of the admirable Scougal, in his book, entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," a book which ought to be written in letters of gold, "There are but too many Christians who would consecrate their vices, and hallow their corrupt affections, whose rugged humour and sullen pride must pass for Christian severity; whose fierce wrath and bitter rage against their enemies must be called holy zeal; whose petulance towards their superiors, or rebellion against their governors, must have the name of Christian courage and resolution." But to return from this digression: The roads during the first stage were extremely heavy. The

country

country is diſtinguiſhed in the map by the name of Iſlemond; which is formed into an iſland by the confluence of two ſeparate branches of the Maeſe, and is ſaid to be a rich and fertile diſtrict. After having been dragged ſome miles in this diſtrict through a deep and dirty road, we arrived at the South branch of the Maeſe, which we croſſed, our waggon being carried over with us in the boat. In croſſing this ferry, Dordrecht, or Dort, appeared to our view on the left hand; and I regretted that my arrangements left me no time to turn aſide to viſit a place which I was told would have repaid my curioſity, and which, moreover, is ſo famous in the annals of modern eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. I was informed that the great room, wherein the well-known ſynod held their ſittings, was ſtill preſerved in its original ſtate; and, I own, I ſhould have been glad to have been able to ſay that I had ſat down in Preſident Bogerman's chair; not that I think the miniſter of Leewarden's conduct did honour to the chair, in which he diſplayed but too little of the meekneſs and gentleneſs of "that worthy name by which he was called." Indeed, with all due deference to the memory of ſome truly pious men who formed part of the majority of the Synod of Dort, I cannot but think that it might have been happy for the peace of the Proteſtant churches had they never been permitted to ſit; and that from their proceedings, as from a fountain, have flowed many of thoſe ſtreams of bitterneſs which have poiſoned the land. The leaders of that aſſembly, in their furious zeal, ſeemed to have forgotten "that the ſon of man came not to deſtroy men's lives, but to ſave them;" and certainly "did not know what ſpirit they were of," for, I think, we may in vain ſearch the New Teſtament for any precedent to juſtify the ſpirit and temper that led to the baniſhment of ſuch a man as Grotius, and the depoſition of the venerable and pious Epiſcopius.

To reſume the narrative of my journey. After croſſing the above-mentioned ferry, we found ourſelves in the iſland of Voorn, and in that diſtrict of it which goes by the name of South Beyerland. I have already had occaſion to deſcribe two towns in the iſle of Voorn; namely, Helvoetſluys, where I firſt landed, and the Brill, which lies on the road from that place to the Hague. The air of this part of Holland is far from being the pureſt in the country; but the ſoil is rich and productive, and ſome parts of it in a high ſtate of cultivation. We travelled through the *Pais de Voorn*, until we came to the paſſage of *Moerdyck*, which ſeparates Holland from Dutch Brabant. Here it was that Prince John William of Naſſau, Stadtholder of Frieſland, returning from Brabant to Holland, was drowned in 1711. It happened to rain, and he took ſhelter in his carriage without properly ſecuring the door; while he ſat there, a ſquabble took place among his people upon deck, and eagerly riſing up with a view to reſtore order, the door flew open, and he fell into the ſea. Col. Ginckel, who ſat by his ſide in the carriage, plunged in immediately to ſave him; but unfortunately he ſhared the fate of his maſter.

In croſſing the Moerdyck ferry, the fortreſs of Williamſtadt appears to the right; alſo the fortreſs of Klundert, and beyond them the iſland of Over Flackee, and the arm of the ſea called Hollands-diep iſſuing out of the great lake on the left hand called the *Bies Bos*, which the Maeſe forms behind the city of Dort in its progreſs towards Gertruydenberg. The whole ſcenery forms a curious and ſtriking diſplay of land and water; with which I was highly gratified.

When I cloſed my laſt letter, I expected my next would have introduced you to Antwerp; but I am afraid I have already treſpaſſed too far upon your patience; and, therefore, I poſtpone my obſervations on Dutch Brabant and the city of Antwerp, till another letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

THE pathetic recital of the death and funeral of the late Lady John Ruſſel, calls forth the maternal feelings of an individual long initiated in the ſchool of adverſity; and who cannot remain ſilent on a ſubject ſo congenial to her preſent ſtate of mind, without ſubmitting to your judgment ſome ſerious reflections, which, ſhould they meet your ideas as being worthy of attention, I ſhall think myſelf much honoured.

Oh!

Oh! bounteous Heaven! thy solace now impart,
And soothe the sorrows of a Ruffel's heart.

"How truly amiable muſt have been the feelings of thoſe noble relatives, who paid their laſt tribute of affection to a dear departed friend, by attending her remains to the dreary grave! Were the world to abound with ſcenes of this awful and affecting nature, I am convinced much benefit to ſociety would be derived from ſuch tenderneſs and propriety of conduct. How cruel and devoid of feeling are the proceedings in general, daily exhibited to our view, on ſimilar occaſions (particularly in the higher ranks of life) by the moſt beloved and neareſt connections, being followed to the grave by *none* but *dependants*, and the neceſſary attendance of, probably, an unfeeling undertaker and his aſſiſtants! I ſpeak from experience, and the effuſions of a heart overpowered with innumerable ſorrows, having recently attended the funeral of a *ſon* * *I* tenderly loved, and cheriſhed when in his cradle. Accompanied and ſupported throughout this ſolemn ſcene of duty by my dear ſurviving children (two daughters of whom are yet in a ſtate of infancy), whoſe minds I have endeavoured to ſhield with Virtue's genial flame from Reaſon's earlieſt dawn, and with principles moſt conducive to their preſent and future happineſs, to look upon the terrors of death as the great guardians of life. However tremendous the object may appear to us, it is the will of the Almighty that it ſhould have that powerful effect, being an incentive to lead us to ſelf preſervation, which is evidently Nature's firſt law; and to influence us to bear the misfortunes of life with that calm degree of reſignation which religion alone is capable of inſpiring; when it opens to a *Chriſtian's* view the certain and joyful proſpect of a bleſſed immortality! and diſplays to our imagination the future dwellings of the ſpirits of the juſt made perfect; the manſions of everlaſting reſt! which, if we continue faithful unto death, are promiſed us to inhabit through the merits of our bleſſed Saviour Jeſus Chriſt; who tells us, "*I am* the reſurrection and the life. He that believeth in me though he were dead, yet ſhall he live!

Diſappointments and trials teach us the inſtability and inſufficiency of temporal things, and that true happineſs can only be attained from God and virtue, which alone can frame our minds to ſobriety and mature reflection; and to enable us "to commune with our own heart and be ſtill." What a variety of changes in life are occaſioned by the viciſſitudes of worldly events! No regulation of conduct can altogether ſtem the current of paſſions from diſturbing our peace, and misfortunes, ever attended by the poignant pangs of ſorrow, from wounding our heart. "Life† never continues long in an uniform courſe; it is ever varying, and frequently annoyed by even unexpected diſtreſſes!"

Yours, &c. AFFLICTION.

* Alas! three years had ſcarcely elapſed ſince the inſatiate hand of Death ſnatched another darling child from my boſom:

"Ere ſix ſummer months had ſhed their influence round."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

MOST of your readers probably will be intereſted with the letters communicated by your correſpondent of the "Temple," p. 995. Two other contemporary accounts of Mr. Naylor's apparition may be ſeen in your former volumes; the firſt, in ſome original letters by the Rev. J. Hughes, the learned editor of St. Chryſoſtom on the Prieſthood, printed in your vol. XLVIII. pp. 583, 621; the ſecond, in vol. LIII. p. 412, b, by the Rev. Richard Chambre. This laſt was ſent to Mr. Urban by the Rev. Dr. Townſon, R[ector of] M[alpas], who received it from Mr. Chambre's ſon and "executor," the Rev. Rowland Chambre, rector of Thornton, in Cheſhire, deceaſed. I obſerve that Peck (Deſid. Curioſ. 1779, p. 523) calls the perſon, to whom the father of the famous Duke of Buckingham is ſaid to have appeared, "Mr. Towſe;" and refers to Echard, p. 489, for "ſome circumſtances not in other relations of that affair;" all the particulars of which are connectedly detailed, from Clarendon and other reſpectable authorities, in Mr. Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. III. p. 208; and it may be worth obſerving, that the narrative was firſt printed ſo early as the year 1651, in "Lilly's Monarchy or no Monarchy," p. 90.

Mr. Shaw was rector of Souldern, near Banbury, Oxfordſhire. R. C.

† I allude to that beautiful part of the burial ſervice when they come to the grave. "Man that is born of a woman."

THE

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLII.

ABERGAVENNY, *continued.*

THE Priory-church, of the pointed-arch ſtyle of architecture, has on its Weſt front ſome peculiarities. In the centre of the deſign, a buttreſs decorated with a very elaborate niche is run up nearly to the pitch of the roof; on the right ſide of which is a porch, and on the left is a ſmall chapel, or, as it is called, the Veſtry. Above, ſtill, on each ſide of this buttreſs, are two beautiful windows; and ſtill higher, keeping on the ſame ſtation, are two more windows, though of exceeding ſmall dimenſions. The South ſide of the church continues the ſame mode of work, but has no objects but what are uſual in church-arrangement. In ſome fenced-off corners by the Weſt and North porches are thrown human bones; which are open to any eye that by chance may glance into ſuch an unhallowed mortuaries. The plan of the church comprizes a body divided into two ailes, the area of the great tower, North and South tranſepts, a choir, and ſide ailes. Various correſpondents have of late, in this Miſcellany, argued *pro* and *con* about the propriety or impropriety of retaining pews in our churches for the comfort of certain portions of the congregations. Theſe writers ſeem to me all to run wide of the ſubject. Our churches anciently were erected with an intent that their architectural lines, either of columns, receſſes, monuments, &c. might meet the notice of the pious in a clear unobſtructed manner, to make due impreſſion on their ſights, and to prepare their ſouls to receive devotional ſenſations. Stalls in a choir, and ſome ranges of enriched benches and correſpondent reading-deſks in other ſtations of the building (ſuch as are yet to be found in many churches), were generally ſo deviſed as to hide very little of the principal embelliſhments therein; rendering each perſon conſpicuous, whereby all were under the neceſſity of preſerving a decent obſervation of the duties of religious worſhip. To the point: Pews in our antient churches (which churches are by ſome people, whom I call Goths and Vandals, and living in the "dark age" of their own prejudices, are held to be no better than mere barns, p. 782) are as ſo many rubbiſh-holes to collect the filth of years, they being but in a partial manner ever cleaned or repaired; a ſort of piece-patch hedge carpentry promiſcuouſly huddled up, ſpoiling the architectural effect of the edifices, and combining, by their height and numbers, to obſtruct that free circulation of air ſo neceſſary in a confine not properly aired, and where the pavement is never made good over the graves continually dug therein. In a church which will ſoon come under our inveſtigation, it was declared to me, that it had not been *cleaned out* for ten years paſt; and, in addition, I found in one of the ailes the pavement in ſuch a ſtate, that to paſſers over it danger waylaid them, both in the hazard of breaking their necks and imbibing peſtiferous infections. Theſe are ſerious conſiderations; and hence it might be thought that this pew property, and pew breaſt-works for ſleeping drones, giggling youth, and tittle-tattle midway age, would ſoon be baniſhed, and moveable forms and other ſeats placed in their ſtead, the pavement re-laid, and neatneſs, cleanlineſs, and ſweet-ſmelling odours, take their turn in a place raiſed for no leſs a purpoſe than bowing down ourſelves in the preſence of our Creator!

The order of Abergavenny church is moſt certainly chargeable under this ſtigma of deſilement; and the admirers of our antient arts (muſt I exclude all others from the choſen few?) are diſtreſſed to ſee ſome of the fineſt choir-carvings and moſt ineſtimable monuments covered and ſurrounded with duſt and broken pieces of torn-up pavement; works which, for their hiſtoric and intrinſic worth, ſhould be univerſally protected.

In a ſtopped-up window of the North aile of the choir is a coloſſal ſtatue of St. Chriſtopher carved in oak; and in an adjoining window, ſtopped up alſo, is a recumbent ſtatue of a knight, croſs-legged, wrought out of the like material. Viewing our Antiquities with ſuch general regard, every ſubject comes before me with ſome tie on my attachment. I may, therefore, often be too laviſh in my praiſe; but of this laſt performance no deſcription or encomium can do adequate juſtice. I can only declare it as my firm opinion, that, were ſuch a ſtatue to be conſigned from abroad by ſome artful dealer (after a ſacrilegious conveyance of it from ſome one of our churches to the

the Continent), our ſtatue-collectors would know no end to their adorating plaudits, or no price too exorbitant to be hailed as the poſſeſſors of ſuch a rare antique. Deluded man! how I forget the foreſight of others in my own national predilections! This ſtatue is ſtark naught, its legs are crolled, its hands raiſed in prayer, and its eyes and whole attitude in the laſt ſtage of Chriſtian exiſtence. It has neither the muſcular concupiſcence of Hercules, the unabaſhed virility of Pan, or the mad ſymbols of laſcivious heathen prieſts and prieſteſſes.

Another tomb bears two females; one of them holds a heart between her hands, alluding, it may be, to her open-heartedneſs, her truth, and lack of all deceit or unfaithfulneſs.

The reſt of the tombs or monuments are many, and of the firſt degree of "excellence," for their rich armours, veſtiments, and elegant execution, ſtill making an apology for their devotional attitudes, and for many of them repreſenting angels, martyrs, and other ſcriptural characters. And let me intreat thoſe, who may be hereafter attracted to witneſs the credit of my aſſertions, to place themſelves at the Weſt end of the South aile of the choir, or the *Herbert* chapel, and give way to a momentary *weakneſs* (love of our antient arts), and confeſs that they have before them a ſomething that has a claim to rapture, excited by the building itſelf, and a groupe of no leſs than ſix hiſtorical and magnificent tombs and monuments. I will not, however, anſwer for the conſequences, either of their becoming converts to Antiquity, or, what is of no leſs good, impartiality in thinking as Engliſhmen ought to think, and it is not impoſſible they may exclaim, "We will henceforth be hoſtile to Architectural Innovators, and protect the labours of our remote men of ſcience even unto the laſt!" The choir-work of ſtalls and their appendages are of that varied and high-finiſhed work, that a real, or, what is more, a particular attention beſtowed on them by an inveſtigator, he muſt be conſtrained to become their panegyriſt, ſuppoſing in him a pre-determination to have let about to become their detractor. How men and manners change in a courſe of years! In this choir, and in theſe ſtalls, where the moſt ſacred offices and the moſt dignified and reverend perſonages were wont to be, I ſaw rotten rails, a rummaging table, and old diſuſed mats, crowding up each nook and cranny; and I ſaw inattentive hinds and licentious ſoldiery lolling about in heedleſs diſreſpect to the ſervice of the church, at that time going on in the Weſtern part or body of the fabrick, where the more devout number of the congregation were aſſembled; a part now held the moſt fit for the better ſort, not alone here, but in many other pariſh-churches in the kingdom.

Why I did not tempt the atmoſpheric heights that incloſe Abergavenny's antient lore, I can give but a bare excuſe; not in my brother touriſts' way, of "want of time," or "another time," "health not permitting," or the like. I come with my ſimple plea (however culpable), want of inclination to endure the trial of traverſing Nature's tremendous works, ſuch as here are found. That arduous trial has been made by one whoſe perſeverance and unerreumſcribed reſearch in ſuch purſuits have qualified him beſt to tell their tale, ſo mighty and ſo full of wonder*. Yet one gentle eminence had the charm to wave me to its cultured top. Afar I ſaw the genial invitation. I heard the melting ſounds of harmony, and cheerful and open-handed greeting meet me by the way. Was this a toil for me? Ah! no. Pleaſing recollection this to a grateful mind. Happy hours are few; for thoſe to come—why, Hope muſt be my harbinger; and ſo I courſe my deſtined way towards Lanthony's ſecluded fane.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 912, ſeems to doubt concerning the propriety of admitting peers by courteſy into his edition of Noble Authors. If he intends treading cloſely in the footſteps of his noble predeceſſor, he cannot refuſe them, as I apprehend, a place in the meditated publication. In Lord Orford's edition are the following inſtances: George Boleyn Viſc. Rocheford; Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; Thomas Lord Paget; John Lord Hervey; Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury; and perhaps others. Peers, whoſe only publications are ſpeeches, muſt be

* See Mr. Coxe's coſtly edition of his entertaining Tour in Monmouthſhire

claſſed

claſſed as authors, unleſs it is known that the ſpeeches were publiſhed without their authority. As your correſpondent will of courſe wiſh his friend's edition to be as correct as poſſible, I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to him the name of a peer omitted in all the editions that have yet appeared; this is Patrick Plunket, 7th Lord Dunſany, who died in 1601. The Peerage ſays, he wrote many excellent compoſitions; and Stanyhurſt (de Script. Hibern. cap. VII. which is dedicated to Patrick Lord Dunſany) ſays, "this worthy baron was of antient extraction in Ireland, a perſon noted in his country for his great poſſeſſions there, and for his great natural parts, and was therefore renowned among the learned (in 1584) as being not only a perſon of learning himſelf, but alſo a patron of learning and learned men." The omiſſion of this nobleman in Lord Orford's publication was, perhaps, occaſioned by the circumſtance of the title of Dunſany being for ſome time dormant, and the account of the family not to be found in any of the Peerages at the time his lordſhip conſulted them. The title was allowed, in 1785, to Randal, the preſent and 13th Lord Dunſany.

Yours, &c. URBANIPHILOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

I OBSERVE your correſpondent, p. 912, corrects a miſtake into which I had fallen in regard to the lady of the late Lord Oniel; but I beg leave to inform him, that I had the authority and example of Lord Orford in giving Viſcount Caſtlereagh, though a peer by courteſy only, a place in the Liſt of Noble Authors, in the inſtances of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, George Boleyn, Viſcount Rochford, &c. "One liberty," ſays his Lordſhip, "I have taken, which is calling up by writ, if I may ſay ſo, ſome eldeſt ſons of peers, who never attained the title, ſuch as the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Rochford, &c." To another remark of your correſpondent, leſs politely expreſſed, and ſomewhat trifling, I have only to ſay, that the late Lord Orford, in one of his letters, informs us, that his name was *Horatio*, though he ſigned himſelf Horace, as being more of an Engliſh ſound; and this is farther countenanced by the circumſtance of ſeveral individuals of his family bearing the name of Horatio, ſuch as Horatio, the preſent Lord Walpole, Horatio Lord Nelſon, &c. Your correſpondent will alſo find that Lord Orford invariably diſtinguiſhes thoſe peers who were alſo baronets by prefixing *Sir* to their family name. Your correſpondent, in the latter part of his letter, expreſſes a doubt whether peers, of whom we have only a few publiſhed ſpeeches, are entitled to be enrolled among the Noble Authors. When a ſpeech is publiſhed without the knowledge of the peer by whom it was delivered, I apprehend he ought not to be included in the liſt; but, where it can be aſcertained that the ſpeech was publiſhed by the peer, I am of opinion he muſt be ranked as an author. "It is againſt my rule," ſays Lord Orford (vol. II. under the Viſcount Montacute), "to reckon peers as authors of whom nothing is extant but letters or ſpeeches; *indeed, it makes a difference where there is a preſumption that either were publiſhed by the perſons themſelves.*" By the above quotation, the late Earl of Bellamont, it will appear, muſt be included in the Liſt of Noble authors, as his Lordſhip publiſhed ſeveral ſpeeches delivered in the Houſe of Lords in Ireland; but I am not competent to ſay whether the ſpeeches of Lord Weſtmorland on the Slave-trade were publiſhed with that nobleman's authority. A pamphlet (firſt publiſhed about 50 years ago, and lately republiſhed), recommending an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, is attributed to the firſt Marquis of Downſhire. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Dec.* 24.

YOU may inform A conſtant Reader, p. 976, that a ſingle ſolitary Swallow was ſeen at Slawſton, by three perſons, on the 7th of laſt November. It flitted about a farm-yard for a very little time, and then took to the thatch, and was never ſeen afterward that I have heard. J. TAILBY.

MOLESEY aſks, Whence is derived the origin of the ſign called *The Hole in the Wall?* Is it from Ovid?—Does he mean that which parted Pyramus and Thiſbe; who "talked through the *chink* and whiſpered through the *cranny* of it," as Shakſpeare diſports?—We recommend him to go to York, where he will ſee the uſe of *The Hole in the Wall*, applied to a public-houſe, after ſhutting the city gates.

A COLLECTOR OF BIOGRAPHY requeſts information reſpecting T. CHURCHYARD the Poet, who was born in Shrewſbury.

217. *De*

217. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of* Staffordſhire. *Compiled from the Manuſcripts of* Hunthach, Loxdale, *Biſhop* Lyttelton, *and other Collections of Dr.* Wilkes, *the Rev.* T. Feilde, *&c. &c. Including* Erdeſwick's *Survey of the County; and the approved Parts of Dr.* Plot's *Natural Hiſtory. The Whole brought down to the preſent Time; interſperſed with Pedigrees and Anecdotes of Families; Obſervations on Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactories; and illuſtrated with numerous Plates. By the Rev.* Stebbing Shaw, *B.D. F.A.S. and Fellow of* Queen's *College,* Cambridge. *Volume II. Part I. Containing the Prefatory Introduction, commencing with a Series of original Letters from* Plot's *Time to the preſent; general and natural Hiſtory, &c.; antient and modern Hiſtory of the remaining Pariſhes in the Hundred of* Offlow, *and the Whole of* Seiſdon, *arranged geographically; with an Appendix of curious Charters, and other Additions and Corrections, &c. Illuſtrated with Fifty Copper Plates, and a copious Index.*

IN announcing ſuch ample materials as Mr. S. is repeatedly doing, we are naturally led to expect a ſuitable uſe of them. In the year 1798 he preſented the publick with half the hundred of Offlow, and "a copious introduction or general hiſtory," reviewed in our vol. LXVIII. p. 959; and in the preſent half-volume he completes the hundred of Offlow, and gives the whole of *Seiſdon*; the remaining hundreds are to appear in the other half of vol. II. and the whole of vol. III. "Nearly three years having elapſed ſince the delivery of the firſt volume, and many ſubſcribers becoming more impatient for the appearance of a ſecond than the nature of ſuch a work would reaſonably allow, conſiſtent with proper attention to my health and other avocations; and as I, unfortunately, by my reſearches during the violent heat of laſt ſummer, rendered myſelf incapable of paying due attentions to the unfiniſhed parts of the hundred of Cuddleſton; I preſumed it would be better, both for their ſatisfaction, as well as for the deſirable return of the heavy and much-increaſed expences of paper and print, &c. to thus finiſh, for the preſent, with the hundred of Seiſdon; in which I flatter myſelf, that to a handſome portion of letter-preſs is added a collection of engravings, and drawings in the *illuminated* copies, rarely met with in the ſame compaſs, and on the ſame terms." (pp. xxxi, xxxii.) The ſeries of letters in the preſent prefatory introduction would be curious to thoſe who are not impatient for a connected topographical ſurvey of the whole county; and perhaps the introduction would have been better reſerved to one general one, to be publiſhed at the head of the complete work. However, as the preſent introduction, with the corrections, &c. do not occupy 50 pages of this volume, we let them paſs; premiſing that Dr. Plot's letter to Dr. Fell, the firſt in the collection, has been already publiſhed at the end of the ſecond volume of Leland's Itinerary by Hearne. The collections for Staffordſhire, in the hands of Mr. Bowen of Shrewſbury, we incline to ſuſpect were for *Shropſhire*, or as meagre as thoſe which he ſcraped after Mr. Mytton, who employed him as an amanuenſis. The effect of queries in county-hiſtories is well repreſented by Mr. O. Manning. The letter to Mr. Feilde, pp. xvii, xviii, loſes its value by being anonymous. The talents of Sir J. Peſhall for any thing but *aſſuming* a baronetage, were rather equivocal. It is well men have different purſuits, or Dr. Darwin might be a ditch-ſcraper and a botanical Cupid all his life, as well as Mr. S. a pedigree-monger, who comes forward the champion of the ſtudy of Antiquity in the panoply of a *new* Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. Be that as it may; Mr. S. gives a new ſpecification of MSS. illuſtrative of the hiſtory of Staffordſhire, p. xxvii—xxix; and, among the reſt, Mr. Snape's defence of epitaphs. The introduction concludes with acknowledgements of very ample aſſiſtance from various friends. The account of mines, manufactures, canals, agriculture, &c. is poſtponed.

This volume is adorned with 38 plates, beſides 18 ſmaller in the letter-preſs, and in the illuminated copies 7 drawings.

The family of Baſſet make a conſiderable figure under *Drayton Baſſet*. It is not eaſy to account for a portrait of "Robert Earl of Eſſex," *the parliament general*, under the account of a place whence Queen Elizabeth's Robert Earl of Eſſex went for Ireland, 1598.

Hintes is remarkable for the diſcovery of a Roman pig of lead in its common, near the Watling-ſtreet.

At *Canwell* was a ſmall Benedictine priory, of which the accounts, by different

ferent authors, are here *repeated*, inſtead of being blended. The ſite came to the Lawley family in the reign of Elizabeth.

At *Swinſon* in *Welford* was ſeated a family of the former name from the 3th to the preſent century. Much of Shenſtone is properly borrowed from Sanders's Hiſtory of that place, reviewed in our vol LXIV. p. 549.

Whether Lord Somers went to ſchool at *Walſall* is doubtful, but Bp. Hough had the early part of his education there. "Being tinged with the ſmoke of a manufacturing vicinity, this town has been often looked upon with great ignominy and contempt, but ſurely without reaſon, if we may judge from its preſent improved appearance." (p. 74.)

Wedneſbury, or *Wedgebury*, is noted for its coal-pits, and for the riots *againſt* Methodiſm, 1743. A curious blunder in a date, DCCXI for MDCCXI, in a beam of the church, is detected (p. 86).

Bentley belonged to the *Lanes* from the reign of Henry VI. to the preſent time; *Great Barr* to the *Scotts* from 1668. The chapel was decorated, at the expence of the preſent proprietor, by a beautiful copy, by Eginton of Handſworth (a view of whoſe houſe, and an account of his works, are given in p. 122), from Mr. Peters's Spirit of a Child conducted by an Angel to the Preſence of its Maker, opened on the wake-day, being Sunday, July, 1809, by an appropriate ſermon by the then curate of Great Barr, now of Handſworth adjoining, Edward Pye Waters.

Church notes at *Handſworth* ſee in our vol. LXIV. p. 711. *Perry-hall* here has been the ſeat of the *Goughs* from 1669; and *Hamſtead* of the *Wyrleys* from the reign of Henry III. now, by intermarriage, of George Birch, eſq. ſon of the Judge. In this pariſh is alſo Mr. Boulton's manufactory, named *Soho*, of which a particular account is here given, p. 117—119, and of the care taken by the proprietors to diminiſh the poor's levies, and keep their numerous workmen from becoming troubleſome to the pariſh, by an *inſurance ſociety*.

Sandwell, in *Weſt Bromwich*, was a Benedictine priory, whoſe ſite, granted to the Whorwoods, came afterwards, and continues, the ſeat of *Legge*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, and contains a valuable collection of family and other portraits.

We are at length arrived at *Dudley*, and its caſtle and viſcount, which all ſeverally form ample articles, ſet off by its poetic rector, Dr. Booker, and ſeveral letters from the King to Col. Leviſon, governor of the caſtle during the ſiege, 1643. Lord D. has cleared and preſerved the remaining ruins, of which a large aquatinta plate was lately publiſhed, from a painting by Philips, repreſenting the principal internal view of the caſtle, with the keep, and the volunteer corps exerciſing on the birth-day of his lordſhip's ſon and heir-apparent, to whom the print is dedicated.

Under *Willenhall* we have memoirs and a portrait* of Dr. Wilkes, a phyſician, born 1690-1, died 1760†, who practiſed at Wolverhampton, and made collections for a Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, and publiſhed a treatiſe on the dropſy, and a letter to the gentlemen, farmers, and graziers of the county, on the diſtemper among the horned cattle.

The hundred of SEISDON opens with *Wolverhampton*, of which a full detail is given by our hiſtorian, vol. I. p. 167, and a good print and deſcription of the old pillar in the churchyard given in our vol. LXIV. p. 715.

The next town is *Biſhbury*, with *Oldfallings*, the ſeat of the *Gough* family, derived from Wales, diſtinguiſhed in Henry the VIth's wars in France, and, in the ſucceeding centuries, merchants of the ſtaple at Wolverhampton, and ſettled as above, by purchaſe, in the middle of the 17th century.

Tettenhall is one of the pleaſanteſt villages in the county, and its churchyard has been compared to a Chineſe burying-ground on the ſide of a ſteep hill. In the pariſh are *Wightwick* and *Wrotteſley*, the ſeats of two families reſpectively named after them. It is not

* We would hope for one of the Staffordſhire Antiquary, John Humbach. See p. 215*.

† "Dr. Wilkes had an edition of Hudibras, with notes, and a large appendix, and a life of Butler, ready for the preſs; but Dr. Z. Grey got the ſtart of him in his edition, when he dropt the deſign. He alſo left an interleaved MS. of Lucretius, with a Latin preface, in a forward ſtate for publication; together with a variety of ſmall poems and tranſlations in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, which, were they publiſhed, would, I make no doubt, do credit to his memory." In this appendix the braſs figure of *Antioch* of Fitherwick, I. 370, is not explained.

only

eaſy to ſee why Staffordſhire *provincialiſm* ſhould be foiſted in at the end of this town (p. 207).

At *Sedgeley* park is a fine old ſeat of Lord Dudley's family, which has been many years converted into a Roman Catholic ſeminary, large and in high repute. (p. 221.) Another old manſion of the ſame family at *Himley*, now pulled down, is engraved from an old painting, miſerably executed, by Vandleſt, 1785, and two views of the new houſe by Mr. Shaw.

Holbeach houſe, in *Swinford Regis*, is memorable for the defence and arreſt of the conſpirators in the gun-powder plot. (p. 227.) This pariſh is alſo remarkable for the miſerable caſe of a young man who, having committed a theft, imprecated on himſelf, in vindication of his innocence, the divine judgments which overtook him. (p. 230.) The curious old ſculpture over the church-door is neither drawn nor deſcribed; or whether it is only Saxon zigzag, as at St. Kenelm's chapel. (p. 242.)

Preſtwood houſe paſſed from the Lyttletons to the Foleys, its preſent poſſeſſors. At *Brierly* hill was built by ſubſcription, 1767, a chapel. Mr. Thomas Moſs, the firſt and preſent miniſter, was author of the celebrated poem intituled "The Beggar," which, in its original ſtate, and not as it has been altered by Dr. Enfield, and from him copied into other works, is inſerted p. 238. See our vol. LXI. p. 810, LXX. 41.

Clent is famous in our hiſtory for the murder of Prince Kenelm, only 7 years old, by his eldeſt ſiſter, Quendred, about A.D. 820. The ſpring which roſe at the place of his interment is now, with his chapel, in Hales Owen pariſh, co. Worceſter, in which county Clent was included at the making of Domeſday. Over the chapel, without, is the figure of a child under a crown, elevating his right hand to give the benediction, which may be *St. Kenelm*; but the carving within clearly repreſents our *Saviour*, ſurrounded by the ſymbols of the four Evangeliſts. (p. 244.) How much is it to be regretted that Mr. S. could not give ſuch a liſt of incumbents in every pariſh as of Clent! (p. 256.)

Over Arley belongs to the *Lyttelton* family, ſome old monuments of whom remain in the church. Mr. S's readers are much indebted to the late Bp. Lyttelton, for *his* account of the pariſhes of Clent, Arley, and Kinver, MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries (ſometimes vulgarly called the Antiquarian Society). "At *Stourton* caſtle, in *Kinver*, was born Cardinal Pole, 1500, being a *younger* ſon of Sir Richard Pole, K. G. Lord Montague, and died 1558. This caſtle came to the Whorwoods; and Wortley Whorwood, eſq. of Denton, near Canterbury, ſold it to the Foleys. He was an encourager of the arts, frequently entertaining there Zachary Kneller (the brother of Sir Godfrey), whoſe hand ſtill appears in many parts of the houſe; and my friend, Robert Pyott, eſq. poſſeſſes a curious picture of this artiſt by himſelf, bought, ſome years ſince, at a ſale of the furniture of this manſion, on the back of which is a dedication to his friend and patron, "Wortley Whorwood, eſq." (p. 266.) Thomas, the only ſon and heir-male of this gentleman, captain of the Cambridge man of war, died 1745-6, leaving his eſtates for life to his couſin, Mrs. Cecilia Scott, and afterwards to endow a college at *Oxford*, with expreſs orders to preſent one of their body to the rectory of Denton, who was enjoined to live in the manſion, preſerve the library, and keep up hoſpitality out of the profits of the eſtate. But this being contrary to the ſtatute of Mortmain, it came to the heir-at-law, Sir John-James Markham, bart. who, dying before Mrs. Scott, never came into poſſeſſion of this eſtate, which, by his marriage-ſettlement, came to his widow, Sarah, ſiſter to the late Lord Clive, and ſhe ſold Denton, &c. 1790, to Samuel Egerton Bridges, eſq. F.A.S. who has again repaired the handſome and roomy manſion-houſe at a great expence, and now reſides there. We lament that he did not indulge Mr. Haſted with a plate of it, who has by miſtake deſcribed it in his vol. III. p. 758, inſtead of IV. 180.

Enfield, or *Enville*, has belonged, ever ſince the reign of Henry VI. to the *Greys*, of whom Henry was created Earl of Stamford 1628, and his lineal deſcendant, George-Harry, is the preſent and fifth earl; but of his manſion, on the grounds of which Mr. Marſhall has laviſhed deſcription, Mr. S. has given no view, not even the old one in Dr. Plot's work, but refers to one in aquatinta by Mr. James, of Stourbridge, and a ſmall one in Pearſon's annual "Tablet."

Pottesbill

Pattefhull belonged to the *Aſtleys*. Sir John rebuilt the houſe and church, but neither he nor his lady enjoyed it, and his ſon ſold it to Lord Pigot, whoſe grandſon enjoys and has much improved it. (p. 283.) In the hall is a *deſcription, in printing*, of a combat fought at Paris between John de Aſtley and Peter de Muſſe, 1438, and another fought by the ſame Sir John and Sir Philip Boſſe in Smithfield, 1441. In the old church was, in 1668, a monument of a knight in armour, who, from the impalement and the pedigree, appears to have been Thomas de Aſtley of Nailſton, co. Leiceſter. This circumſtance we could have wiſhed to have ſeen aſcertained by Mr. S. who has given a plate of a coſtly monument of Sir Rd. A. and his two wives, 1687.

In the appendix of additions and corrections to both volumes we read, "The late opulent attorney, Iſaac Hawkins, died at Burton, February, 1800, leaving by his will the bulk of his great wealth, about 200,000l. to charitable purpoſes; to his executors, Iſaac Hawkins Browne, eſq. and the Rev. Thomas Giſborn, and to his heir-at-law, Joſeph Muckleſton, co. Salop, eſq. 10,000l. and his houſe in Burton." If we are not miſinformed, ſome great difficulty has ariſen in delay of the execution of this will.

Of a muſical prodigy from the ſame town take the following account:

"To the curious in natural hiſtory the following circumſtance is worthy of record. John Stokes and his wife, of this town, had ſeven children, five of whom were born dumb, but two of which are now dead, the other three ſtill living in that unfortunate ſtate, and the father dead. This leads me very naturally to ſpeak of another family very oppoſite in the bleſſing of their vocal faculties, viz. Thomas Chamberlain, an induſtrious breeches-maker at the Bridge-end, who, by his wife, has eight children living, moſt of them muſical; the youngeſt ſon, now aged thirteen, being born with an uncommon voice and ear for ſinging, which, at the early period of four years of age, drew the attention of the town and neighbourhood by the favourite ſongs of God ſave the King and Mary's Dream, &c. which he, then in petticoats, executed in a very preciſe and extraordinary manner. Being myſelf a conſiderable devotee to muſick, both vocal and inſtrumental, the delights of which are a frequent ſource of exerciſe and amuſement to enliven theſe drier ſtudies, I was highly gratified, at an annual concert three laſt November twelvemonth, with hearing this young genius "warble his native wood-notes wild." Soon after which, I took him under my protection to London, where he had, that Winter, frequent opportunities of hearing the beſt muſick and pronunciation, to correct bad habits deeply rooted by the rude culture of his native ſoil.—During a ſecond Winter's reſidence in that hot-bed of muſical productions (if I may be allowed the expreſſion), I have had the ſatisfaction of hearing his extenſive compaſs and ſweet brilliancy of voice improve beyond expectation, under the occaſional friendly aſſiſtance of Mr. Stevens*, at the ſociety of Harmoniſts, of which I have ſeveral years had the pleaſure of being a member, and alſo under the excellent inſtructions of the celebrated young Elliot; ſo that he has lately acquitted himſelf with much applauſe in the above ſociety, the Academy of Antient Muſick, the Glee Club, and other public and private concerts: and I have now the ſatisfaction to think that I have thus been the means of reſcuing from obſcurity an unpoliſhed diamond, which will next Winter ſhine amongſt the brighteſt gems of the preſent muſical cluſter."

Mr. Giſborne's "Survey of the Chriſtian Religion," and a paper on draining, in Pitt's Agricultural Report, are noticed.

The letters from Joſeph Bentham to his ſon Anthony, p. 5—8, are truly affecting, but too long for us to extract.

"Biſhop Newton's brother†, now living in Lichfield, has moſt nobly given 20,000l. of his property, during his life-time, for the erecting and endowing of 20 excellent houſes, faced with Bilſton-ſtone, to be inhabited by clergymen's widows who have not above 40l. per annum, and to receive a yearly ſtipend, &c. Theſe houſes are now building on the vacant ſide of the narrow ſtreet or gutter, as it is called, leading from Beacon-ſtreet into the Weſt entrance of the cloſe and cathedral, oppoſite the houſe of the late regiſtrar, John Fletcher, eſq. who died there 1799 (being ſucceeded in that office by Mr. W. Mott), aged 91, leaving the bulk of his conſiderable property to his ſiſter's children, the Lifters, and the reſt to his nephew, the Rev. John Fletcher Muckleſton." (p. 9.)

Our poetical readers will be pleaſed with the following tribute to the memory of Shenſtone, inſcribed on an urn in Hales Owen church‡, in the yard of which his remains were depoſited:

"Whoe'er thou art, with reverence tread
Theſe ſacred manſions of the dead—

* Gent Mag. vol. LXXI. pp. 113, 232.

† It does not appear by his life that he had a *brother*. EDIT.

‡ Firſt printed in our vol. XLI. p. 564.

Not

Not that the monumental buſt
Or ſumptuous tomb here guards the duſt
Of rich or great: (Let wealth, rank, birth,
Sleep undiſtinguiſh'd in the earth;)
This ſimple urn records a name
That ſhines with more exalted fame.
Reader, if genius, taſte refin'd,
A native elegance of mind:
If virtue, ſcience, manly ſenſe;
If wit that never gave offence;
The cleareſt head, the tend'reſt heart,
In thy eſteem e'er claim'd a part!
Ah! ſmite thy breaſt, and drop a tear,
For know, thy Shenſtone's duſt lies here."

Here we take our leave, for the preſent, of Mr. Shaw; not without repeating our regret that he does not give us *fuller* information, and arrange his materials more in the connected and ample ſtyle of the beſt county hiſtorians.

218. *The Works of the Rev.* Jonathan Swift, *D. D. Dean of* St. Patrick's, Dublin. *Arranged by* Thomas Sheridan, *A. M. With Notes hiſtorical and critical. A new Edition, in Nineteen Volumes; corrected and reviſed by* John Nichols, *F. S. A.* Edinburgh *and* Perth.

THIS uniform and elegant edition of the Works of the immortal Drapier is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, "than whom the United Dominions contain not a truer patriot; who could diſtinguiſh himſelf no leſs by his pen than by his ſword and his eloquence;" and is thus modeſtly introduced:

"In preſenting to the publick a new edition of the Works of ſo well-known and popular a writer as Dr. Swift, it would be equally unjuſt and invidious to withhold the preliminary obſervations of men high in eſteem for critical ſagacity, who, on former occaſions, have not diſdained to undertake the office of uſhering the Dean's writings into the world. Theſe, therefore, will be found, collected into one point of view, at the beginning of the ſecond volume.

"From a large accumulation of uſeful materials (to which the preſent Editor had contributed no inconſiderable ſhare, and to which, in 1779, he annexed a copious index to the Dean's works, and a chronological liſt of the epiſtolary correſpondence) a regular edition, in ſeventeen volumes, was, in 1784, compiled by the late Mr. Sheridan; who prefixed an excellent life of the Dean, which no man was better qualified than himſelf to undertake.

"Not wiſhing to trouble the publick with any more *laſt words* of Dr. Swift, the Editor contented himſelf with writing in the margin of his own books ſuch particulars as occurred relative either to the Dean or to his writings; a circumſtance which now enables him to ſupply ſeveral matters which had eſcaped Mr. Sheridan's obſervation, and to elucidate ſome paſſages which were left unexplained. Careful, however, not to interfere with the general arrangement of the laſt edition, what has been done to the ſeventeen volumes, though attended with no ſmall labour, it is uſeleſs to the general reader to point out. To the critical collator, it would be ſuperfluous.

"For the principal part of the contents of the eighteenth and nineteenth volumes the Editor is alone reſponſible. The authority on which the miſcellaneous tracts are adopted is in general given; and the articles in the epiſtolary correſpondence ſufficiently ſpeak for themſelves, and need no apology. Some of theſe are now firſt printed from the originals; and "Letters written by wiſe men," ſays an experienced writer, "are, of all the works of men, in my judgment, the beſt *."

"One advantage, at leaſt, this edition poſſeſſes: a complete general index, compiled by a gentleman to whom the reviſion of the whole work at the preſs has been configned by the proprietors, and whoſe kind attention has much facilitated the labours of the Editor.

"For the critical notes the reader is almoſt wholly indebted to the late Mr. Sheridan. Thoſe which are hiſtorical are ſelected from the former publications of Lord Orrery, Dr. Delany, Dr. Hawkeſworth, Deane Swift, eſq. Mr. Bowyer, Dr. Birch, Mr. Faulkner, and the preſent Editor."

The additional volumes will be found by no means the leaſt intereſting part of the preſent collection. The eighteenth contains ten political pamphlets publiſhed during the reign of Queen Anne; ſome Tatlers, and an Examiner, by the Dean; his Characters of Herodotus and Ariſtotle; his remarks on Mackey's Characters of the Reign of Queen Anne; a ſeries of eighty-three letters, from 1691 to 1740; and a conſiderable number of additional poems. In the nineteenth volume is another ſeries of fifty-eight original letters, from 1694 to 1740; with a few from ſome of his friends, relative to his monument and his works. This volume contains alſo ſeveral miſcellaneous eſſays; Swift's account of Dr. Sheridan; and a ſummary of the character of the Dean by Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Monck Berkeley.

The whole is very properly concluded by an accurate and very curious index to the nineteen volumes; in which we particularly recommend to

* Bacon, de Augment. Scientiarum.

the

the reader's notice the articles *Swift* and *Swiftiana*, and the chronological list of the letters.

In a future number one or two of the original letters shall be given.

219. *Animadversions on Dr. Haweis' impartial and succi & History of the Church of Christ. By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. being the Preface to the Second Edition of Vol I. of the late Rev. Joseph Milner's History of the Church of Christ.*

MR. Milner was, and Dr. Haweis is, a distinguished character in that religious class now known by the name of Evangelical Clergy. They agreed in the chief tenets of the Christian Church, as established in the Articles of the Church of England, but differed in their opinions of ecclesiastical discipline. Dr. H. being an advocate for unlimited toleration, Mr. M. vindicating establishments, allows of toleration only to a limited extent. Mr. M's brother, Dr. M, republishing his first volume, has prefixed to it this Philippic against Dr. H. who has published "A Reply to the Animadversions of the Dean of Carlisle on the succinct and impartial History of the Church of Christ" by him.

220. *A short Memoir of* Michael Dodson, *Esq.*

FROM this brief account we learn a few particulars in addition to our account of Mr. D. in vol. LXIX. 1004; that he was son of Joseph Dodson, minister of Marlborough, where he was born 1732; brought up to the profession of the law, under his maternal uncle, Sir Michael Foster, and admitted of the Middle Temple 1754, and called to the bar 1783; and married, 1778, his cousin-german, Elizabeth Hawkes. In 1792 he published a third edition of Foster's Crown Law, with an appendix of three new cases. He contributed to the foundation of the Society for promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures, 1788. His new translation was most ably controverted by Dr. Sturges, nephew to Bp. Lowth, who, on account of ill health, declined the task. He also published, in the same Society's Commentaries, "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Evanson, on the Dissonance of Four generally-received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their respective Authenticity examined;" and left for the same Commentaries a dissertation on Eph. iv. 7—12. Dr. Disney sums up Mr. D's character in the words of Erasmus: *Vir non exacti tantum sed severi judicii, vere theologus, integritate vitæ conspicuus.*

221. *A short Memoir of the Life of* Edmund Law, *D.D. Bishop of* Carlisle. *By* William Paley, *D.D.** *Reprinted, with Notes by* Anonymus.

DR. L. was born 1703. He joined with Taylor, Johnson, and Hutchinson, in the new edition of Stephens's *Thesaurus*, 1734, 4 vols. fol. He was presented to the rectory of Greystock by the University of Cambridge; the patron, the Duke of Norfolk, being a Roman Catholick, 1787; and was kept out of it two years by a contest about the right; and being *under special obligation to* RESIDENCE by the same act of parliament which vests such patronage in the University, he, 1746, was reinstituted, on the purchase of the living by Mr. Askew, and removed to Salkeld the corpse of the Archdeacon of Carlisle, to which he was appointed 1748. In 1777 he published a handsome edition, in 4 vols. 4to, of the works of Mr. Locke, with his life and a preface. "The life of Dr. L. was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysical and religious enquiries; but the tenet by which his name and writings are distinguished is, "that Jesus, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species, who, by their own nature, and without his interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them. He interpreted literally that saying of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 25, As by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." These are the principal additions to be made to our account of the learned prelate in vol. LVII. p. 744.

222. *A short Account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at* Woolwich; *with some Observations on the Management of Artillery Soldiers, respecting the Preservation of Health. Addressed to the Officers of the Regiment, and dedicated to the Master-general and Board of Ordnance. By* John Rollo, *M.D. Surgeon-general Royal Artillery.*

THIS account, with the observations on the management of artillery soldiers

* Extracted from Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. II. p. 636—638. See also the Encyclopedia Britannica.

under some of the most common circumstances which produce their diseases, with a view of guarding against them, were drawn up purposely for the information of the officers of the regiment, comprehending the various regulations suggested by the author at various times, which have been adopted for the improvement of the medical department, and bettering the condition of the sick, being likewise agreeable to the instructions of the medical board of the army, as sanctioned by his Majesty, 1796, and the extended instructions of the same board, 1799, as ordered by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

223. *Reflections on the present State of Things in these Nations. By the late excellent Dissenting Divine,* John Leland, *D. D.; and now re-published by a Lay-member of the Church of* England.

"IT is now above fifty years since the following reflections were first delivered to the world. They constitute the appendix with which that Divine concludes his able exposition of the fallacies, and confutation of the arguments, of all the principal writers who had assailed Christianity in England before his time. The wide diffusion of infidelity, the inordinate increase of luxury and levity, and sad inefficacy of the *formal religion*, acted among us these and many other phænomena, which did not escape his vigilance, awakened in his bosom an alarm for this great country above half a century ago." We should remember what the history of that half-century contains, and what we have witnessed in the Christian world during the last ten years. This appendix is here said to be found in the second volume of Leland's "View of the principal Deistical Writers;" but in our copy, which is the third edition, 1756, it is at the end of the *third*. A new edition has lately been published by Dr. Brown, principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, who has added a copious appendix on the subjects considered in the present tract.

224. *Rules for the better Management of the Poor of the Parish of* Shipton Moyne [*co.* Gloucester], *agreed to at a Vestry of the said Parish, held on* Friday, Feb. 27, 1801.

THE overseers take account of the family and earnings of each parishioner applying for relief, and allow them sufficient to maintain them with their earnings, an income for each man equal to the purchase of 14lb. of bread, and every child under 14 years old 7lb. weekly. Every poor man wanting work to be employed by the overseer; nor any person to have relief who does not send to the house of industry their children of a proper age to work; their extra earnings to be estimated at the common rate of day-labouring wages in the parish. Every family regularly attending church on Sunday morning for a twelvemonth to receive 20 shillings' worth of cloaths each man, and 15 shillings' worth each woman, and 10 shillings' worth each child, deducting 6d. for the absence of each. Every family who whitewashed their house every September, and washed the floor every Saturday morning in the six Winter months, receive three pecks of coals every Saturday on which it is so washed. No family of a person guilty of crimes punishable with whipping or imprisonment to receive these benefits unless proved to have no concern in the crime. A shop is established for selling the necessaries of life to the poor at prime cost; and Thomas Estcourt, esq. and the Rev. Wm. Bowen are visitors of the poor. A subscription of near 70l. (the largest half by the Estcourt family) has been raised; and the subscribers engage to attend to and reward the poor as abovementioned.

225. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the abbey-church,* Westminster, Friday, Feb. 13, 1801, *being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a general Fast. By* Brownlow *Lord Bishop of* Winchester.

FROM Prov. xiv. 34, the Bishop shews the connexion between national righteousness and national prosperity. Public or national virtue consists in the private virtue of individuals, and is the aggregate and result of private virtue, acts of social improvement, and the general cultivation of religion and good manners. Christianity is the friend of good government in all its forms; but it is in a mixed government only, such as this country enjoys, that law and religion are strictly united and consistent, that the first principles of law, according with the purity of religion, both breathe the same spirit, both have the same object. The Established Church and the Civil Government mutually support each other.

226. *The*

226. *The Sin of Schism: A Sermon, preached at the Parish-church of* Rempstone, Nottinghamshire, *on* Sunday, July 6, 1800. *By* Edward Pearson, *B. D. Rector.*

FROM 1 Cor. i. 10, Mr. P. recommends unanimity of opinion in religious matters, and laments the fatal tendency of divisions in religion to alienate men's hearts from each other, and destroy public peace and private charity. Sensible as he is that our Church may require from those who offer themselves as its *ministers* conditions of admission to that office to which they cannot perhaps conscientiously submit, and that it too often happens that persons who cannot bring themselves to comply with this demand, yet are desirous of being employed as ministers, are very industrious in forming separate congregations. This, however, is no justification of those who may thus be prevailed on to separate from the Established Church. The change of religion is in itself an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, and ought not, in any case, to be lightly hazarded. People are apt to confound the outward *forms* of religion with religion itself; there is danger, therefore, that a change in the forms may give an irrecoverable shock to the religious principles, even if it should not, as is too often the case, be productive of uncharitable sentiments towards those from whom we separate. The rest of the discourse is occupied with arguments against pretenders to inspiration and the gift of teaching; which are shewn to be claims unwarranted by Scripture.

227. *A Sermon, preached at* East *and* West Leke, *in the County of* Nottingham, *upon the second* Sunday *in* Advent; *and printed and distributed to every Householder of both Parishes, by the Rector,* T. H. Hastings, *in the Year* 1800.

"AFTER having delivered to you, my dear little flocks of this and my other parish, the following discourse from the pulpit, I mean to have so many copies of it printed as there are heads of families, and distribute them (gratis) to all without exception; which, sure I am, may be of more utility than the erection and endowment of a school for the instruction of children in reading, writing, and accompts (though *that* was a noble benefaction, and worthy to be had in remembrance of all who have been partakers of it, and the imitation of the opulent in this and every parish, because preparatory to the knowledge of the Scriptures), if you read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them, because *they* point to you the only way to eternal life and happiness, through him that loved us, and gave himself for us, Jesus Christ, the *righteous*.

In veritate victoria;
Truth will prevail;
et
Honorantes me honorabo;
They that honour me I will honour.
Esse quam videri;
It is better to be than to seem."
Preface.

After this preface it is unnecessary to give any farther specimen of Mr. H's talent at classing together Methodists, Jacobins, Atheists, and Infidels, as represented by the beast with 7 heads and 10 horns and 10 crowns, and the name of *blasphemy* and the *false prophet*, the principal or connected with a society of men into which the two powerful parties, the Methodists and Baptists, as they call themselves, have united in this kingdom, and thereby become a beast with *two horns*. These and similar observations are said to be highly worthy the notice of our modern nominal Christians, all the dissenters and seceders from the Established Church, by whatever names they may please to call themselves, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, or Independents. They are highly worthy the notice also of all our modern nations, all the republicans of every degree, from the lowest to the highest, all the enemies to the constituted state.

But, as these interesting observations are intended gratuitously for the benefit of the parishioners of the two Lekes, we spare ourselves and them the pain of farther animadversion, admitting, however, in the fullest extent, the truth of the rector's remarks on the design and tendency of the *saints errant* whom he describes.

228. *A Review of the corrected Agricultural Survey of* Lincolnshire. *By* Arthur Young, *Esq. Published, in* 1799, *by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; together with an Address to the Board, a Letter to its Secretary, and Remarks on the recent Publication of Lord* Somerville, *and on the Subject of Inclosures. By* Thomas Stone.

IT is neither easy nor perhaps necessary to enter into a discussion of competitions of an agricultural nature, whose foundation is laid in the Gallican pretensions of the secretary of a board established at his instigation, and with

with a view to hold him out as the very God of British Agriculture. Mr. Stone was employed to make a survey of the county of Lincoln, which was presented to the board, and printed, with all its imperfections, for private circulation in the county, 1794. While its author was employed in collecting fresh information to improve it, Mr. Y. was dispatched to make a new survey, which the board, Mr. S. says, *are themselves sensible* has only tended to bring new disgrace upon their authority and exertions (Pref. p. xi), and which he has here undertaken to *review*. As he is better qualified for this undertaking, we cede it to him without reluctance.

229. *A Funeral Sermon, delivered at the Interment of an exemplary Parish-priest. By* Laurence Halloran, *D. D. To which is added, An Elegy on the Death of the Right Hon. Lord* Andover; *respectfully inscribed to* W. Coke, *Esq. M. P.*

230. *On the Observance of the Sabbath, a Sermon, by the same. To which is added, A Form of Morning and Evening Service, for the Use of Schools.*

THE subject of the first of these compositions, which is conceived in half-verse half-prose style, is kept out of sight; and the verses subjoined, both Latin and English, are but indifferent. The second is a common, and, in some respects, not very judicious, recommendation of the duty. The author was a chaplain in the navy, and is now, we believe, a schoolmaster. A former sermon of his was reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 600.

231. *The Controversy between Mrs.* Hannah More *and the Curate of* Blagdon, *relative to the Conduct of her Teacher of the* Sunday *School in that Parish; with the original Letters, and explanatory Notes. By* Thomas Bere, *M. A. Rector of* Butcombe, *near* Bristol.

THOSE who wish to mark the progress of METHODISM may here see what *insinuation* and *artifice* are employed to support the cause of CHRISTIANITY. They will learn what is the *extent* of a *Sunday*-school established by Methodists, not merely confined to *one day in the week*, or to *children*, but carried on to other days, and to grown persons, and extended to a *conventicle*. They will see by what unworthy artifices even clergymen, who profess themselves members of the Establishment, and hold livings under that authority, may suffer themselves to be duped to become instruments of the propagation of opposite doctrines and practices. They may hereafter learn, that, from introducing Methodistical teachers into Sunday-schools, attempts have been made to foist Methodistical curates on worthy clergymen, who neither want the aid of any curate, nor are deemed deficient in the discharge of their duty by the body of their parishioners.

The narrative concludes thus.

"From the unjustifiable treatment which the curate of Blagdon unremittingly experienced through the whole of this uncommon, and let me add unaccountable transaction, it is indubitably manifest that *there is something wrong somewhere*. If people of the description of this Henry Young are to be introduced into country parishes under one character, and tolerated, perhaps encouraged insidiously, to assume another; if not *children only*, but persons also of all ranks and ages, of divers parishes, of different characters, of various views, are to be congregated to private meetings, where personal confession is used, and extempore prayer made by poor ignorant and deluded people; *if all this be systematically and expensively supported*; let me again ask, *Is there not something wrong somewhere?* But if ever such things and such persons be not only countenanced, but avowedly encouraged and protected by the rulers and dignitaries of the *Church of Christ*, I may then confidently pronounce, 'that, if in this life only they have hope, the lowest orders of the clergy in this kingdom will indeed be of all men the most miserable.' For my own part, I disdain to be querulous; 'Let the struck deer go weep.' I have done my duty; and I suffer, *not without pride*, the unjust oppression of a designing, artful, and remorseless *Party*; a people who, as the admirable Quintilian says,

Dum satis putant vitia carere in id ipsum, incidunt vitium quod virtutibus carent."

Henry Young was appointed to a Sunday-school by Mrs. Hannah More, and took an opportunity to hold one on a Monday, in the conventicle form. After he had been fully convicted of this and removed, and Mr. Bere as fully vindicated from every imputation on his character, this worthy clergyman, who had been rector of Butcombe 20 years, curate of Blagdon 17, and for 18 the most active magistrate in a division the most extensive, populous, and active, in the county of Somerset, was displaced from his curacy at the *recommendation* of his diocesan, and

Mrs. M's ſchool was re-eſtabliſhed. In her letters we perceive nothing but *evaſion*; in his honeſt frankneſs, in his rector's mean temporiſing, and in every other of his adverſaries, that illiberal and piteous reſentment which is more frequently raiſed by any objection to *doctrines* than even to moral principles. Such are the *Evangelical* profeſſors, who, while they arrogate to themſelves the excluſive privilege of ſaving ſouls, care not what becomes of the characters or fortunes of more worthy, more candid, more ſincere believers. In the whole controverſy we perceive, with ſincere concern for the cauſe of Chriſtianity, that the governors of our church, alarmed for their own negligence and remiſſneſs, are glad to avail themſelves of the aid of Methodiſm and Enthuſiaſm to prop a falling ſtructure. The Biſhop of Rocheſter's advice, vol. LXX. pp. 1077, 1078, cannot be enough attended to.

"For Mrs. H. More's retractive behaviour, and her people's uncommon virulence, I could not account; nor was I informed of it till Aug. 5, 1800, when Dr. Croſſman, at Monkton, gave me to underſtand that accuſations *againſt me* (which I could never ſee or hear) had been ſent by *Mrs. H. More* to the chancellor and the biſhop; that thoſe were forwarded to him; that, in his reply, he ſpoke of me as a perſon whom he had well known near twenty years; that this his letter had been ſent to Mrs. H. More; that, in conſequence, the lady opened immediately a correſpondence with him, and added *more accuſations*, and alſo incloſed a ſimilar letter of Mr. Deſcury's, containing ſimilar matter." (p. 30.) "Sir Abraham Elton underſtood Mr. Bere had permiſſion to obtain copies of theſe letters; but here alſo were *two different* notes on this ſubject. Mrs. More refuſed the fair requeſt of a copy of the charges which ſhe had not *openly* but *covertly* brought againſt a regular-bred clergyman of the Church of England, with palpable deſign to ruin his reputation, to alienate his friends, and ſurreptitiouſly ſnatch from his poſſeſſion the moderate remuneration of unremitted attention and aſſiduous labour; for no other apparent reaſon but that *this clergyman* had dared to apprize her of her teacher's extravagance *in his own pariſh*. THIS AND THUS MUCH DID MRS. HANNAH MORE." (p. 33.) Sir Abraham Elton, "decidedly a partizan of Mrs. More's cauſe" (p. 50), returned the deciſion of the chancellor of the dioceſe for a freſh hearing in favour of Young (p. 47). Dr. Croſſman, "feeling the delicacy of the ſituation wherein he was placed, as a public friend to juſtice, and a private friend to his curate, whom he had known and regarded near twenty years, declined to aſſume any judicial character in the controverſy at iſſue. His ſentiments on the buſineſs being already known to Mr. and Mrs. Bere, it would require ſtronger arguments than he had yet heard to alter the opinion which he had long entertained of his merits as a Chriſtian and a moraliſt." (p. 49.) Yet, after a moſt complete hearing of the controverſy, determined in his favour "by gentlemen of ſo high character in the neighbourhood" (p. 82), was this *friend* induced, by a recommendation from the biſhop, to diſmiſs Mr. Bere from his curacy; and, "after every poſſible exertion of Sir Abraham Elton, whoſe heart was indubitably in the cauſe, the examination of witneſſes on both ſides cloſed, and Mr. Bere withdrew from the meeting held at the George inn, Blagdon, Nov. 12, 1800, expecting that thoſe who were intereſted would follow his example; in that he was miſtaken. He was very ſoon required to come forward; when the chairman, in manner and words he ſhall never forget, informed him of the gentlemen's judgments; after the repeated repulſes of his adverſaries, thus honourably and miraculouſly reſtored to his ſituation in ſociety. (p. 59.) This opinion, or *judgment*, was communicated to him in a letter from F. E. Whalley, eſq. of Winſcombe, in a letter next day; adding, that it was, he believed, unanimous. If not the very words, the ſubſtance was, "that you had done away every imputation on your character; that the ſchoolmaſter had behaved extremely improper; that, at all events, the private ſchool ought to be aboliſhed; and that he ought not to be continued at all as a ſchoolmaſter at Blagdon without your approbation." Had Mr. W. *formally* given in his vote, he ſhould have added, that "he thought Mr. Bere very injuriouſly treated." But what his adverſaries could not *fairly* and *openly* obtain was, ſomehow or other, by ſtrange means and crooked ways, ſoon after accompliſhed. They had marked, they had denounced, and therefore they could not ceaſe till they had

had crushed, the curate of Blagdon (p. 79). The charges insinuated against Mr. Bere were, the rejoicings of his parishioners at Blagdon because he had succeeded in his vindication; that he had omitted to read the Athanasian creed; and that he had misrepresented certain blasphemous conversations respecting the Trinity. Upon these and other unsupported accusations his dismission from the curacy was recommended by the bishop, without hearing his defence, and though never yet admonished after living 25 years under his eye, and within 12 miles of his palace, and after a wish for a private voluntary resignation, enforced by his rector, "after a long acquaintance and good understanding, which, for a length of years, had subsisted between them; on the strength of which he had, for above 17 years, preached but *twice* in his parish." (p. 95.)

232. *A Letter to the Rev.* Thomas Bere, *Rector of* Butcombe; *occasioned by his late unwarrantable Attack on Mrs.* Hannah More: *with an Appendix, containing Letters and other Documents relative to the extraordinary Proceedings at* Blagdon. *By the Rev. Sir* Abraham Elton, *Bart.*

THIS defence, in many respects injudicious, must undoubtedly have injured the cause it was intended to serve. Affidavits have rashly been multiplied, and conversations repeated, which the other party are charged with "rashness to the extreme for publishing."

233. *An Appeal to the Publick, on the Controversy between* Hannah More, *the Curate of* Blagdon, *and the Rev. Sir* Abraham Elton, *Bart. By* Thomas Bere, *M. A. Rector of* Butcombe, *near* Bristol.

A SEVERE retaliation, written with the spirit of a man who felt himself aggrieved, but perfectly able and willing to wield the arms of controversy. He detects the Baronet's mistakes; and persists in his opinion, that there is danger to the church from the influence of the Methodists over Sunday-schools, from the instances of several other parishes. It certainly was intended such schools should be under the controul of the incumbent or officiating minister, and confined to children, instead of being extended to grown persons, and converted into conventicles.

234. *The* Blagdon *Controversy; or, Short Criticisms on the late Dispute between the Curate of* Blagdon *and Mrs.* Hannah More, *relative to* Sunday-*schools and* Monday *private Schools. By a Layman.*

PLACES several points in a clear light; but is not altogether free from the partiality it strongly disavows. The remarks on the conduct of the several actors in this religious drama are in general appropriate and temperate. It concludes with the following proper summary: The decision of the meeting at Blagdon (the Rev. Mr. Whalley in the chair) remains unshaken; 1. That the schoolmaster had behaved improperly—Proved; 2. That the private school ought to be abolished—Admitted; 3. That Young ought not to be continued schoolmaster without the curate's (Mr. Bere) approbation. Nothing clearer as to all Sunday-schools.

"The cause of dismission of Mr. Bere from the curacy is still unknown. Now, as Dr. Crossman informed his curate, that Dr Moss and his venerable father were impressed with very favourable sentiments respecting his conduct, is not the publick entitled to know when or why they changed their minds? I must say, with Mr. Bere, at the close of his appeal, that the bishop either 'did too much or too little;' and probably he now thinks so himself, for nothing short of a doubt could make the concealment of a doubtful delinquency prudent or necessary on his part. Mrs. Hannah More has suffered in reputation by the discussion. What she might have effected had she defended her own cause as well as she had done others, I cannot pretend to say; but sure I am that her apologists, with more zeal than judgment, have hurt her cause, and would have injured it even had it been better; they have been mere panegyrists in a matter which required plain statements of facts, and no ornaments or figures of speech.

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget." (p. 33.)

235. *Expostulatory Letter to the Rev. Sir* Abraham Elton, *Bart. In Consequence of his late Publication addressed to the Rev.* Thomas Bere, *Rector of* Butcombe.

THE author of this most truly candid and satisfactory publication on any strongly-disputed question we have ever seen, thus expresses his judgment on this case, not very far from the truth:

"I believe that Mrs. More, with the purest and most upright intentions, might pursue her schemes of piety and religious instruction to an extent that would establish what the author of a letter to our Metropolitan, lately published, terms an '*imperium in imperio*' in our church system. And that (to use the words ascribed to her and her

fuller

ſiſter by Mrs. Parſons) 'it was not their intention to eſtabliſh a ſchool merely for children, and that it ſhould not be made a nurſery of, but that it was intended to inſtruct the grown-up.' But you muſt be aware, ſir, that the Conſtitution has placed this duty in other hands; and blind indeed muſt be your zeal, if you do not perceive the force and ſtrength of a great part of what has been ſtated on that ſubject by the author alluded to. In a word, ſir, I am of opinion it would be a bleſſed thing, both for the riſing part of the preſent generation, and for *that* which is deſcending, if there were an Hannah More in every pariſh, inveſted, *under the controuling ſuperintendance of the reſident-miniſter*, with power to carry into effect all her benevolent purpoſes; but I would not have that power, in any inſtance, delegated to an Henry Young, or any other enthuſiaſt, or uneducated perſon, however religious or well-diſpoſed.—Finally, returning for one moment to the cauſe of Mr. Bere, I offer you what I feel to be the beſt proof and illuſtration of the ſentiments I entertain of Mrs. Hannah More, by declaring my perſuaſion that the length to which matters have been carried againſt that clergyman is to her a ſubject of deep regret, and that ſhe would rejoice not leſs than his own friends, at his reſtoration to the curacy of Blagdon."(p. 33.)

236. *A Statement of Facts relative to Mrs. Hannah More's Schools; occaſioned by ſome late Miſrepreſentations.*

INTENDED to ſhew, by the atteſted declaration of nine clergymen in the ſeveral pariſhes, that the teachers are appointed and the ſchools conſidered under their inſpection.

237. *A Letter to the Rev.* Thomas Bere, *Rector of* Butcombe, *by the Rev.* J. Boak, *Rector of* Brockley.

RANSACKS old and idle ſtories, in a challenge to Mr. Bere to prove his charges againſt this clergyman.

That Mrs. More is to be regarded as a perſon encouraging dangerous proceedings, may be denied. Whether Mr. Bere was juſtly removed from the curacy of Blagdon, his reſtoration to it by the ſame authority which had removed him from it is a ſatisfactory proof that, on a fuller enquiry, this meaſure appeared improper. This reſtoration is thus ſtated in the country journals, and copied into the London papers. "At a public meeting at Langford inn, Sept. 4, of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen of the Eaſtern diviſion of Somerſet, Matthew Brickdale, eſq. chairman, immediately after dinner introduced the Blagdon controverſy, ſo far as related to the rector and curate of that pariſh. He forcibly expreſſed the high opinion he had for many years entertained of both; that every one muſt lament the ſubſiſting miſunderſtanding; and nothing could give him greater ſatisfaction than to bring about a reconciliation, under the ſanction of that reſpectable company, who heard the propoſal with ſtrong marks of approbation. Dr. Croſſman roſe, and, after ſome exculpatory obſervations, offered his hand to Mr. Bere, which he cordially received; and thus a happy reconciliation took place, apparently to the ſincere joy of the parties and unanimous ſatisfaction of the whole company."—We rejoice, therefore, to hear of his reſtoration, and of the renewal of a right underſtanding among the parties principally concerned.

238. *The Force of Contraſt; or, Quotations, accompanied with Remarks, ſubmitted to the Conſideration of all who have intereſted themſelves in what has been called* The Blagdon Controverſy.

THE force of *Contraſt* is not always the force of *Conviction*. But, in the preſent inſtance, after the final ſettlement of this buſineſs, ſuch a publication ſhews only the force of inveterate party-prejudice.

239. *Suggeſtions reſpecting a Plan of national Education; with Conjectures on the probable Conſequences of non-deſcript Methodiſm and Sunday Schools, by the Rev.* William Shaw.

THE Blagdon controverſy ſeems to have given riſe to this pamphlet, the author of which profeſſes himſelf the friend of freedom and liberality of ſentiment. The pariſh of which he is rector, by the preſentation of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. contains but few inhabitants; and the church is ſhut up, and no ſervice performed in it. The object of the preſent work is to point out, as a diſcriminating mark of the "*non-deſcript* Methodiſt," a reſtleſs anxiety to propagate *Sunday ſchools*. "To permit theſe to exiſt by ſuperintending and taking on themſelves the education of the adults as well as the children of the lower orders of the people is tolerating (it is ſaid) *imperium in imperio*." On ſuch conſiderations his Grace of Canterbury is requeſted to introduce a bill in parliament to eſtabliſh regular daily *parochial ſchools*.

Whatever

Whatever may be the author's *object* in this plan of *national education*, we cannot help offering it as our opinion, that if many *grammar schools*, founded in this kingdom by royal and private munificence, were kept up to their original design, their funds regularly kept, and, where insufficient, augmented, there would want no substitutes in *parochial* schools, which are already too much superseded by the variety of private ones set up by every pretender to science and *œconomy*, for the relief of such parents of all ranks who are too idle and too careless to give their own children the first rudiments of education.

Mr. S. is said to have lately advertised, in imitation of Marat, a work intituled, "The Crimes of Kings," but it has not yet appeared. He is a native of Hebrides; and also author of "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian," 1781, 8vo, and displayed much learning and acuteness in denying their authenticity; of which see our vol. LI. 251. It was republished, with a reply to an answer by Mr. Clarke, a land-surveyor at Edinburgh, a relation and pupil of Macpherson, see LII. 251. This enquiry decided the fate of Ossian. Mr. S. published also a Gaelic Dictionary 1780, in two volumes, 4to; and for these several works was elected F.A.S. 1781.

240. *Account of a Plan for the better supplying the City of* Edinburgh *with Coal; together with an Examination of the Merits of the Two principal Lines pointed out for the intended Canal between* Edinburgh *and* Glasgow. *By* Henry Stewart, *Esq. LL.D. F.R. and A.S.* E.

241. *Observations on the Account of a Plan for the better supplying the Cities of* Edinburgh *and* Glasgow *with Coal. By an old Coal-master.*

242. *Supplement to an Account of a Plan for the better supplying the City of* Edinburgh *with Coal; comprising an Examination of an anonymous Pamphlet lately published under the Signature of an old Coal-master. By* Henry Stewart, *LL.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S.* E.

THE course surveyed for a canal of communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow is either by a place called *Batten moss*, or by the town of *Falkirk*. Dr. S. prefers the former, not as the shorter, but as leading to the richest coal district in Great Britain, or perhaps in the world. His answerer attempts to counteract his arguments by clumsy petulant wit; but Dr. S. in his second publication, plays off his reasoning (if reasoning it can be called) against him, and shews, that Edinburgh would save 860,000*l.* or more annually by his proposed plan, and even London be ultimately benefited.

243. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Court of Common Council, of the City of* London, *on* Sunday, *Jan.* 11, 1801, *being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By* G. Gregory, *D.D. Chaplain to his Lordship, domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of* Landaff, *and Author of Essays historical and moral, the Oeconomy of Nature, &c. &c.*

FROM Coloss. ii. 17, the Doctor inculcates the value of ceremonies in religion, without forgetting the essentials to which they tend.

244. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral-church of* St. Paul, London, *before the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c.* April 26, 1801, *being the first* Sunday *in* Easter *Term. By* G. Gregory, *D.D.*

FROM Rom. viii. 9, the Doctor inculcates the true and strict profession of Christianity, and thus concludes: "Christian brethren, I have set before you, with that earnestness and sincerity which my own *duty* as a disciple of Christ absolutely demanded of me, what I humbly conceive to be the actual terms on which you can be accepted of God. I think I have used no arguments but what are strictly scriptural; and all I have to entreat of you is, that you would only be considerate enough to examine those scriptures for yourselves. It is certainly a matter of no light importance; and if, on a fair and impartial investigation, it should be found, that something of a greater degree of strictness than you now profess is essential to that eternal happiness, surely you will not think it much to sacrifice a few of these trifling objects and pursuits to a matter which in itself is so superior to all that the world can bestow. I am persuaded myself, on no slight grounds, on no cursory examination, of the truth of every syllable of what I have this day advanced; and, if you will only examine for yourselves, I have no doubt but you will be equally convinced."

245. *Sermon, preached before the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c.* June 7, 1801. *By the same.*

FROM Luke xvi. 31, the Doctor bids y

briefly impreſſes his audience with cautions againſt infidelity, "which," he obſerves, "would not make ſuch a progreſs in the world, if men were not previouſly wicked, and ready to lend an ear to inſinuations which deſtroy their beſt and moſt flattering hopes, to wild conjectures which, inſtead of elucidating faith, lead only a diſtracting maze of painful error to doubts which metaphyſics can never reſolve." He cautions them not to encourage and approve thoſe who profeſs and propagate thoſe dangerous opinions, to puniſh pernicious publications, and by their lives to illuſtrate their own Chriſtian faith and prove its efficacy.

246. *The Importance of Religion to the Military Life illuſtrated, in a Sermon, preached on* Sunday, Sept. 6, 1801, *at the Garriſon Service in the Church of* St. Peter's Port, *Iſland of* Guernſey. *By* Thomas Brock, *M. A. and Fellow of* Pembroke *College*, Oxford.

MR. B. illuſtrates the character of Cornelius the devout centurion, delineated Acts x. 1, 2.

247. *The Church of* England *vindicated from Miſrepreſentation, ſhewing her genuine Doctrines, as contained in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies; with a particular Reference to the Elements of* Chriſtian *Theology, by the Biſhop of* Lincoln. *By a Preſbyter of the Church of* England.

ON this pamphlet one obſervation is ſufficient. If the doctrines of Calviniſm as here ſtated are the doctrines of any church, ſhe "ſhuts the gates of mercy on mankind."

248. *Trial of an Information filed by Order of the Court of* King's Bench *againſt* Samuel Ferrand Waddington, *before the Hon Sir* Simon Le Blanc, *one of the Juſtices of the ſaid Court, and a Special Jury, at the Aſſizes for the City of* Worceſter, July 29, 1800, *for engroſſing Hops, and other Miſdeeds relating to the Hop-trade.*

IT is enough for Reviewers to ſtate, that, on this indictment, and on a ſubſequent one tried at Maidſtone, the culprit was fully convicted and found "guilty generally;" and, by the deciſion of the Court of King's Bench, ſentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and be impriſoned a month, and till ſuch fine be paid.

249. *Remarks on the preſent high Price of Grain, and on the Expediency of further Legiſlative Reſtrictions in order to effect its Reduction.*

AFTER aſcribing to the duke of Portland's letter a general tendency to enhance the nominal value of the different ſpecies of grain, this writer only "ventures to mention, in general terms, that it ſeems expedient to eſtabliſh ſuch legal reſtraints as would operate as a check to unfair combinations among the dealers in grain; ſome regulations reſpecting the mode of its ſale; and to render the communication between the grower and conſumer as little encumbered by intermediate traders and agents as poſſible."

250. *Correſpondence relative to the ſtationing of a Troop of the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons in the County of* Carnarvon.

AN imaginary alarm, communicated to ſome of the magiſtrates, occaſioned an application through the lord lieutenant to the duke of Portland for a military force, notwithſtanding there was a ſufficient aſſociation upon proper inveſtigation. "The pike ſtory turned out to be quite a gudgeon."

251. *A Hint of the* Chouan *Army having been but a Snare fabricated by the* Jacobins *themſelves.*

"THE following inſtances of the deception the body of Jacobins are ever capable of uſing in purſuance of their ſyſtem, and the farther deluſion they have impoſed on the world by the eſtabliſhment of a Chouan army in the Vendee to the full accompliſhment of their views, are collected from a relation given by a Britiſh ſubject long reſident in France ere the Revolution, and lately eſcaped from it."

252. *An Hiſtorical View of the unavoidable Cauſes of the Non-reſidence of the Parochial Clergy on their reſpective Livings; wherein more than One Hundred Acts of Parliament are referred to, and many of them amply diſcuſſed, during an Interval of near Six Hundred Years: with a particular Inveſtigation of the Act* 21 Henry VIII. Cap. 13; *on the Subjects of Reſidence, Farming, &c.; and Remedies propoſed for improving the Condition of the Clergy. By the Rev.* J. Malham, *Vicar of* Helton, Dorſet, *and Curate of* St. Edmund's, Saliſbury.

OF a ſubject which is at all times highly intereſting, and rendered peculiarly ſo by the cauſes which have lately occaſioned its diſcuſſion in both houſes of parliament, we feel more than uſually anxious to take notice. From the preface

preface we learn, that "more than 110 ſtatutes or acts of parliament have been briefly referred to, or more largely diſcuſſed," in this tract. Every reader muſt, from thence, feel impreſſed with a ſenſe of its importance.

We are happy to find this author, in the commencement, admitting the non-reſidence of clergymen on their livings to be "a very ſerious evil." His profeſſed object is not ſo much to vindicate non-reſidence, as to ſhew its impracticability in a great majority of pariſhes, under the preſent impoveriſhed ſtate of their incomes. He has taken much pains to inveſtigate the true ſpirit of the act, 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 13; and, whether his conſtruction of the penal clauſes may be agreeable to the lawyers, or not, his remarks at leaſt highly merit attention. Manifeſting, as we think he has, an extenſive knowledge of his ſubject, he has ventured to ſuggeſt various remedies for improving the preſent condition of the clergy of ſmall livings, with a view to render reſidence practicable. Difficulties will, of courſe, preſent themſelves in all attempts at reformation and improvement, of which Mr. M. ſeems aware; but he alſo ſeems to be of opinion, that ſome partial diſadvantages may and ought to be ſubmitted to, when general benefit demands it. Many of his ſuggeſtions certainly require an attentive conſideration. To ſome, perhaps, we ourſelves could furniſh objections; but, out of the ſeveral propoſitions he has ſtated, we think the members of both houſes of parliament may deduce much uſeful information, concentrated, as it were, into one point of view. We hope they will not be diſpleaſed with the author, if in ſome few inſtances the ſuggeſtions ſhould be found to militate with their temporal intereſt. In contributing their endeavours to reform the laws on this ſubject, and to accommodate them to the real ſtate and condition of the parochial clergy of the preſent times, they will be laudably employed; and they need not be aſhamed to learn many things from the treatiſe before us, though they may differ in opinion from the author in ſome things. For a good intention we think him entitled to our higheſt commendations; and, as a ſincere friend to the dignity and credit of our eccleſiaſtical polity, he is certainly entitled to ſomething better than mere applauſe. But this we muſt leave to the dignitaries of the church, convinced that nothing can tend ſo much to its honour, or contribute to its ſtability, as will the rewarding of its induſtrious defenders in times of infidelity.

253. *Propoſals on behalf of the Married Poor.*

IN the multitude of plans for the relief of our diſtreſſed fellow ſubjects, no wonder there ſhould be at leaſt as many viſionary as practicable ones. It would be well if there were none whoſe execution, ſo far from anſwering a good purpoſe, ſhould end in real miſchief. Under pretence of making the poor independent of the rich, no meaſures have been ſpared to inſtruct them how to ſupply their own wants by induſtry. This has failed; for there is a certain claſs of poor, who, ſo long as you will do any thing for them, will do nothing for themſelves. Thus idleneſs and mendacity are not prevented. The beſt equality of men is deſtroyed by erecting ſeparate places of worſhip for the rich and poor, who ſhould *meet together* to ſerve the Lord who made them all. The induſtrious peaſant, who from cattle kept on waſtes and commons would raiſe milk for his own family, and to ſell to his neighbours, is precluded from this advantage by inclоſure. Pariſh relief, inſtead of being given in food, is exchanged for money, a temptation to debauchery; and the nouriſhing bread or meal, which they are not able to buy for dearneſs, is withheld from them by pretended ſcarcity. Pretending to relieve the pariſh from tythes, certain rich landholders combine together, to diſpoſe of, at exorbitant prices, the lands on which the pariſhioners had a right of common, which is by ſpecific authority of parliament ſold at from 50 to 160*l. per* acre, or let at from 3 to 4*l.* 10*s. per* acre, for the accommodation of men of property and builders, or of farmers, who much advance the price of their commodities in proportion; not to mention the expence of ſurveyors and commiſſioners to carry theſe ruinous ſpeculations into execution. Thus round the metropolis, where there is the greateſt influx of poor, the poor are deprived of their natural relief. Pains are taken to ſet them againſt parochial relief from rates or workhouſes, and to throw them on the benevolence of the rich by ſubſcriptions, which are conſeſſedly of a temporary nature; one bad effect of which is to furniſh the farmers,

farmers, already ſufficiently hard-hearted, and who are literally the perſons who import poor into pariſhes, with a pretence for withdrawing themſelves from rates, or getting them made as eaſy as poſſible. Theſe are a few ſpecimens of the preſent ill-conſtructed ſyſtem for the relief of the poor, profeſſing indeed to be intended for the *induſtrious* of that claſs, but affording pretences to the moſt indolent and diſſipated. In the mean time an untermed claſs of people between the extreme rich and the extreme poor are gradually falling into all the horrors of poverty.

The object of this writer is, to procure "parochial allowances to be extended to the families of the labouring poor without increaſing the wages of the labourer, and confine the allowance to the induſtrious parents of families. An increaſe of wages might affect two of the moſt uſeful and important claſſes in the kingdom, without augmenting our product or increaſing our national capital." (p. 17.) We cannot help thinking, the beſt increaſe of wages under the preſent preſſure would be to add a loaf or two or a few pounds of meal to the pay of each labourer, which would ſupport his health and ſtrength without tempting him to the alehouſe; and though an advance in this kind might be more indeterminate in value to the employer, he would receive the benefit by the encouragement, ſtrength, and ſobriety, of the labourer, to which he thus conduces. The rich ſhould not *ſell*, but *give* rice and potatoes to their labourers, as they would eſcape the imputation of monopoly and jobbing. "*Public aid*," continues this writer, "ſhould be extended to leſſen *individual expence*; and *productive labour* ſhould be attainable on the eaſieſt terms, in order to diffuſe its advantages by employing an additional number of hands, which could not be done on ſo extenſive a ſcale, if wages were increaſed beyond their fair and natural level." (p. 18.) Agriculture *has* been neglected for commerce and manufactures, and the price of labour has not riſen in proportion to that of proviſion. If even the articles of ſubſiſtence were reduced 50 *per cent.* the price of labour cannot ſupport a family of children; and population muſt inevitably decreaſe by the diſcouragement of marriage: the moſt profligate and diſſolute manners will pervade every part of the kingdom; and a train of evils of the moſt miſchievous tendency muſt enſue, if conjugal connections are not promoted and encouraged among the labourious poor" (p. 31.) Experience unhappily evinces that but too many of the lower deſcription of our fellow ſubjects are addicted to intemperance; and habits of indolence, generally the parent of licentiouſneſs, muſt be moſt ſedulouſly guarded againſt. It is obvious, that high wages tend to decreaſe labour, rather than to encourage it; and thoſe labourers who earn much, frequently not only diſſipate their earnings in profligate purſuits, but, what is ſtill worſe, abſtain from work till all their money is expended. And, unfortunately, thoſe whoſe peculiar office it is to diſtribute parochial relief do not always give themſelves the trouble of diſcriminating between the meritorious and the diſſipated, the induſtrious and the idle, the objects really entitled to public ſupport and ſuch whoſe courſes render them unworthy of protection. The diligent labourers, parents of a legitimate progeny, have unqueſtionably ſuperior claims to aid, to thoſe of indolent habits; and their prior claims ſhould not be curtailed for the purpoſe of furniſhing idle and licentious perſons with means of intemperance." (p. 36.) "If women and children were once placed in a ſituation of providing for their own wants, and taken out of the hands of the overſeer, the pariſhes would be ſpared the extended eſtabliſhment of workhouſes, and the future erection of expenſive buildings for their reception. No miſchief can reſult from thus taking the poor under our immediate protection. The Sunday ſchools have been already productive of great benefit; the youth attending them are more orderly and much more cleanly than heretofore; and, as knowledge is an enemy to vice, and friendly to the beſt energies of the human mind, I make no doubt but that individual uſefulneſs, and conſequently the national force, is greatly increaſed by their extenſion." The writer propoſes to appoint perſons qualified by their ſituation and talents to obſerve the conduct of the poor, and become guardians of their riſing progeny, ſeparately and diſtinctly from the general care of the pariſh paupers, who might ſtill be left under the management of the uſual parochial officers. The inſpectors or guardians might be impowered to reſerve from the poor-

rates

rates the funds needful for the purpoſes before mentioned, or commiſſioners of ſix reſpectable perſons in every pariſh or diſtrict, who contribute largely to the aſſeſſed taxes, three of whom to form a quorum, for the care and relief of the poor who have families therein, with a power and controul, at leaſt by way of appeal, over the overſeers; and to allow to every labourer and poor artizan whoſe wages do not exceed 15*s. per* week, within 20 miles of the metropolis, 1*s. per* week at leaſt for every child born in lawful wedlock; and the like allowance, at above 20 miles from the metropolis, whoſe wages do not exceed 12*s. per* week, until their reſpective children ſhall attain the age of ſeven or eight years; and for every lawful child of a widow, 1*s.* 6*d. per* week. From his ſtatement of the poor in Wroughton pariſh, Wilts, we preſume he dwells in that county or neighbourhood. His plan is a good one, *if he can find perſons to execute it.*

254. *Memoirs of the late Rev* Samuel Medley, *compiled by his Son; to which are annexed, Two Sermons, with a Variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces in Verſe*

MR. Samuel M. grandfather of the ſubject of theſe memoirs, was born in 1667, and was from 1729 ſeven years in the ſervice of the Earl of Kinnoul, our ambaſſador to Conſtantinople; and while in Turkey kept a diary of events relative to the embaſſy and the manners and cuſtoms of the Turks, &c. miſcellaneous obſervations and extracts, &c. journal of his experiences. He ended his days at Pontefract in a good old age. His ſon Guy early diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſcholar, and was choſen private tutor to the late Duke of Montague, with whom he made the tour of Europe, and continued with him after his return at Montague Houſe, now the Britiſh Muſeum. By the intereſt of the Duke, he was appointed attorney general of the Iſland of St. Vincent; but, on his return from thence after a ſhort reſidence, he determined to throw off all his former connexion, and *conſult the intereſts of his ſoul.* He opened a boarding-ſchool at Cheſhunt; and married the youngeſt daughter of Mr. Tonge, of Enfield, who was the maſter of a conſiderable ſeminary* at that place. By her he had three ſons: William Tonge, ſhipwrecked in the Fanny, Capt. Macklan, on Portland Beach, 1760; Samuel, the ſubject of theſe memoirs; and Guy, loſt at ſea near Halifax, 1765. He tranſlated, from the German, Dolben's Preſent State of the Cape of Good Hope, 1731, 2 vols. at the deſire of Sir Hans Sloane, to whom and to the Duke of Montague they are inſcribed. He alſo reviſed the works of Mr. Hervey, of Weſton Flavell, and died at London, 1760. His ſecond ſon Samuel was born 1738, and educated under his grandfather Tonge at Enfield. He was apprenticed at 14 to an oilman in Newgate-ſtreet; but, at the breaking out of the war, 1755, entered on board the Buckingham man of war; and thence was removed with the captain and officers to the Intrepid, another 74, and ſoon ſailed with a ſquadron under admiral Boſcawen; and, in the action with Le Clue, was wounded in the calf of his leg, which, tending to mortification, was cured by his converſion and earneſt prayer, ſo that the ſurgeon* exclaimed the change was little leſs than a miracle. He now quitted the ſea; and, in December 1760, joined the Baptiſt congregation under Dr. Gifford, in Eagle-ſtreet; and, entering into the miniſtry 1765, was ordered to the Baptiſt church at Watford 1767; and thence called to that at Liverpool 1771, where he was two Sundays, and preached nine ſermons†. The meeting was enlarged 1778, and a new one built 1789. Whenever he came to London, he preached in the chapel at Tottenham-court-road. In the beginning of October 1798, he was attacked with the firſt ſymptoms of the diſeaſe which terminated his mortal exiſtence July 17, 1799‡, having juſt completed his 61ſt year, been in the ways of God 39 years, a miniſter of the goſpel 33 years, 5 years paſtor of the church at Watford, and 27 of that of Liverpool, where he died, and was buried July 24, leaving a widow, whom he married 1762, and eight children, one of whom is abſorbed in the engagements of a profeſſion which claim nearly the whole of his time and attention, the writer of his life. Our readers may recollect, that Mr. M. was a party

* For young ladies. If we miſtake not, Mr. M kept a boys' ſchool at Enfield

* Now Dr. Wright, phyſician to his Majeſty's forces.

† We are not told if he preached them all in two or fourteen days.

‡ See vol. LXIX. p. 718.

party to the conſecration of the Methodiſt meeting on Enfield chace, June 7, 1780; and, when London was ſuffering all the horrors of the Proteſtant mob, he preached a ſermon of an hour and a half long. (vol. L. 294.) One of the ſermons annexed to theſe memoirs, on "the ſpiritual Merchant," preached at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, 1777, from Prov. iii. 14, has been long out of print; the other preached at Glynn Ceiricog, in Denbighſhire, 1779, before the "miniſters and meſſengers of the Scotch baptized churches, met there in aſſociation," was tranſlated into Welſh and publiſhed, but now firſt in Engliſh; text, Zach. ix. 16, 17. The "Miſcellaneous Pieces" of poetry are of the moſt moderate ſort.

255. *The Poetical Works of* George *Lord* Lyttelton, *with Additions. To which is prefixed, an Account of his Life.*

WITH the poems of this ornament of human nature we have ſo long been delighted, that we rejoice to ſee them ſeparately preſented to the publick with an elegance they well deſerve. Our opinion of lord Lyttelton's "Hiſtory of King Henry II." has been given in vol. XXVII. p. 319; of his "Miſcellaneous Works," vol. XXXIV. pp. 322, 528; and of his "Poems," vol. XLIX. p. 600; and one ſmall article from the preſent volume, not hitherto printed in the noble author's works, ſhall here be ſelected:

LINES WRITTEN FOR
A MASQUE OF CHILDREN AT HAGLEY;
To be ſpoken by a little Girl, in the Character of Queen Mab, to Lord Temple.

BY magic wheels through air convey'd,
I come from Kew's myſterious ſhade;
Where perch'd on Stuart's ample wig,
With dark deſigns and councils big,
I've ſent the Lord of Luton-Hoo
The man of Hayes again to woo:
For, though it be my firſt delight
To wing the ſilent gloom of night;
Or, falling down th' Arabian breeze,
Drink fragrance from the ſpicy trees;
Or, where light's ſpangled inſects glow,
Pinch the love-dreaming maiden's toe;
Yet, ſometimes led to nobler things,
I ſport with kingdoms and with kings.
One fatal touch of this dread wand
Breaks the white ſtaff; or from the hand
Of high ambition ſtrikes the ſeals,
And o'er the nation terror deals.
Not all the eloquence of Pitt,
With all your Lordſhip's nervous wit,
Can quell the force of wily charms,
Which withers power, and fear diſarms.
And now, great Lord, you've felt my ſway;
Obſerve, from this propitious day
I've mark'd you mine; and on your head
Freſh ſtreams of glory will I ſhed.
Renown and pow'r attend my voice;
For each has heard my boaſted choice,
And each approves; then haſte, be great,
Rule and uphold our ſinking ſtate.

"An Ode ſacred to the Memory of George Lord Lyttelton" was publiſhed by Mr. Dodſley in 1773. (XLIII. 510.)

256. *Introduction to "The* Engliſh *Reader;" or, A Selection of Pieces, in Proſe and Poetry; calculated to improve the younger Claſſes of Learners in Reading, and to imbue their Minds with the Love of Virtue. With Rules and Obſervations for aſſiſting Children to read with Propriety. By* Lindley Murray, *Author of "*Engliſh *Grammar adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners," &c.*

THIS work is deſigned to aſſiſt young readers who have juſt finiſhed the ſpelling-book; and conſiſts of ſelect pieces of proſe and verſe ſo arranged as to form an eaſy gradation adapted to the different progreſs of the learners; to which are prefixed ſome plain and judicious rules, ſuited to the capacity of young pupils, and calculated to rectify ſuch errors as they are moſt apt to commit.

257. *A compendious Dictionary of the* Holy Bible; *exhibiting a Biographical Hiſtory of the Perſons; a Geographico-Hiſtorical Account of the Places; a literal, critical, and ſyſtematical Deſcription of other Objects, whether Natural, Artificial, Civil, Religious, or Military: Including the Significations of the* Hebrew *and other Words occurring therein. Likewiſe a brief View of the Figures and Metaphors of Holy Writ. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Eſſays on various Subjects, and a Chronological Table of Scripture Hiſtory. The Second Edition, conſiderably enlarged.*

THE firſt edition of this uſeful compendium had eſcaped our notice; and of the ſecond, the very copious title may be a ſufficient recommendation. Among the Eſſays, one is, "On the Miſſions for the Furtherance of the Goſpel, at the Commencement of Chriſtianity, and ſome Account of the preſent Miſſionary Societies;" of which "the moſt flouriſhing at preſent are thoſe in Greenland, Antigua, St. Kitt's, the Daniſh Weſt India Iſlands, and the Cape of Good Hope; and "a new awakening has appeared of late among the Arawacks and Free Negroes in South America, the Eſquimaux on the coaſt of Labrador, and in Barbados."

258.

258. *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, iſſued in* Great Britain, Ireland, *and the Colonies, within the laſt Twenty Years; from the Farthing to the Penny Size.* By James Conder.

THIS publication cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the collectors (and they are numerous) of theſe provincial curioſities; on which, we believe, the ſcene is now finally cloſed. It is introduced by a modeſt addreſs from the editor, now reſident at Ipſwich; and a ſcientific preface by the late James Wright, eſq. of Dundee. See our vol. LXVI. pp. 753, 867, 991; vol. LXVII. pp. 31, 120, 177, 183, 267, 270, 351, 441.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Travellers in the Levant. — Letters from Vienna contradict the reports that were circulated laſt ſummer about M. Von Hammer, an Hungarian, who ſtudied in the Oriental Academy at Vienna, and was afterwards with the Imperial Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. It had been ſaid by ſome, that he had been drowned. Mr. Keith, indeed, private ſecretary to Sir Sidney Smith, thus loſt his life at the entrance of the Nile; but luckily Mr. Hammer was not on board the ſhip. Equally falſe is the report, that the Capitan Pacha had cauſed him to be beheaded at Roſetta. M. Hammer has made ſome literary diſcoveries in Paphos, and in a library at Roſetta, where he found a complete manuſcript copy of the Arabian Tales, or Thouſand and One Nights. Klarke has lately been three weeks in Troas, and his obſervations very much agree with thoſe of Hammer.

The French artiſt Tourel and the Auſtrian Major Schwarz, who now reſides at Vienna with Count von Frieſs, and is worthy, on account of his extenſive knowledge and the amiableneſs of his manners, to be the companion of a man, who in himſelf and others ſets more value on the endowments of the mind than the poſſeſſion of millions, have been making important reſearches at Athens. Some fears, however, are entertained of the ſafety of Tourel.

An Engliſh traveller, of the name of Tweddel, has been murdered by his Greek ſervant, and buried by his countrymen in an antient temple of Theſeus. Profeſſor Carlyſle has recovered his papers. — We give this on the authority of French Intelligence; having inſerted a very different one in vol. LXIX. 993, and wiſhing a contradiction by ſome of our correſpondents.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correſpondent, who is by no means partial to any of the new doctrines eſtabliſhed in France, aſks, whether there cannot be made a diſtinction, in the application of the term CITIZEN, between that deteſtable levelling ſenſe in which the revolutioniſts of that nation, both in religion and politics, adopted it, and were thereby followed by certain ſeditious ſpirits of our own country, who wiſhed to adopt the practice; and the appellation and the nobler ſenſe in which it belongs to every truly patriotic character, whom benevolence and charity renders a *Citizen of the World*; not thereby precluding that love of one's own country which, on the antient principle that "Charity begins at home," makes man the friend of man; with diſcriminating judgment diſpenſing his bounty from that centre, his native country, as the individual extends it from his fire-ſide to all around him; and, while he frames deſigns to civilize the world, does not leave his own family or parith worſe than ſavages.

M. H. requeſts to be informed, where he may find any experiments that will elucidate the following ſubject: Is *Dew*, that thick and moiſt vapour found on the ground in ſpring and ſummer mornings, collected from the *aſcent* of vapours from the earth during the night time; or from the *deſcent* of ſuch vapours as have been raiſed throughout the day?

The author of the Hiſtory of Reading will be particularly obliged, if the gentleman who purchaſed "*The Art or Crafte of Rhetoryke, by Leonard Cockes**," at the ſale of the late Dr. Lort's library, will communicate his addreſs to Mr. Urban.

X. Y. of Suffolk, wiſhes for a deſcription and drawing of the *Iron Railways* lately projected, and now carrying into execution in different parts of the kingdom, anſwering the purpoſe both of roads and navigation, but of which the community in this Eaſtern part of the country is entirely ignorant.

We accept with thankfulneſs the kind offer of 3 drawings from our Friend at Saram.

SCOTUS's very intereſting Narrative of the Events in HOLLAND ſhall appear in our SUPPLEMENT; with W. B. on the Life, Studies, &c. of Dr. CHELSUM; ARTHINGTONIDES; P. Q.; Mr. RUGELEY'S Account of COCKANE HATLEY; M. BROWNE; CORNUBIUS, &c. &c.

BODIAM CASTLE; FERD. STANLEY'S Memoirs of HARTLIB; J. W. on Malvern; Selections from LE CLERC; &c. &c. in the MAGAZINE for JANUARY.

* See Herbert's edition of Ames, I. 390.

PRO-

PROLOGUE,

By the Rev. Mr. BELOE;

Spoken at the private Theatre, Berwick-ſtreet.

IF they who wear the buſkin, year by year,
Feel, as we know they do, ſome qualms of fear,
Whene'er the audience critic eye they ſee,
What muſt the terror be of one like me;
Me, of no talent, of no art poſſeſs'd,
But the ſtrong earneſt zeal to do my beſt;
A zeal, which muſt, I know it muſt, ſucceed
With all, like *you*, who take the *will* for deed?
Rous'd by this thought, with firmer nerves I riſe,
And hail glad auſpices from beauteous eyes:
Beauty will give her eye, her ear, her heart,
When Pity pleads poor Deſdemona's part,
Poor Deſdemona; bleſs'd with ev'ry grace
That Wiſdom's ſelf in female mind can trace,
Gave her whole ſoul to Valour's gallant breaſt,
Secure of joy, of happineſs, of reſt;
And ſo ſhe was;—'till Jealouſy accurſt,
That foe of love and beauty far the worſt,
Pour'd his fell venom in Othello's ear,
And Death and Murder took their ſtation near:
She fell;—the victim of a phrenzied rage,
And left a foul dark ſtain on Valour's page.

In this ſoft moment, when each female heart
From Nature's impulſe, acts the nobleſt part;
Yields unreſiſting to that ſtill ſmall ſound,
Which Pity whiſpers now to all around;
Whilſt in no mean, no ſordid cauſe we ſtrive,
Bid our *beſt* efforts with kind plaudits live.
So may each Fair her future hours employ
In love and peace, in innocence and joy:
Love, undiſturb'd by Rancour's poiſon'd breath,
And peace, unbroken till the hour of death.

As for you, Critic Elves, ſure ſome I ſee,
Too loving of themſelves to care for me;
Who, whilſt I toil and fret my hour away,
Vote, of all bores the worſt, a *private* play;
Talk of the Kemble, Billington, and Cooke;
Then pick their teeth, with ſage and ſapient look.
Be not uneaſy, Sirs, you'll ſoon be gone;
For ſoon "Othello's occupation's done!"

For *us we* wiſh to toſs the playful ball,
From *you*, to *you*, to pleaſe and intereſt *all*:
Thus may we, not o'er-vain, I hope expect,
If not your loud applauſe, a juſt reſpect;
Thus may we too attain our different ends,
Pleaſe, and be pleas'd;—meet, and depart good friends.

MR. URBAN, *Dromore, Dec.* 13.

I TAKE the liberty of ſending you a copy of ſome Verſes, written by a ſon of Mr. Thomas Robinſon, the portrait-painter *, a child but eight years old! It is entirely his own compoſition; no one having dictated even a ſingle word, nor would we allow a ſyllable of it to be altered; which is mentioned in excuſe for the *does* and *do*, &c.

T. STOTT.

VERSES ON THE PEACE.

Written by T. ROBINSON, *a Boy of* Eight *Years of Age, Nov.* 1801.

PEACE, long from Europe driv'n, at length returns;
Her olive-branch o'er hoſtile climes does bend:
Unhappy cities, ſcourg'd by war, ſhe mourns,
And furious Slaughter ſcom the earth does ſend.

With horror chill'd, ſhe ſtands, intent to view
Thoſe frightful ſcenes that lay before her eyes;
Where ſtately cities roſe, and foreſts grew,
Nothing but ruin'd walls and weeds do riſe!

The rapid Rhine ſhall ceaſe with blood to flow;
Nor longer ſhall th' affrighted Gaul behold;
Upon its banks encamp'd, the warlike foe,
While heaps of bodies in its waves are roll'd!

Now Agriculture, friend to life, does ſpread;
Th' induſtrious farmer tills his ground with joy:
For now no hoſtile band he views with dread;
Beneath whoſe numerous feet the duſt did fly.

O Peace! thou art the greateſt good below;
Abundance, ſtill to us thy bleſſings give:
For bliſs continual War can never know;
And wanting thee for ever—could we live?

O D E,

ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

——— *Cras ingens iterabimus æquor*
Nondum hyemem contra, nequis, jam præterit æſtas. VIRGIL.

SINCE Libra warm'd with equal fires
The doubtful year, the Sun retires;
Whoſe rapid chariot haſtes,
To gain the bearded Capricorn,
And leaves our hemiſphere forlorn,
Expos'd to frigid blaſts.

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* This ingenious artiſt, who is from Windermere in Weſtmorland, painted in 1799 an excellent picture of the battle of Ballynahinch, which the Marquis of Hertford has now at his houſe in London. He is now finiſhing, in a capital ſtyle, a picture of the Giants Cauſeway, to be diſpoſed of by raffle to 100 ſubſcribers, at a guinea each. Having painted many portraits, &c. for the Biſhop of Dromore, &c. he is lately removed to Belfaſt.

Stera

Stern Winter looks with ſullen gloom,
Nature flings off her Summer bloom,
And mourns her abſent charms;
The trees their leafy honours ſhed,
And wide in chilling air they ſpread,
Their white, their naked arms.

The fields their verdure now reſign,
The bleating flocks, and lowing kine,
Give o'er their former play;
The feather'd tribes forget the notes,
Which joyful ſtrain'd their vocal throats,
To chant the mattin lay.

The ſhort'ning day, the gath'ring ſtorm,
The black'ning North, which clouds deform,
That o'er the welkin veer:
Rain half-congeal'd to fleecy ſnow,
And cloud-capt Donard's* miſty brow,
Proclaim that Winter's near.

Yet come, for thee prepar'd we ſtand;
Since Nature's God, with bounteous hand,
Such plenty hath beſtow'd;
The fields a golden harveſt bore:
E'en Nature's hand could graſp no more,
So great the plenteous load!

Nay, Europe, long with war's alarms
O'erſpread, now drops her hoſtile arms,
When Hope had almoſt fled:
One month ſees Dearth and Diſcord ceaſe;
O happy change! Plenty and Peace
Their choiceſt bleſſings ſhed.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM†.

Magbera, near Dromore, Nov. 10.

SONNET.

YOUTH, mildneſs, and beauty, ſweet Ellena grace, [in her eyes:
And the ſun-ſhine of innocence beams
As with rapture I gaze on the charms of her face, [quent ſighs.
My heart pleads my paſſion with elo-
Ah! what to her lips is the nectarine's bloom! [and ſleek;
Or the peach to her ſkin; ſo tranſparent
Ah! what to her breath is the roſe's perfume, [on her cheek!
Or its beauty compar'd with the bluſh
Her ſoul-ſoothing voice is the muſick of ſpring, [blers ceaſe;
Or Philomel's lay when the day-war-
Or ſuch as we fancy bright Seraphim ſing,
When the Spirit aſcends to the regions of peace.

Innate ſenſibility glows in her breaſt,
Empaſſions her features, and throbs in her frame:
On her boſom of loveline's angels might reſt;
For Ellena's boſom and Heaven are the ſame.

I ſmile to remember the days that are paſt,
When I woo'd the coquette, while I ſaw thro' her art;
And fondly miſtook for a flame that would laſt [my heart.
The meteor of paſſion that glanc'd o'er

But Art's empty baubles delude us no more,
When the beauties of Nature impregnate the ſoul:
Then ceaſe, trickſy maids; your weak efforts give o'er, [controul
Againſt Nature's and Ellena's boundleſs

AN EXTEMPORE EFFUSION IN SICKNESS.

By DR. PERFECT.

I FEEL thy ineffable love,
My Father, my Saviour, and Friend!
Thoſe greateſt below and above,
Beginning! continuance! and end!
Though diſorder, repulſive of mien,
Fell Gorgon of horror and fright,
With mandates moſt cruelly keen,
Enſhrouds me in darkneſs and night;
There's a dear little gem in my breaſt,
A particle truly divine, [preſs'd,
Pervades through the whole that's op-
Till it reaches the Heavenly ſhrine:
Its chearing effulgence great Day-ſtar above
Revolves to my ſoul thy ineffable love.

PESTILENCE. AN ELEGY.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

A TRADITION, that 60,000 perſons, dying of the Plague, were buried near the Charter-houſe, and principally upon the ſpot where Sutton-ſtreet and Wilderneſs-row now ſtand, ſuggeſted the following ideas. Whether I am exact as to number or place, the Antiquary is the beſt judge; but as to the natural effects of the calamity, the man of genius and the philoſopher will, no doubt, admit them as genuine. WM. HAMILTON REID.

AVAUNT, Indiff'rence, with thy heedleſs air,
And Levity, on tip-toe, juſt behind:
This weedy waſte, irregularly bare,
Speaks other language to a feeling mind.
Within this ſite, theſe croſier'd walls beneath, [branches wave,
O'er which yon limes their ſpreading
Six times ten thouſand bore the train of death, [grave.
Stamp'd in a moment for the noiſome
Some who, perhaps, when Henry led the way, [provoke;
In Norman fields could deathful deeds
Their faulchions flaſhing like a comet's ray,
While woods of ſpears deſcended at their ſtroke.

Pro-

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* *Slieve Donard*, one of the higheſt mountains in Ireland, riſing by the ſea ſide in the county of Down; finely ſeen in the neighbourhood of Dromore. *Slieve*, in Iriſh, ſignifies *Mountain*. *Donard* was a hermit, who had his cell on its ſummit.

† Concerning this young Iriſh Bard, ſee p. 1030 of our laſt Magazine. Although he only began his Latin rudiments laſt January, we are aſſured he is now reading Virgil.

Promiſcuous here lie mingled with the duſt,
In heaps who fell in peſtilential hour;
No dirge funereal their worth confeſs'd,
No ſtone perpetuates their boaſt of power.

But here, convey'd by mutes in mournful guiſe,
Whoſe wants had ſoften'd horror to a trade;
No crowds purſued with idly curious eyes;
And but aſtoniſhment, no tribute paid.

And yet, how promiſing the morning roſe,
That brought deſtruction with the welcome light;
What may a day, or what an hour diſcloſe!
Life's noon may ſicken to the damps of night.

Unwarning hour! what projects then
Were cruſh'd! [years of care!
What hopeful ſchemes, that furniſh'd
Perhaps, in ſad concern alike, were huſh'd
Two reſtleſs rivals, and ſome fated fair!

No common numbers juſtly can expreſs
The panic that diſcovery muſt feel,
When the firſt victim of the dire diſtreſs
Prov'd what Credulity would fain conceal:

For, guilt attractive, now the ſtory flies
The dark receſs, the City to alarm;
Where gold no more could charm Avaro's eyes,
Unhing'd his happineſs, unnerv'd his arm.

Nor could the Court the ſtubborn fact evade
To ſupple arts, and flattery unknown;
Fearleſs of all, from none the truth is ſtaid;
Nor can the ſycophants defend the Throne:

But privileg'd they fly, and arms ſevere
The meaneſt, not the guiltieſt ſurround;
Death in the front, and Terror in the rear,
Diſtreſs, diſtraction, and deſpair confound.

Nor art, nor induſtry, nor prayers avail;
The mournful Thames a ſinking commerce ſees:
No briſk winds whiſtle in the bleaching ſail,
Cloſe furl'd, as fearful of the tainted breeze.

Habitual miſery the boſom ſteels;
For this no heartfelt charities can claim;
And Sympathy in ſufferance conceals
All her mild ſuavity, her ſoothing flame.

Still weak 's the feeling ſenſe of diſtant woes;
The paſt and future ſtill the leaſt engage!
Let man anticipate each change he knows,
Aſpire with virtue, and exult with age.

TO MISS N.
WITH TWO WHIST-MARKERS.

GOOD-humour'd daughter of my friend
(Himſelf good-humour'd too), I ſend
The Markers; which your ſenſe will find
At more than Whiſt can aid the mind.

With theſe, ſcore up the times, if any,
(I hope they never will be many!)
That deep fineſſe of wayward Fate,
Or tricks of Fortune, ſmall or great,
Contrive to ſour or render leſs
The gay good-humour you poſſeſs.
Good-humour, with her ſiſter Graces,
Can beat the honours and the aces:
Good-humour holds, if underſtood,
The thirteenth trump, or what 's as good:
Good-humour (partners, don't abuſe her)
May have *carte blanche*; yet not be loſer:
Good-humour 'gainſt the craffeſt men
May win; yes, tho' they reckon ten;
And, 'gainſt a huſband or a wife,
Wins every rubber all through life. H. C.

Written with a Pencil on the Blank Leaf of the Farmer's Boy, *belonging to a young Lady.*

THO' Bloomfield's pencil, dipt in Nature's hue,
Shall charm attention while the ſeaſons roll;
And my poor black-lead, ſcorn'd by ev'ry Muſe,
Shall vaniſh ere it charm a ſingle ſoul;
Its pride is fair Elizabeth to greet,
Emblem of each delight the ſeaſons know:
As lambkins playful, and as roſes ſweet;
Gen'rous as wine, and pure as drifted ſnow. T. D. W.

CHELSEA WIT.

1. *To certain fair Ladies of* Chelſea.

"Quærenda pecunia primùm,
Virtus poſt nummos." HOR. Ep. I. 1.

"Now every man, or rich or poor,
A fortune aſks, and aſks no more."
GAY, Fab. XII.

TO the words of a friend, Chelſea damſels, attend;
Give ear to theſe lines, which in pity I've penn'd;
'Tis honeſt advice:—Ladies, be not too nice,
For young men are now at a much higher price
Than they have been.

Be wiſe, and reſtrain all your ſcornful diſdain;
If gallants you ſlight, faith! they 'll ſlight you again:
Then you'll ſurely run mad, or weep, heavy and ſad,
For there are not ſo many young men to be had
As there have been.

Perchance you ſuppoſe, fine fur-below'd cloaths
Will ſerve for a portion; but, under the roſe,
If the truth may be ſpoke, this is all a mere joke;
Fond love, without money, will vaniſh like ſmoke,
Let me tell you.

The plain country clown, although juſt come to town,
Deſpiſes ſweet Miſs in her butterfly gown:
No, no, it won't do; there muſt be a few
Bright glittering guineas; a thouſand or two,
Or he'll leave you.

Gallant

Gallants are grown wise, a portion they prize; [eyes!
A fig for the charms of your conquering
"Money, money," they cry, "modern husbands must buy; [high;
So hold up your purses, and, lasses, bid
Or live single!"

The bachelors they will beg and will pray,
And then fob you off with provoking delay:
Come fortune there must; so, down with your dust, [a crust
Or, my dears, you'll be happy to jump at
Chelsea. When you get it.

2. ANSWER

To certain fine Gentlemen of CHELSEA.

"*Miser est, qui nummis admiratur.*"

TO the words of a friend, Chelsea gallants, attend; [I've penn'd;
Give ear to these lines, which in friendship
'Tis wholesome advice, which I'll prove in a trice, [your price,
And shew that you've much over-rated
I assure you.

Now the warfare is o'er, some millions or more [*before* *;
Will return, fighting-sick, and *as poor as*
And some pretty beaux, who have spoilt their fine cloaths, [repose;
In the sun-shine of beauty no more shall
Become threadbare.

The mean sordid elf, so devoted to self,
Who is lost to all charms, but those centr'd in self,
I am led to surmise, at last will be wise,
When, no dust in his pocket, but all in his eyes,
He's neglected.

The plain country clown will ne'er raise a frown; [Becky the brown;
'Tis for him to drive plough, and court
But, when clowns better taught, don't behave as they ought,
They should read these queer lines, with queer sentiments fraught;
Nay, should spell them.

For such Cymons as these we will ne'er heave a sigh; [eye;
Who, lost to the sense that illumines the
Whose poor icy hearts, insensibly cold,
Are dead to all love, save the lucre of gold;
There's no danger.

Then, puppies, attend, 'twill your reason attend;
Lift high your strong ears to the voice of a friend;
'Till the suitor we find, that's true loving and kind, [mind,
And blind to the faults of both person and
We'll not marry.

Chelsea. P. G.

* "No bones broke, though sore pepper'd." *Midas.*

LINES, TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR JOHN PARNELL, BART.

IF public virtue, scorning ev'ry lure,
If private probity, benevolence pure;
If honour zealous for his country's cause;
If staunch attachment to her rights and laws; [dress;
If judgment clear; if truth, in her plain
If candour, prompt an error to confess;
If taste, politeness, talent, sense refin'd,
With ev'ry nobler trait of man combin'd,
Should gain applause, or admiration raise—
Then, PARNELL! thine 's no common claim to praise.

Lamented Statesman! thy distinguish'd name
Time shall inscribe upon the list of fame;
History shall paint thy virtues in her page,
As bright exemplars for the rising age.
The child of fortune, with ambition fraught,
Shall Wisdom's lesson at thy tomb be taught.
As Rectitude thy conduct shall review,
Her honest course she'll with new strength pursue: [prove;
Freedom thy wholesome maxims shall ap-
Thence languid Loyalty recruit her love
For that old, venerable, British form
Of polity, still proof to ev'ry storm
That mad licentiousness, in modern days,
Against its blendid bulwarks fought to raise.

Dromore, Dec. 16. HAFIZ.

A DIALOGUE

BETWEEN MISS AND HER MAMA.

The Parties are supposed to have been come from a Country Village at a little Distance, for the Purpose of hearing some Scholastic Exhibitions at a Seminary of Eminence in one of the principal Towns of Berkshire.

Intended as an Epilogue for the Year 1800.

Miss. WELL! sure, Mama, 'twas scarcely worth the while
To drag through many a slough, and many a mile,
To hear these boys, with tiresome jargon, speak [Greek?
Their crabbed Latin, and their foul-mouth'd
Was this the language Paris used to Helen?
'Twould take ten years *, or more, to learn to spell in!
Or such the gibberish Toney talk'd, when tipsey [gipsey?
He quaff'd Pearl Cordial † with the famous
With such a shipmate I had never wander'd! [been squander'd ‡.
Troy might have stood, nor had the world

* Alluding to the ten years Trojan war.

† In the excess of their luxuriant extravagance, Anthony and Cleopatra are said to have dissolved pearls of the greatest value, and to have swallowed them.

‡ Refers to the play, All for Love, or the World well lost.

Had

Had they in French exhibited to-day,
I had been ready with my, "S'il vous plait;"
Or had they pleaded in Italian ſcore,
Could make a ſhift to pop in, "Si Signor."
But now, for all the noiſe with which they bait me,
I know not if they *love*, or if they *hate* me.

Mama. Peace, girl! Thy thoughts, like ruſty vane, of late
On one point only ſeem to terminate.
Theſe Claſſic ſtriplings in their early bloom
Imbibe the ſentiments of Greece and Rome;
Hence catch the ardour to repel the foe,
Or ward a Catiline's inſidious blow.
With Pitt and Addington* the Senate guide,
Or monarchs of the main with Nelſon ride:
With arts and arms hence guard th' intruſted State, [fate.
Hence Britain's glory laſt ſhall yield to

Vain too the fear, leſt they ſhould want the art
To breathe the ſofter language of the heart:
Love's paſſion dictates to the artleſs lover
A Lingua Franca, current the world over.

When, nobly daring in their country's cauſe, [laws;
They fight her battles, and maintain her
Soon ſhall theſe youths expect their faireſt prize, [eyes.
Their rich reward, from your approving
Thus ſhall tried worth ſtill deck our favor'd iſle, [ſmile.
And Merit ſhall be crown'd with Beauty's

I. E.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLIX.

TO go to law, or not; that is the queſtion—
Whether 'tis better for a man to ſuffer
The frauds of ſwindlers and the wrongs of debtors,
Or fetch a warrant, and take out a writ,
And by attachment end them. To ſue (no more—)
For dormant claims, and by a verdict ſay
We end diſputes, and gain the thouſand ducats
That we are heirs to—'tis a remedy
Moſt fairly to be uſed. Recover damages?
Perchance ourſelves be ruined: there's the rub; [dled,
For, with what heavy coſts we may be ſad-
When we our papers put in attorney's hands,
Muſt give us pauſe: there's the reſpect
That makes calamity of ſo long date;
For who would bear the forms and rules of courts, [lays,
The travers'd cauſe, appeals, eſſoigns, delays,
Anſwers, rejoinders, rebutters, ſurrebutters,
The ſtamps of office, and th' exceſſive fees
That counſel of the patient client take,
When he himſelf might his own quiet make
By arbitration? Who would loſſes bear
From puzzled wills and endleſs codicils,
But that the dread of ſomething worſe than loſs,
A Chancery ſuit—whoſe lingering [demur,
Th' appellant ſcarce ſurvives, makes us
And rather put up with a ſcant moiety,
Than file a bill, in hope to gain the whole?
Thus doth redreſs make beggars of us all;
And thus the law, pride of our conſtitution,
Evaded is by errors, quirks, and flaws;
And cauſes of great worth and expectation,
From term to term put off, or tried afreſh,
There is no end of actions.

TO have it out or not? that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis eaſier for a man to ſuffer
The throbs and ſhootings of a raging tooth,
Or take up courage to fit down at once,
And by extraction end them:—a touch, no more,
And with a ſingle ſhock to feel we end
The tedious aches and head-diſtracting pangs
That we are ſubject to: 'tis a relief
Moſt wiſely to be uſed; perchance wrench out [riſque;
A ſound deep-rooted fang: aye, there's the
For, from a bungler's hands what miſchief follows,
When once the horrid inſtrument is fix'd,
Allows no pauſe: there's the reſpect
That makes our patience of ſo long endurance;
For who would ever be applying tinctures,
Specific opiates, poppy, mandragora,
Magnets, metallic tractors, anodynes,
The poiſonous drugs of mountebanks, or charms,
That fond credulity of old women takes;
When he himſelf might his quietus get
For a bare two-pence in a barber's ſhop?
Who'd ſweat and groan whole ſleepleſs nights in pain, [all,
But that the thought of torture worſe than
A broken jaw! (which any mortal ſuffering [ſoul,
Would ſtrait fall frantic) harrows up the
And makes us rather bear our preſent torments,
Than fly to others that we never felt:
Irreſolution thus doth make men cowards;
And heroes, of great enterprize and valour,
Turn pale and ſickly at bare ſight of phyſic;
Whilſt women, weak and delicate of frame, [ful,
Shrink not at operations ſlow and dread-
Nor fear the keeneſt knife.

HAMLET, III. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

PRO-

* Theſe diſtinguiſhed perſonages were in the neighbourhood, and expected to be preſent at the exhibition.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801; *continued from p.* 1048.

H. OF LORDS.

Oct. 30.

After the Lords had returned from waiting on his Majesty with the Address, Lord *Pelham* presented copies of the Northern Convention, and of the late Preliminaries.

Earl *St. Vincent* moved the thanks of the House to Sir James Saumarez, for his gallantry on the 12th of July; an action of which we may be able to appreciate the boldness, when his Lordship declared that it had astonished the whole Board of Admiralty.

Lord *Nelson* bore high testimony to the merit and bravery of his friend Sir James, who, but for the failure of the wind, he had no doubt, would have brought the enemy's squadron into Gibraltar.

The Duke of *Clarence* also expressed his approbation of the bravery and ability of Sir James, and the officers, on that occasion; and a vote of thanks was passed *nem. diss.* to him, the Captains, officers, and crews.

In the House of Commons the same day, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, similar thanks were unanimously voted to Sir James Saumarez.

Nov. 2.

Mr. *Whitbread* rose to interrogate Ministers whether Spain and Holland had acquiesced in the cession of their territories understood to have been made in France?

Lord *Hawkesbury* declared, explicitly, that Spain and Holland were no parties in the communication between Great Britain and France; as also that the integrity of the kingdom of Portugal, as guaranteed in the 6th article of the Preliminaries, was the integrity settled by the Treaty of Badajos. In reply to a question from Mr. *Grey*, his Lordship observed, that there were two distinct treaties; one between Portugal and Spain, the other between Portugal and France. The former had been ratified; and the extent of territory belonging to Portugal was of course to be determined by it. As to commercial relations, should Portugal put the woollens of France on the same footing with those of this country, it was equally in our power to put the wines of other countries on a footing with those of Portugal.—The resolutions on the supply were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 3.

On the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the Preliminaries of Peace;

Earl *Romney* rose, and bestowed many encomiums on the late ministers for their vigour and decision with which they had conducted the war, which he regarded as merely defensive on our part; but at the same time insisted, that their successors were entitled to equal praise, for embracing the first favourable opportunity of bringing it to a termination on safe and honourable terms.

His Lordship argued, that, having gained the main object of the contest, the security of our territory, laws, constitution, and religion, we should sacrifice every thing else on the altar of Peace. He concluded with moving, "That an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious condescension in communicating to their Lordships the articles of the Preliminary Treaty of Peace; informing him, that they had taken them into their most serious consideration; and assuring him, that they highly approved of them, as eminently displaying his Majesty's moderation and love of justice, and as being equally honourable and advantageous to the interests of this country."

Lord *Limerick* seconded the motion.

Earl *Spencer* regretted that he should stand in the situation of an opposer of men with whom he had long acted with satisfaction; but he could not avoid placing himself in that situation, consistently with the discharge of his duty to his own character, his King, his Country, and his God. How could that peace be called honourable, by which we gave up every thing to our principal enemy, whilst he ceded nothing? How could it be called secure, when we yielded, without any just equivalent, stations of the utmost importance to the enemy, in case of future hostilities, and which largely contributed to the means of prosecuting them? His Lordship, however, fervently prayed, that events might shew that his fears were groundless; and he hoped that ministers would shew that they were sensible of the new and perilous situation of affairs, by keeping up a strong naval and military establishment.

Lord *Grenville* considered the Preliminaries of Peace as the utmost step of degradation and humiliation.—His Lordship, at great length, went into the danger to which the country would, in its internal situation, be exposed; and concluded by hoping that the peace established would be such as to avert danger.

The Duke of *Bedford* said, he was glad of Peace, but thought it was a Peace produced by coercion.

The Duke of *Clarence*, Earls of *Westmorland*, *Moira*, and *St. Vincent*, the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Pelham* and *Hobart*, vindicated ministers for agreeing to the Preliminaries of Peace, and supported the question for the address.

The Bishop of *Rochester* said, he could not but consider the treaty of Peace, which left France in possession of such extended territory

territory on the Continent, as dangerous to this country, and as delusive in itself. He therefore could not concur in the address moved for.

The Bishop of *London* declared himself the decided friend of peace. The people of this country had seen nine years of war and two of famine, and he could not but rejoice that they were relieved from both.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* said, he had ever deprecated a peace with Republican France, and he could not but do so now as much as he ever had done.

Lord *Nelson* expressed his opinion, that the Cape of Good Hope was by no means worth risking any thing to retain; that it was of the greatest importance to wrest Malta from France, but of little value to England as an acquisition, as our fleets could not at that station watch the port of Toulon. The peace he thought a good one; and that the country owed much to his Majesty, for his paternal care and goodness in bringing it about.

The Marquis of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Warwick*, and Earl *Carnarvon*, spoke at length against the preliminaries, as generally insecure, dishonourable, and disadvantageous, in every point of view, to the country.

The question being loudly called for, their Lordships divided; for the address 94, proxies 20; against it 10. Majority 104.

In the Commons, the same day, upon reading the order of the day for taking the Preliminaries of Peace into consideration;

Sir *Edmund Cradock Hartopp* rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, reviewed the various events of the war. He could not help saying, that, owing to firmness, and a most steady and unrelaxed perseverance in every department, was to be attributed the successful issue of the contest. The country had in a great measure been prejudiced against the war; but he was confident that the prejudice which had arisen had been the fruit of Jacobinism, which, he was sorry to say, had very much pervaded the country. He then adverted to the cessions which had been made by this country; and contended, that the acquisitions of Ceylon and Trinidad were fully equivalent for all we had abandoned. The late glorious campaign in Egypt had preserved the free and undisturbed possessions of our Indian territories: and this certainly was an event at which the country did heartily rejoice. The conduct of Ministers, in their moderation as to terms, was undoubtedly commendable in the highest degree; and the Honourable Baronet passed a very high eulogium upon their forbearance: they certainly, from this instance, were entitled to the gratitude of all men, and particularly to the confidence of the nation at large.—He then concluded by moving the address.

Mr. *Lee* seconded the motion.

Lord *G. L. Gower* did not mean to censure the Preliminaries of Peace; but the terms were certainly infinitely below what he expected.

Lord *Temple* said, he completely disapproved of the terms of the Peace, although he knew that at present it was popular in the country.

Lord *Hawkesbury*, in an able speech of great length, defended the Preliminaries of Peace.

Mr. *T. Grenville* declaimed violently against the Peace.

Mr. *Pitt* generally defended the Peace. After expatiating at great length upon the terms of it, which he considered more advantageous than could have been expected from the new situation in which the nations of Europe were placed, he continued as follows: "With the terms, as they regard ourselves, I am perfectly satisfied; as they regard our allies, they are equally satisfactory. For the Porte we have done every thing we were bound to do, and a great deal more. That I may not repeat what has been already so strongly urged, let me only remind gentlemen of the recognition obtained from France, of the Republick of the Seven Islands. This Republick may soon be of not much less importance than the Porte itself; and had the islands, agreeably to the treaty with Austria, remained in the hands of France, the very existence of our ally would have been precarious. Naples, it is true, only deserted our alliance through over-ruling necessity; but we have done as much for her as we could have done had the treaty between the two countries remained strictly in force. For the King of Sardinia we could not pretend to stipulate, unless, standing by ourselves, we should pretend to dictate the limits of the Continental Powers; unless we could have removed the new King of Etruria; unless we could have dissolved the Cisalpine and Ligurian Republicks; unless we could have stripped France of the sovereignty of Switzerland; we would have conferred upon his Sardinian Majesty a very poor favour, in procuring him the restoration of his capital. The province of Olivanza, ceded by Portugal, is of little moment; and, if natural boundaries are to be regarded, it belongs properly to Spain. It is not true, that we offered Portugal our guarantee after France was satisfied with her spoils. France refused to ratify that treaty which is now to be in force; and, had it not been for our interposition, would have insisted upon far more considerable cessions. We here give proof, not of punctilious good faith, but of dignified liberality. We did guarantee the Constitution of Holland in 1787; but shall it be said that we have violated that guarantee? Are all the exertions we made in support of it to be forgotten? All that

was

was proposed at the treaty of Lisle was, that the Stadtholder should receive a pecuniary indemnification for his losses. This, by means of the King of Prussia, he is probably on the eve of obtaining; and, at any rate, it is a thing of too trifling import to be allowed to endanger the success of a negotiation for general peace.—Thus, Sir, have we obtained, both for ourselves and our allies, all that we could reasonably hope for, or that honour required us to demand." After several ingenious arguments, to prove that we had nothing whatever to fear from France outstripping us in trade and manufactures, Mr. Pitt proceeded to make some remarks on the French Government and the Chief Consul. "I think, Sir," said he, "that all those Governments with which it has pleased the wisdom of our own that we should be at peace, are entitled to outward respect. I am for banishing all harsh language, all acrimonious epithets, all irritating allusions. It would be hypocrisy in me to declare, that all my opinions, with regard to personal merit and demerit, have undergone a change. My opinion of the past never can be altered; and, if a laudable line of conduct is pursued for the future, I am afraid that I must consider it to be dictated by interest more than by principle. Not an opinion which has been given with regard to the propriety or impropriety of rejecting overtures, not a plan which has been formed during the progress of the war, is in any degree inconsistent with cordially supporting this address. We were called upon to repel an attack against all existing Governments, and our only object was security. I will not disguise that we looked to the dissolution of the revolutionary Government as the surest means of obtaining it; but this was never for a moment reckoned a *sine quâ non*. I thought, that the restoration of Monarchy would have been an happy thing for France, and for all Europe. I think so still. I seek not to disguise from the world, that to my dying-day I shall regret the disappointment of my hopes. Happy should I have been to have put together the fragments of that venerable edifice, which had been so cruelly scattered: but, when this becomes unattainable, I must look to that which is within my reach. We have survived the ravages of Jacobinism; we have lived to see it lose much of its virulence; we have seen it at any rate stripped of the delusive colours which gave it its chief powers of destruction; we now behold it held up as only capable to destroy; we can prove, by example, that its plans are sure to end in the establishment of a military despotism. I am sensible of no inconsistency in supporting a treaty concluded with the person that now rules the destinies of France. On the very occasion when I attempted to prove the propriety of repeating his former overtures, I distinctly stated, that, if things should take the unhappy course which they have actually taken, I should consider it my duty to treat with him. Enough has been said to allay all apprehension with regard to the aggrandizement of France. However colossal her power may be, our best means of combating it will be found in our commercial wealth, our national spirit, and maritime greatness. Is no account to be taken of the acquisitions of other Powers? Are we altogether to overlook the losses she has sustained? What have been her sacrifices in population, in capital, and in habits of industry? What corner of the Republick has not been desolated by the ravages of the Revolution? The growth of this country has been immense, and has been the progressive effect of laudable exertion, while her's has been owing to rapacity." Mr. Pitt then enumerated the advantages we had gained by the Union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, and the consolidation of our Indian empire; and, after predicting to the country, if it was true to itself, a long train of prosperity and happiness, concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. *Fox* said, "Never, since I have been a member of this House, did I give my support with greater satisfaction to any measure, than now to the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republick; and I think that the gentlemen who framed the motion have acted judiciously and properly in avoiding all topics that might have embarrassed the assent which gentlemen might otherwise be inclined to give to the motion. For my own part, I am ready to confess, that, even the epithet *honourable*, which with some might have produced differences of opinion, would not have had much weight with me; for the peace must be honourable, or it does not merit to be submitted to a vote at all. The great points for consideration in forming an opinion of the peace, are two.—1st, Generally, whether peace, on the conditions obtained, is preferable to a continuance of the war? and, 2d, whether better terms could have been obtained? Unquestionably, if better terms of peace could have been procured without risk, Ministers would merit censure if they did not exert every effort to procure them. But was that to be expected in the present instance? We have gained Ceylon and Trinidad; nor do I regret the Cape, as I conceive that, from its destination, we shall, without expence, insure all the benefits it is calculated to afford. Perhaps, if there were any part of the cessions which I regret, it is Malta, because a place of such strength and importance in the Mediterranean must have been highly beneficial to

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our intereſts in any future war; and, though I hope the peace will be permanent, we cannot lay out of view the poſſibility of a new war. But we cannot flatter ourſelves that we could have obtained better terms. We could produce no preſſure upon France; and perhaps it was better not to riſk the rupture of the negotiation by inſiſting on an advantageous article, which the pride or prejudices of the enemy would have led him to refuſe. The truth is, that France and England were in ſuch a ſituation that they could not produce any conſiderable impreſſion on each other. In Europe we could not touch her—in her colonies we had done every thing we could do; and, happily, the preſent Miniſters had not founded any hopes upon the financial circumſtances of France. They had not built their expectations on the idle jargon ſo often repeated, that France was in the gulph of bankruptcy. In ſuch a ſituation, to conclude peace on theſe terms was to conſult the dignity of the nation; becauſe, to have attached too much importance to trifling intereſts might have riſked the calamity of another year of war: not that I think reſources might not have been found; I ſee reſources that might have been rendered available. The Income tax, pledged for 55 millions, might be pledged for 55 millions more; but theſe reſources ought to be reſerved, ſhould it be neceſſary, for the defence of honour and independence. In truth, then, even thoſe who are the moſt prejudiced againſt the peace (in the ſtyle of oratorical exaggeration calling it a capitulation) will not go ſo far as to ſay, that the war ought to have been continued another year, rather than ſubmit to them." With reſpect to the future, he was of opinion, that, to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, ſmall eſtabliſhments were neceſſary. It was in commercial reſources that we were to compenſate the aggrandizement of France. To cope with France in expenſive armies and navies, would be the ſureſt way to unnerve our exertions, and to reduce us from a great people into a ſubordination to France. He was not ſanguine enough to calculate on a 70 years' peace; but he entertained a pretty ſanguine hope that the new order of things would cheriſh diſpoſitions mutually pacific, and that the reſtleſs and hoſtile ſpirit which had actuated the Bourbons againſt us for ſo long a period would be changed. After the peace, the commerce of this country might ſuffer a ſlight diminution, as had been found in former caſes; but, upon the whole, he was inclined to believe that peace would give it a new impulſe. The example of an active, intelligent, literary nation, would ſtimulate all our powers, and preſent new encouragements to our induſtry.—Mr. Fox concluded by giving his hearty aſſent to the motion before the Houſe.

Mr. *Windham* ſaid, he was unable, from indiſpoſition, to offer his ſentiments to the Houſe; but nothing that he had heard had induced him to alter the opinion he had before expreſſed of the peace.

Dr. *Laurence* diſapproved of the peace, which he conſidered as dangerous to this country.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into an able vindication of the conduct of his Majeſty's miniſters in ſigning the Preliminaries. In alluding to the peace eſtabliſhment which may be neceſſary, Mr. Addington took occaſion to obſerve, that it would be his duty to apply to the Houſe for the means to provide a proper defence for our coaſt againſt any attack that can ſuddenly be made on any part of it; and which defence, new in ſome meaſure in its nature, will be required, by the great extent of the French and Dutch coaſt that will be oppoſed to us. The wiſdom of the Houſe would determine as to any part of ſuch defence either trenching on the Conſtitution, or tending to an increaſe of patronage when it was laid before them: the only object was to hold our coaſt in a proper ſtate of ſecurity. In ſettling this, as well as the other points that might ariſe out of the ſubject, the Houſe would judge whether the peace will be eventually a bleſſing or not.

After a few words from Mr. *Wilberforce*, the motion was agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

Nov. 4.

On the Addreſs being reported, it was oppoſed by Lord *Temple*, on his former ground. A conſiderable debate enſued, in which the arguments of laſt night were again gone over by both parties. The only parts which ſtruck us as novel, were, on obſervation of Mr. *Windham's*, that an alliance with France would tend to render adultery faſhionable; one from Mr. *Wilberforce*, that our poſſeſſion of Trinidad would call for an increaſe of the ſlave-trade; and another from Mr. *Ogle*, that the Loyaliſts of Ireland were to a man glad of the peace, while, on the contrary, the diſaffected were againſt it; and that, to ſecure that part of the United Kingdom, it was neceſſary to make it a garriſon. The Addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

In a Committee of Supply Sir *W. Elliot* moved, that for the ſervice of the navy, for three months, from the 1ſt of January next, there be granted 130,000 men, including 30,000 marines, and that they be paid at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man per month; which was agreed to.

Nov. 9.

The *Speaker* read his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs on the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peace; which expreſſed his Majeſty's

Majeſty's thanks for the loyalty and fidelity of his faithful Commons.

On Mr. *Robſon's* propoſing that the army eſtimates ſhould be printed, and wiſhing to know what the peace-eſtabliſhment was to be;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that the papers on the table could not give him that information, as they were calculated for a war-eſtabliſhment for three months; but he hoped that it would not be neceſſary to continue it ſo long.

Nov. 10.

The Houſe reſolved not to receive private bills after the 19th of February next.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Caſhell, in the room of Rev. R. Bagwell, who hath accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Thus the diſpute, as to this gentleman's capacity of ſitting, he having taken holy orders ſince his being returned, is at an end.

Nov. 11.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the continuance of the late acts, impoſing additional duties on malt, cyder, perry, &c. and alſo the duty of 4s. in the pound on penſions, &c. to March 25, 1802.

Lord *Sheffield* moved for an account of all grain, meal, flour, and rice, imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, from Jan. 5 to Oct. 10, 1801; alſo for an account of the grain, flour, meal, malt, and rice, imported into, and exported from, Ireland, from March 25, 1790, up to the lateſt period the ſame can be made up.—Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 12.

Lord *Hobart* moved the thanks of the Houſe to Sir J. H. Hutchinſon, for his brilliant ſervices at Alexandria. In this he was ſeconded by Lord *Nelſon*, who, in a ſpeech as remarkable for the modeſty of the manner in which it was delivered, as for the important matter it contained, undertook, from his own perſonal knowledge, to ſay, that the atchievements of our army in Egypt had been not only of a nature the moſt glorious to themſelves, but alſo of the moſt eſſential benefit to the country. His Lordſhip ſtated, that the plan of the French had not been ſimply confined to the conqueſt of that country, but it extended to the eſtabliſhment of a new and extenſive empire; and of ſo much conſequence did they conſider the landing of their army in that country, that they treated it as cheaply purchaſed even by the loſs of their fleet. In every engagement after their landing they came off victorious, until they were checked by the ardour of Britiſh troops; and ſo ſanguine were they in accompliſhing their project, that they actually eſtabliſhed a college, in which were admitted 300 French children, under eight years of age, and the ſame number of natives of the ſame age: theſe were to have been inſtructed in French principles; and by their means it was expected that the riſing generation would have been a new people, and, as he had before ſaid, would have eſtabliſhed a new empire; and how that would have affected our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, it was unneceſſary for him to explain. He had himſelf had the honour of commanding forces, whoſe bravery had aſſiſted to counteract that deſign; and other officers had ſince commanded troops which had effectually defeated it: for, wherever they came, the French forces, though inured to the climate, and ſuperior in number by upwards of 4000, were invariably obliged to give way to Britiſh valour.

Lord *Pelham* and the Duke of *Clarence* joined in teſtimony to the eminent ſervices of the army on the occaſion; and the vote of thanks was agreed to, *nem. diſſ.*

Thanks were then voted to Major-gen. Coote, and the other Generals by name, and the officers and men ſerving under their command.

Lord *Hobart* then, after lamenting the abſence of his noble Friend at the head of the Admiralty, who was unable to attend the Houſe, moved a Vote of Thanks to Lord Keith, Admirals Blanket, Bickerton, and Warren, their officers and crews; which paſſed accordingly.

Lord *Nelſon* obſerved, that the ſervice in Egypt was of a double nature, yet of equal importance. It fell to the lot of the Army to fight, and of the Navy to labour: they had equally performed their duty, and were equally entitled to thanks.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved addreſſes of thanks to Gen. Hutchinſon, Lord Keith, and the other officers and men, ſimilar to thoſe agreed to in the Houſe of Lords. Speaking of the ſucceſſes of Egypt, he obſerved, that "the Britiſh army had crowned itſelf with glory, and had added a renown to this country which would be recorded on the page of hiſtory to the remoteſt period of time. The ſword was now happily ſheathed, and he hoped in God it would be ſheathed for ever; but if, contrary to his expectation, it ſhould again be drawn from the ſcabbard, the recollection of the great and brilliant exploits that had been atchieved in Egypt would give additional energy and vigour to thoſe forces who ſhould again have to fight our battles."

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 13.

The order of the day being read, to take into

into conſideration the treaty between Great Britain and Ruſſia; Earl *Darnley* moved an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, for his gracious communication; which was ſeconded by Lor *Cathcart*.

Lord *Grenville* made a variety of objections to the motion.—He was anſwered by the *Lord Chancellor*.

The Addreſs was approved of by Lords *Holland*, *Mulgrave*, and *Nelſon*, and paſſed without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Hawkeſbury* moved the order of the day for the Houſe to take into conſideration the Convention ſigned between his Majeſty of Great Britain and the Emperor of Ruſſia; and the ſame being read, Lord *Francis Oſborne* moved the Addreſs to his Majeſty, and Mr *Ryder* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Grey* offered a variety of obſervations, and was followed by Lord *Temple*, who was hoſtile to the conduct of miniſters in regard to the treaty.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* replied.

Dr. *Lawrence* was diſſatisfied with the treaty.

Mr. *Sturgeſs* and Mr. *Newbolt* were both in favour of it.

Mr. *Eſſkine* likewiſe expreſſed his approbation of the treaty; as did Sir *Wm. Scott*, and Mr. *Tierney*.

The queſtion being called for, it was carried without a diviſion.

Nov. 14.

Mr. *Vanſittart* reported from the Committee of Supply the ſeveral reſolutions, which were read, and agreed to.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for the repeal of the act rendering it penal for bakers to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, bread, until it had been baked 24 hours. Leave granted.

(*To be continued in the* SUPPLEMENT.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 14. A letter from Gen. the Hon. H. E. Fox, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the Mediterranean, dated Malta, Oct. 7, introduces the following from Lieut.-Col. Airey, commanding the troops in Britiſh pay in the iſland of Elba:

Forto Ferrajo, Sept. 16.

Sir, Since my laſt diſpatch, we could obſerve the enemy buſily employed in ſtrengthening their works and batteries round this place, and eſpecially towards the Church of the Annunciata, and Engliſh Fort, where we found they had thrown up ſome additional works, and maſked all the embraſures, by filling them with faſcines. Sir J. Warren arrived here on the 12th inſt. and from all the intelligence I had received, I thought, with the aſſiſtance of the marines of the fleet, and a party of ſeamen, an attack from the garriſon might be attended with good effects; that we might at leaſt deſtroy the batteries that ſhut up the port, and by bringing their force into the field, be able to aſcertain how far the accounts we had received of their numbers were to be depended on. The Admiral acceded to my repreſentation, and on the morning of the 14th inſt. with the concurrence of the Governor, a little before day-light, a landing was made by two ſeparate diviſions, amounting in the whole to about 1,000 men, including Tuſcans, peaſants, pioneers, &c. at the ſame time that a reſerve was left in the garriſon under the command of Lieut.-Col. De Berſy, to make a ſortie from the gate, if found practicable, and to co-operate with the main body, in ſeizing the works in front of the falcone. The landings were made with ſucceſs, and the batteries round the Bay were deſtroyed, but finding our force not ſufficient to complete the whole buſineſs, we re-embarked our troops with comparatively little loſs, having deſtroyed the batteries of Punta Pina, the Grottoes, and Giovanni, with a great quantity of powder and made-up ammunition, and bringing off into the garriſon 150 barrels of gunpowder; we alſo brought off with us 53 priſoners, including three captains and two ſubalterns. I feel myſelf much indebted to the corps of marines and ſeamen for their ſupport and aſſiſtance, and was much pleaſed to ſee the ſteadineſs of the Swiſs troops under Capt. De Winter; Capt. Knoibler of that corps, who had the command of the diviſion ſent againſt Punto Pina, ſpeaks very handſomely of the detachment of De Berſy's corps, who acted with him on this occaſion. I beg leave further to expreſs my gratitude to Capt. White, of his Majeſty's ſhip Renown, for his great attention in the arrangement for the landing, and his activity in re-embarking the troops, when a good deal preſſed by the enemy.

GEORGE AIREY, Lieut.-Colonel.

Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the attack of the enemy's batteries on the Iſland of Elba, on the 14th inſt.

De Berſy's corps, 3 miſſing.—Swiſs corps, 5 killed, 14 wounded, 11 miſſing.—Tuſcan corps, 12 killed, 9 wounded, 14 miſſing.—Total, 17 killed, 23 wounded, 28 miſſing.

I have not yet got the return of the ſeamen and marines. Capt. Long, of the Vincego brig, was unfortunately mortally wounded, and died the next day; Lieut. Clarke, of the Marines, wounded and taken priſoner.

(Signed) G. AIREY, Lieut.-Col.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 17. Letter from Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean,

Nepean, Eſq. dated Foudroyant, off Alexandria, Auguſt 27.

Sir, My letter of the 5th inſt. acquainted you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that the embarkation of Gen. Belliard's corps was carrying into execution with all poſſible diſpatch; but, on account of the difficulty of getting forward the immenſe quantity of baggage that they brought with them from Cairo, the operation was protracted till the 8th. The ſhips of war, as well as the tranſports, however, were directed to proceed by diviſions The Braakel, with the firſt diviſion, ſailed on the 4th; the Inflexible, Dolphin, and Ulyſſes, with the ſecond, on the 6th; and the Experiment and Pallas, with the laſt, on the 10th; carrying with them between 13 and 14,000 individuals of all deſcriptions. The army from Cairo moved on forthwith to the camp before Alexandria; and the General, who did me the honour of ſpending ſome days with me while the embarkation of the French was going on, reſolved on tranſporting by the Mareotis, to the Weſtward of Alexandria, a corps of about 5000 men, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Coote, to divide the enemy's force and attention, to inveſt the town cloſely on that ſide, and cut off all farther hope of reinforcement or ſupplies by land. On the 12th, I proceeded with Lieut.-Col. Auſtruther, the Quarter-maſter-General, to examine the enemy's poſition on the ſide of the Lake, and the ſtrength of the flotilla that they had aſſembled there; and, having aſcertained that their armed force could be eaſily ſubdued, and that a debarkation could be effected with little or no difficulty, the General determined to carry the meaſure into immediate effect. To ſecure the landing from interruption, Capt. Stevenſon, of the Europa, who is continued in the command of the flotilla, was forthwith directed to take a ſtation in front of the gun-boats and armed boats which the enemy had aſſembled on the Lake, and drawn up in a line under the protection of batteries thrown up for their defence, to keep them in check till they could be ſeized or deſtroyed. On the evening of the 16th, all the boats of the ſhips of war and tranſports in this bay were aſſembled in the Mareotis, with as many germs as could be collected from the Nile, for the purpoſe of receiving the troops, who were embarked in the night, and landed without oppoſition the next morning, under the ſuperintendance of Capt. Elphinſtone, conſiderably further to the Weſtward than was intended, the wind not admitting of the boats reaching the ſhore nearer to the town; the enemy ſeeing no proſpect left of ſaving their armed boats, ſet fire to them, and blew them all up in the courſe of this and the following day, except two or three which have fallen into our hands. Whilſt the landing was carrying into effect, Capt. Sir W. Sidney Smith, of the Tigre, was directed with ſome ſloops of war and armed boats to make a demonſtration of attack upon the town. On the night of the 17th, Maj.-gen. Coote was enabled to eſtabliſh batteries againſt Marabout, a ſmall fortified iſland that protects the entrance into the great harbour of Alexandria, on the Weſtern ſide, and diſtant from the town about ſeven or eight miles, which, for many reaſons, it was important to poſſeſs, Rear Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, having the command of the ſquadron blockading the port, directed armed launches from the ſhips to co operate with the troops; and the garriſon, conſiſting of near 200 men, unequal to farther reſiſtance, ſurrendered as priſoners of war on the evening of the 21ſt. Mr. Hall, midſhipman, and one ſeaman, of the Ajax, were killed on this ſervice; and two ſeamen of the Northumberland, wounded. On the afternoon of the ſame day the Rear Admiral ordered the Cynthia, Port Mahon, Victorieuſe, and Bon Citoyenne, with three Turkiſh corvettes, to proceed into the harbour under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane of the Ajax (a channel having been previouſly ſurveyed with great induſtry and preciſion by Lieut. Withers of the Kent); and on the morning of the 22d, Maj. gen. Coote's detachment moved forward four or five miles on the narrow iſthmus leading to the town, formed by the Mareotis or inundation on the South ſide, and the harbour on the North; Capt Stevenſon, with the gun-veſſels on the lake covering the right flank, and Capt. Cochrane, with the ſloops of war and armed boats, protecting their left. The poſition which the Major General took up, and that occupied by our little ſquadron, which has been ſince reinforced by the Diane, completed the blockade of the town. The Rear Admiral gives great commendation to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the ſervice entruſted to him. Soon after our ſhips entered the harbour, the enemy ſunk ſeveral veſſels between our advanced ſhips and their veſſels in the port, to obſtruct our further progreſs to the Eaſtward, and moved their frigates and corvettes from Fig-tree Point cloſe to the tower. Gen. Menou finding himſelf cloſely preſſed on the Eaſtward of the town by the Commander in Chief, who had carried ſome of the enemy's important redoubts, and eſtabliſhed ſtrong batteries againſt their entrenched lines; and on the Weſtern ſide by Maj.-gen. Coote, who had, during the preceding night, driven in ſeveral of their out-poſts, and advanced cloſe up to an important poſition which the enemy ſeemed conſcious of being unable to defend; ſent out, on the evening of the 26th, propoſals for an armiſtice of three days,

days, to arrange terms of capitulation, which I have no doubt will ſoon terminate in the ſurrender of the town.

KEITH.

[This Gazette alſo contains a letter from Vice-Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips, &c. in the Eaſt Indies, giving an account of the capture of 57 Dutch veſſels, of different deſcriptions.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 21. This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Keith, continuing a report of veſſels captured, recaptured, or deſtroyed, by his Majeſty's ſhips under his command, ſince Feb. 17, including ſuch as were captured before that period, but not reported to his Lordſhip when the laſt return was made; amounting to 125.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 5. Letter from Rear-Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated at Port Mahon, Oct. 24.

Sir, I have incloſed to you the copy of a letter relative to the tranſactions that have taken place at Porto Ferrajo, which I requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c. J. B. WARREN.

Porto Ferrajo, Oct. 11.

Sir, In my letter of yeſterday I had the honour to report to you, that the enemy had ſhewn lately ſome diſpoſition to advance and take ground nearer our works; and this morning I found they had thrown up an intrenchment of earth and gabions upon a peninſula or tongue of land within 200 yards of our works. I immediately determined to deſtroy the work, and diſlodge them before they could have time to ſtrengthen or bring any guns upon it; I appointed De Bercy's corps for this ſervice, with a party of peaſants to deſtroy the work, and the Malteſe corps, under Major Weir, to ſupport and cover them; about 11 o'clock they croſſed the ditch, drove the enemy from the ground, and deſtroyed the work. The enemy made two or three attempts to advance in force, but were completely kept in check by our grape-ſhot from the batteries, which were admirably well ſerved; their batteries kept up a very heavy fire of round and grape-ſhot, which did us very little harm. The buſineſs being completed, the troops returned into the works, having ſuffered inconſiderably in numbers; though we have to lament one officer killed and three wounded. I was a good deal inclined to have kept poſſeſſion of the ground; but, upon conſideration of the weakneſs of our force, I thought it ſcarcely tenable ſo cloſe to the enemy's works, more eſpecially as we were adviſed this morning of their having got a reinforcement of 200 men from Piombino, two or three nights ago. I flatter myſelf, however, they are equally convinced of their inability to keep a poſt ſo near us. The enemy admit between 60 and 70 killed and wounded, and three officers; and, from what we could ſee ourſelves, I am perſuaded they are within the mark in this calculation. GEO. AIREY.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, at Porto Ferrajo, Oct. 11.

Malteſe, 1 officer killed; 7 non-commiſſioned officers and privates wounded.—De Bercy's corps, 1 officer, 3 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, killed; 2 officers, 5 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, wounded; 1 non-commiſſioned officer, or private, miſſing.—Artillery and Marines, 1 killed; three wounded.—Peaſants, 1 killed.—Total, 6 killed; 18 wounded; 1 miſſing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Malteſe Corps, Enſign Bartoli wounded.—De Bercy's Corps, Enſign De Lannois killed; and Captains Marſon and Barbian wounded. (Signed) GEO. AIREY.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 16. Letter from Lieut. Wooldridge to Lord Keith.

My Lord, *Armed brig Paſley, Gibraltar.*

I have the honour of informing you, that, in execution of your order, on Wedneſday the 28th inſt. Cape De Gat bearing W. N. W. 20 leagues, I fell in with a polacca ſhip, who immediately gave chace, and, from her being to windward, we very ſoon neared each other and commenced the action, which continued for an hour, when, finding her guns much too heavy, and the gaffs, moſt of the ſtays and main rigging ſhot away, the only alternative was to lie her on board, which was done by running acroſs her hawſe, and laſhing her bowſprit to the capſtern: the conteſt now became ſevere; but, from the intrepidity of the Paſley's ſhip's company, notwithſtanding the very great ſuperiority of numbers on board the enemy, ſhe was carried in about a quarter of an hour, and proved the Spaniſh ſhip privateer El Virgine del Rofario, pierced for 20 guns, but only 16 mounted, viz. two long 24-pounders, and eight long twelves, with a complement of 94 men, belonging to Malaga, on a cruize, out 20 days, but had taken nothing. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Officers and Seamen killed on-board the Paſley.

Mr. James Pooke, Gunner; 2 ſeamen.

Officers and Men wounded.

Lieut. W. Wooldridge, Commander, ſhot through the left ſhoulder; Mr. Ambroſe Lions, Maſter, wounded dangerouſly in the head; Mr. George Davie, Firſt Mate, ſhot through the thigh; 5 ſeamen.

Officers and Seamen killed and wounded on-board the Enemy.

Firſt and Second Captain, Second Lieutenant, 2 Priz-maſters, the Gunner, and 17 ſeamen, killed; 13 Officers and ſeamen, wounded.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, December, 1801.

THE misunderstanding which had long subsisted between the Emperor of

GERMANY

and the King of

PRUSSIA

has at length been accommodated,—as we are told, by the intervention of the French Government. The Emperor, it is said, now agrees that the Archduke Antony shall renounce the Bishoprics of Munster and Cologne; and that the ci-devant Stadtholder shall be indemnified in Germany. In consequence, Count Stadien, the Austrian Ambassador, who had hastily quitted Berlin, has returned, and resumed his station at that Court.

The Diet of

RATISBON

holds few sittings, and those on unimportant subjects: in fact, the Ministers of the principal Powers are absent; and it is hence conjectured, that what was intended to have been discussed there will be transferred to the Congress at Amiens.

Accounts from

HANOVER

positively state, that Prince Adolphus of England (now Duke of Cambridge) is to be appointed Governor-General of that Electorate, and to reside there with the supreme authority over both the Civil and Military Departments.

Turning our view to

ITALY,

we find, that the new Constitution of the CISALPINE REPUBLICK (formed on that of France, with this exception, that, instead of a First Consul, there will be a President for twenty years,) has been announced to the Continental Governments of Europe. Lucien Bonaparte, it is thought, will be the President.—The King of Prussia has written a letter of congratulation to the new King of ETRURIA, on his accession to that Government; ANCONA has formally been delivered up to the POPE; and it is believed, that the Sovereignty of MALTA will also be offered to his Holiness by England and Russia. The accounts from Italy are filled with the most distressing particulars of devastations, occasioned by the late hurricanes and floods. Venice has been partially inundated. In the city of Mantua 20 houses were swept away; above 200 are in danger of falling; and the damage is estimated at 28,000,000 of francs. Near Pavia, the Tesino and the Po form but one impetuous river; the lesser rivers also have all overflowed their banks, destroyed houses, mills, and bridges, and desolated large tracts of land.

French troops are expected immediately to take possession of

THE VALAIS,

which is to be united to France, as part of the division of Piedmont. As soon as the cession of the Valais take place,

THE FRICKTHAL,

it is supposed, will be united to the Helvetic Republick; the Eastern part being joined to the Canton of Argovia, and the Western to that of Basle.

As an acknowledgement of the important services rendered by the English in recovering

EGYPT

for the Porte, the Grand Seignior has ordered a new palace to be erected at Pera, which shall in future be the permanent property of the British Embassy.—On the arrival of Gen. Menou in France, a copy of the deliberations of a Council of War, convoked by him previous to the surrender of Alexandria, was published. The troops, it appears, did not amount to a third of the number necessary for the defence of the place; horse-flesh was their only meat; their water was nearly exhausted; and the hospitals were destitute of necessaries for the sick. Of twenty-one reasons assigned for the surrender, more than half are indirect panegyrics on the ability of our officers, in "hermetically" blockading the garrison both by sea and land; and on the valour and good conduct of our troops, who "kept them in continual activity." To these reasons, Menou has subjoined his individual opinion, that the surrender was principally made necessary by the premature capitulation of Cairo, which, he asserts, had the means of holding out ten weeks longer than it did. We have, however, seen a memorial of Gen. Regnier's to the French Government, asserting in express terms, that Cairo was in no wise tenable at the time of its surrender.

The different Administrations of the

BATAVIAN REPUBLICK

have received orders from the State Directory, to omit for the future, in all public Acts, the epigraph "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," which was introduced by the Revolution. The Government has also prolonged the law, prohibiting the introduction of English merchandize and manufactures into the ports of Holland, to the 1st of May next; subject, however, to a repeal, according to circumstances.—The late violent storms on the Dutch coast have been of the most destructive nature. They pervaded the whole line from the mouth of the Texel to that of the Maese. The lower part of the city of Amsterdam has been inundated, and the dykes of Haerlem have received considerable injury. Thirty-three vessels have been wrecked, and the general damage appears to be almost incalculable.

On the 18th inst. the first mail, since the commencement of the war, was made up at our General Post-Office for

FRANCE;

FRANCE.

and all the obstacles to epistolary communication between the two countries have been removed, by the repeal of the Traiterous Correspondence Act. The French Legislative Body opened its sittings at Paris on the 22d ult. and presented, what they termed, a Review of the Situation of the Republick in its internal and external Relations. This Paper, which is signed by the Chief Consul, delineates with much apparent candour the system of policy adopted by France toward the different States of Europe; and, from a perusal of it, we clearly perceive, that our Ministers, instead of suing for Peace, dictated the terms on which alone they would consent to end the contest. "France (says he) was obliged to stop at the point at which all negotiation becomes impossible. Her allies, exhausted, no longer offered her any means of continuing the war; and those objects which *England refused to restore* could not be put in competition with a new campaign, and all the calamities which it might heap upon us." While it mentions the unalterable determination of England to retain the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad, due credit is given to the frank disposition manifested by our Ministry, throughout the whole of the negotiation, to put an end to the miseries of war. "The hatreds of rivalship between Great Britain and France (says the Consul) are now extinguished; and the only emulation that remains is, that of generous action and useful enterprize. The first ambition of the French Government (he adds) was, to restore to France its natural connexion with other nations; and its glory will be, to preserve its work, and to perpetuate the blessings of Peace," &c. &c.—We do not find, however, that the hopes of our manufacturers are to be immediately realized, respecting a trade with France; the manufacturers of which country, particularly those in the Northern departments, alarmed at the idea of a Commercial Treaty with England, and the rivalry of British goods, have applied to the Minister, expressing their uneasiness lest the introduction of English manufactures should materially injure those of France: the reply of the Minister was, "that the French Government had no idea, at present, of concluding a Treaty of Commerce with England."—The Chief Consul, having lately to propose three candidates for the vacancies in the Conservative Senate, presented Generals Jourdan, Lamartelliere, and Berruyer; observing, that he had thought it proper to select military citizens, in order to give the armies a testimonial of the national satisfaction and gratitude to that body, whose valour and exertions had procured them Peace.

There seems no doubt, that the

BREST FLEET,

which had been prepared for the ostensible purpose of repairing to St. Domingo to reduce Toussaint L'Ouverture to obedience *, has sailed, comprising 16 ships of the line (11 French, 5 Spanish) and 40 transports, with 10,000 troops on-board. We cannot doubt that, either its departure has been sanctioned by our Court, or that a squadron of observation will be sent after it, for the protection of our own rights and property against any *possible* invasion.

Respecting the Congress at

AMIENS,

we yet only know, that Marquis Cornwallis and Joseph Bonaparte, who have been there ever since the 3d inst. have exchanged their full Powers, and been joined by the Batavian Ambassador, M. Schimmelpenninck: the Marquis del Campo D'Alange, it appears, has been appointed by the Spanish Court Plenipotentiary to the Congress; but has been stopped on the road by a sudden *indisposition*. Much speculation is indulged respecting Spain's hesitation to confirm the cession of Trinidad to England; and we observe, that no commercial passports have yet been received from that country: but these are State arcana, into which it does not seem becoming an humble *Retrospector* to pry.

FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Petersburg, July 31. From a list published here by the Synod, it appears, that in the course of last year there died, in Russia, 216 persons who had reached their 100th year; 133 who were from 101 to 110 years old; 26 from 111 to 119 years; 9 who were 120; 1 of 125; and 2 of 130 years old: and that, including these persons, there died 2250 who were 90 years of age.

A letter from *Moscow*, dated October 1, says, "The ceremony of the young Emperor's coronation has been particularly grand; so much so in fact, that I feel recompensed by the sight, for the very comfortless journey of 2000 miles, which I encountered in order to be present at it. The Emperor arrived at his palace in the suburbs on the 22d, where he continued to reside till the 27th: during the interim, however, he repeatedly visited the city in

* A letter in "The Albany Centinel," from a Captain of a ship, states, that a considerable degree of fermentation exists in St. Domingo. The Blacks are under very little subordination. Toussaint has published a Proclamation, restoring the old calendar, and enjoining the observance of Sunday. The Captain alluded to says, that Toussaint had published a decree, declaring the island to be independent of all nations, and opening its ports to the commerce of all the world.

private.

private. On the morning of Sunday he made his public entry. The proceſſion was led by the heralds and the Grand Duke's regiment of cavalry; to theſe ſucceeded a long line of empty carriages belonging to the nobility; a regiment of huſſars, richly dreſſed, well mounted, and in all reſpects the fineſt corps I ever ſaw, followed; and then the nobility, in their carriages of ſtate, the Grand Chamberlains, and all the ſuperior offices of the Government. The equipages were moſt magnificent; the carriages in general were drawn by ſix horſes, and attended by eight ſervants in the richeſt liveries. The Empreſs Dowager, in her ſtate carriage, came next; then the preſent Empreſs (a moſt lovely woman); and then the ſiſters of the Emperor, followed by another regiment of huſſars, capariſoned as the former. Next in ſucceſſion came the Emperor, mounted on a fine Engliſh horſe, with the Grand Duke riding on his right; and a vaſt body of guards cloſed the proceſſion. The Church ceremony commenced by the Archbiſhop Platon conſecrating the crown, &c. At 9 o'clock the Empreſs-mother entered the cathedral under a ſalute of cannon and a *feu de joye*, and took her ſeat, which was prepared on the left hand of the throne; the Emperor and Empreſs followed, and then the nobility of both ſexes; who, moſt ſuperbly dreſſed, were ſeated on each ſide of the cathedral; the centre was occupied by thoſe of the firſt claſs. The prayers were performed by the Archbiſhop Platon, aſſiſted by the Biſhops, whoſe dreſs was uncommonly magnificent. The ceremonies, muſic, &c. engaged a conſiderable time; and after a ſermon, ſuited to the occaſion, two Biſhops advanced with the crown, and, under a ſalute of cannon, placed it on the head of the Emperor. The ſcene was grand and impreſſive, beyond the power of deſcription. The Emperor then placed a crown of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip on the Empreſs's head; diſcharges of artillery giving weight to the ſolemnity. After the ceremonies of the Church were over, their Majeſties walked round the Kremlin, under a canopy of gold and ſilver, and proceeded to the hall to dinner. The cathedral is ſmall; but the ceremony was managed with ſingular preciſion. The Engliſh gentlemen, of whom 17 were preſent, had ſeats aſſigned them; and, to avoid confuſion, were, with all the other ſpectators, except ſuch as formed the proceſſion, obliged to attend at 7 o'clock in the morning. The illuminations of the city continued for three nights. The Kremlin is particularly adapted for ſuch an exhibition, and was uncommonly brilliant. The Engliſh and other ſtrangers were preſented to their Majeſties on Tueſday, and in the evening there was a ſplendid ball at Court. The rejoicings are enthuſiaſtic. To-day a fête is to be given to the populace. A large field is incloſed, and tables placed for the accommodation of many thouſands, and a profuſion of wines and viands are prepared, with a variety of amuſements. The weather has been, and continues to be, uncommonly favourable."

Thirty thouſand perſons were entertained at dinner at Moſcow on the Emperor's coronation. The wine flowed from fountains. The happy event was followed by a proclamation, ordering the ſuppreſſion of the recruiting ſervice during the remainder of the year; the remiſſion of the fines not collected, and the releaſe of the inſolvent debtors of the Crown.

The Ruſſian Archbiſhop Platon, who officiated at the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander, is 105 years of age, and a man of diſtinguiſhed talents. He has conſecrated three Sovereigns of Ruſſia. His ſpeech was remarkable for its firmneſs and good ſenſe, and was circulated by the Emperor with great profuſion.

Oct. 21. Accounts from the Doris, of 36 guns, Capt. Halliday, dated about three weeks ſince, off the coaſt of *Spain*, ſtate the melancholy loſs of that ſhip's cutter, with Lieut. Roſs and ſeven ſeamen, by upſetting in a ſquall of wind. Lieut. Roſs had been into a Spaniſh port, near Corunna, with a flag of truce, and was returning to the ſhip when the unfortunate accident happened.

Mantua, Oct. 22. A feſtival of great magnificence has been celebrated in this city in honour of the monument of the celebrated Poet who was born there. If Virgil be one of the children moſt favoured by the Muſes, and has had moſt empire over the imagination and ſenſibility of men, he is alſo one of thoſe who can have leaſt reaſon to complain of their ingratitude. The laurel, ever blooming over his tomb at Mantua, and that flouriſhes over his fabulous tomb at Naples, thoſe hills bordering on the ſea, where may be ſeen to this hour thoſe delicious ſituations where he imbibed the inſpiration of the Muſes—all ſerve to ſhew the admiration in which this great man has been held by ſucceeding generations. Nothing of the ſame kind in Greece has been done to exalt the memory of Homer or of Heſiod. It is in vain to ſearch in Scotland for any traces of the birth-place or the tomb of Oſſian.

The King of Pruſſia has bought, for 80,000 rix-dollars, the library of the late M. Forſter, Profeſſor at Halle, with which the Royal Library at *Berlin* is to be enriched.

West India News.

An American ſloop having expended all the water of one of their caſks, they filled it with ſea water, and on their arrival at *Jamaica* a month after, the caſk was ordered

dered to be emptied and cleaned; but, upon the bung being drawn, the putrid air rushed out, and the Captain, with three of his men, died instantly.

The crews of the Lowestoffe frigate, and the six merchantmen which were wrecked with her on the Henega Rocks, have arrived safe at *Jamaica* on board the Bonetta sloop of war, which has also saved all of a large quantity of dollars that were on board the frigate.

A gun having burst on-board his Majesty's ship Retribution, while firing at a schoone in *English Bay*, in St. Domingo, which was lying under the protection of a battery, two men were killed, and 40 wounded: 18 have since died, and little hopes were entertained of the recovery of the remainder. The deck on the larboard side was much damaged from the accident. Two men were also killed in the boats belonging to the frigate, by the guns of the battery which protected the schooner.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

"*Kilmarnock, Oct.* 19.

"The magistrates of Kilmarnock, to prevent exaggerated accounts of a public calamity which happened yesterday in the parish-church here, and to quiet the minds of many at a distance, think it their duty, however painful, to give to the publick the following melancholy particulars:—At two o'clock P. M. when the congregation was nearly assembled for divine service, an alarm was given that one of the galleries was falling; which, although unfounded, occasioned such crowds suddenly to attempt rushing out, that a great number of persons, particularly upon the stairs of the East and West ends of the church, were trampled under foot; of whom several were most unfortunately killed. The other persons trampled upon are much hurt, and under the charge of skilful medical gentlemen, who were fortunately upon the spot. Every possible means were used to relieve the congregation, by the exertions of the magistrates, the Royal Kilmarnock Volunteers, and the humane inhabitants who had escaped from, or were ready to enter, the church; and many were saved by laddering the windows of the galleries. It will afford consolation to the friends of those who are hurt to know, that every thing will be done for their recovery and relief which humanity can accomplish.

"ALEX. FOWLDS, Magistrate.

"WILL. GREGORY, Magistrate."

Oct. 30. As some school-boys were performing a play on the second floor of a back-house in Nicholas-street, in the city of *Limerick*, about 8 this evening, the floor gave away, and above 200 spectators were for some time buried in the ruins. The darkness of the night added much to the shocking scene of parents, &c. seeking for their children and friends. We have not heard of any person being killed, but several are bruised in a dreadful manner; others had their limbs so terribly shattered and maimed, as to require amputation.

Dec. 31. A handsome tablet, in memory of the late learned Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocates Library, is erecting in the New Grey Friars Church at *Edinburgh*. It was prepared in London by desire of Dr. William Ruddiman, late of India, as a tribute of respect to his relation; and the descendants of Mr. Ruddiman in this country obtained the permission of the Lord Provost and magistrates to place it in the above church. The inscription is in these words:

"Sacred to the memory
Of that celebrated scholar and worthy man,
THOMAS RUDDIMAN, A. M.
Keeper of the Advocates Library near
Fifty years.
Born Oct. 1674, within three miles of the
Town of Banff;
Died at Edinburgh 19th January, 1757,
In his eighty-third year.
Post obitum, beneficia manent, æternaque virtus
Non metuit flygiis ne rapiatur aquis.
This Tablet is erected as a respectful tribute
By his relative, Wm. Ruddiman, M. D.
M. D. CCCI."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 23. Some young boys bathing near the North Pier Head, at *Dover*, one of them unfortunately got out of his depth; he could not swim: a young man of the name of Sherlock (son to one of the pilots) swam to his assistance, and brought him nearly to the shore; but, exhausted with his weight, and weak through a recent fit of sickness, he sunk himself just as he had saved the other lad. Though every endeavour was used, his body could not be got up for near 25 minutes; every exertion was used, but in vain, to restore animation.

Sept. 29. This evening, as Mr. Jones, cooper, was returning from Hadleigh to *Sudbury*, in a cart, a flash of lightning struck him and his child, which equally affected his horse. So violent was the shock, that himself and child were both thrown out of the cart, and remained for some time insensible. When Mr. Jones recovered himself, he found his horse down, and the cart turned upon him; but providentially no further injury was sustained than being severely bruised.

Oct. 9. A phænomenon truly wonderful in this climate was observed at *Salisbury*. About a quarter past 4 *P. M.* the atmosphere, which had previously been clear, was suddenly darkened by scattered clouds, which soon concentrated, and then exploded. At this instant a whirlwind arose, which rent a small aperture in the roof of

St.

St. Edmund's church, ſlightly damaged two houſes oppoſite, and tore up a mulberry tree in the garden of Mr. Wyndham, adjacent to the church-yard. In another part of the city a drying ſhed in Mr. Wilkie's tan-yard was thrown down, and other buildings were damaged. Feathers, ſtraw, and other light ſubſtances, were carried into the air, whirling round with great velocity. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance occurred at *Ford*, where the hurdles of Mr. Blake's ſheep-fold were forced from the ground, carried an immenſe height in the air, and fell at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſpot where they had been fixed. The top of a large hayrick, belonging to Mr. Wescot, at Biſhop's-down, was at the ſame time blown off, and irrecoverably ſcattered over the country. Vivid flaſhes of lightning, and loud peals of thunder, were the awful accompaniments of this phænomenon, more reſembling a Weſt India tornado, than the uſual ſtorms of our hemiſphere. It laſted about 20 minutes, during which a heavy rain fell with hail, or rather pieces of ice, ſome of which meaſured three inches in circumference. It appears to have extended only about three miles, and was very violent on ſome ſpots.

Oct. 10. This morning Trevenſon-houſe, near *Redruth*, the ſeat of Thomas Keville, eſq. was ſtruck and conſiderably damaged by lightning. The flaſh entered at the front windows, proceeded through the bed-rooms, from thence to the garrets and through the roof of the houſe, where it made a conſiderable fracture. The family, being at breakfaſt at the time, were daſhed from their ſeats by the ſhock, and every thing on the table broken to pieces about them, but fortunately they received no material injury. A ſervant maid, who was in one of the bed-rooms, was immediately after the accident found ſenſeleſs at the bottom of the ſtairs; ſhe ſoon recovered, but could give no account of what had happened. Upon examination above ſtairs, one of the rooms was found to be on fire (which was ſoon extinguiſhed), the walls, &c. ſcorched in ſeveral places, and a bed-tye ſinged and thrown from the bed into a corner of the chamber. Excepting two windows, there was not a pane of glaſs left ſtanding in the front of the houſe, and the whole damage is eſtimated at 200l. The accident is attributed to the window-frames, which are upon a new conſtruction, and hung together with an unuſual quantity of iron, which is ſuppoſed to have attracted the lightning.

Oct. 19. This evening, about 8 o'clock, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Woodroffe, miller, near *Horringer mill*, was ſet on fire by a meteor, and entirely conſumed, together with a ſtable adjoining. By timely aſſiſtance from Bury St. Edmund's, moſt of the furniture, and a ſtack of hay near the houſe, were preſerved, the wind being in a contrary direction.

Oct. 26. A young lady unfortunately fell over the Cliff at *Ramſgate* a few days ago, by venturing too near the edge. She was governeſs to the children of Col. Slade, of the 1ſt or Royal Dragoons.

Southampton, Nov. 2. Laſt evening, during divine ſervice at *St. Mary's*, in this town, a dreadful fire broke out at the Deanery, which was entirely burned to the ground: ſo rapid were the flames, that no poſſible aſſiſtance could preſerve the manſion, which had recently been repaired and painted for the reſidence of Dr. North, who was called out of the church, where he was chriſtening a child. This accident is attributed to the fires made in the chambers to air the houſe for the reception of the family. A few chairs were almoſt the whole of the furniture which had been put into the houſe.

Portſmouth, Nov. 2. There had been all laſt night and this day a moſt tremendous ſtorm from the South-Weſt. There never was recollected ſuch a heavy ſea as during the time of tide ſetting in the harbour. All the ſhips of war, and other veſſels at St. Helen's and Spithead, ſtruck the top-maſts early in the morning, and, by that means, have as yet weathered the gale without any material damage.

Plymouth, Nov. 3. On Sunday night it began to blow a hurricane, which laſted all the following day, accompanied with the moſt tremendous hollow ſea ſeen for many years at this port. The men of war in the Sound dragged their anchors, but brought up again.

At *Crediton*, in Devon, a diſpute lately aroſe between two gentlemen of that place about the removal of a tree, upon which violent words enſued, and blows followed; when one of the gentlemen, with a large ſtick, ſtruck the other upon the head with ſo much force, that he inſtantly expired, leaving a wife and eight children to lament his unhappy fate. He was a man eminent in the law, and univerſally reſpected.

Yarmouth, Nov. 5. On Wedneſday morning a veſſel was obſerved among the ſands, and before the boats could reach her ſhe went down: no account can at preſent be given what ſhip it was. This morning we had a very heavy gale of wind at N. N. W. accompanied with ſnow, hail, rain, and thunder. It is now more moderate.

Margate, Nov. 5. Laſt night, at ſeven o'clock, Capt. Palmer, of the Roſe in June, his eldeſt ſon, Capt. Harman's eldeſt ſon, a Mr. Smith, and three others, went in queſt of a veſſel to get her into harbour; ſtrong winds in going off ſwamp the boat, when Capt. Palmer and his ſon, Capt. Harman's ſon, and Mr. Smith, Mate of Capt. Hilliard's packet, were drowned. The three others are very ill.

Stamford,

Stamford, Nov. 17. On Friday last reverted the practice, ſanctioned only by long-uſage, of bull-running, or baiting, in this town; but the 13th falling on the market-day the *celebration* of this event was poſtponed to Saturday; when a moſt melancholy accident afforded another inconteſtible proof that this wanton cuſtom would be "more honoured in the breach than the obſervance." After having enjoyed as much ſport with their victim, pent in St. George's-ſtreet, as the *bullards* thought proper, a wider field of operation was afforded the poor animal, which, immediately quitting the town, croſſed the Welland in the direction of its home *(Bainton)*. Here was a field for our true town-born babes to evince their zeal and intrepidity in their *chartered* ſport: and in this field we have to lament the accident that put a momentary (alas! only momentary) check to the *pleaſures* of the chace. Benjamin Overton, a horſe keeper of this place, whilſt violently perſpiring, out of breath, and in a ſtate of intoxication, plunged into the river after the fugitive bull; and, as might be expected, ſtruck with the ſudden intenſe cold, was unable to ſave himſelf from a watery grave. Boats were immediately brought to the ſpot, and three or four young men (whoſe humane exertions do them indelible credit) dived for the ſufferer; but it was more than half an hour ere his body was found; which rendered abortive the means a long time perſiſted in for reſtoring animation. The unfortunate man has left a wife and child, and two aged parents, to deplore his fate.

Nov. 17. A pilot-boat, with three men in it, was upſet laſt week in *Swanſea bay*. They ſupported themſelves above the water for ſeveral hours by clinging to the boat, oars, &c. when they fortunately were deſcried by a veſſel, and picked up.

Nov. 18. No place has ſuffered more during the late gales than *Cromer*. It has loſt all its fiſhing-smacks, and upwards of 47 men and boys engaged in that purſuit: not a family but has experienced a loſs.

Nov. 20. During a violent ſtorm of wind at *Exeter*, a few days ſince, a little girl, about four years old, was blown over the bridge into the river, and, being carried under the pipe-mills by the current, was drowned. The mother of the infant witneſſed this calamitous accident.

Dec. 4. This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered to have broke out at the houſe of a baſket-maker, near St. John's chapel, Duke ſtreet, *Plymouth Dock*, which burnt with great fury for ſome time; but was at length extinguiſhed by the great exertions of the inhabitants, after deſtroying that houſe, and the greater part of the one adjoining. In a room of the latter, which was not conſumed, was a married woman, with a family of eight children, all of whom were ſuffocated. When found, the woman, with four of her children, were in bed, and two of them (twins) periſhed at the mother's breaſt: the other four were lying dead in different parts of the room; one of whom was turned quite black.

York, Dec. 7. Yeſterday morning Mrs. Taylor went to the pump, in order to fill a tea-kettle for breakfaſt; on pumping the water, ſhe obſerved that it was rather milky, but paid no farther attention to the circumſtance. After drinking the tea, the whole family, conſiſting of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, four children, and two ſervants, were ſeized with the moſt excruciating pains in the ſtomach and bowels, accompanied with the moſt extreme naufea and ſickneſs. This led them to examine the water in the tea-kettle, at the bottom of which they found a quantity of white powder: they then went to the pump, where they likewiſe found a large quantity of the ſame ſort of powder in the cylinder, and ſtrewed round the inſide of the pump. Medical aſſiſtance was ſent for, when the powder, on examination, proved to be arſenick: the uſual remedies were immediately applied, happily, with ſucceſs. The family ſtill remain extremely weak, from the deleterious effects of the powder.

Dec. 15. This day the manſion-houſe of *Stratton Strawleſs*, near Aylſham, the ſeat of the antient family of Marſham, of whom Robert the repreſentative died, September 3, 1797, at the age of 90 (ſee vol. LXVII. p. 892), was by the careleſſneſs of workmen burned down. It was built by his great uncle, William, who died 1674.

Dec. 17. This evening, at Mr. Dockera's worſted ſpinning-mill, at the Holme, near New-Church, *Roſſendale*, Yorkſhire, a number of the work-people went to divert themſelves on the ice of the mill-dam, but, in conſequence of their collecting together, the ice gave way, and, before aſſiſtance could be procured, eight of thoſe unfortunate people were drowned: amongſt them was a man aged 70, who, in attempting to ſave ſome of them, fell into the water, and periſhed with the reſt.

A tremendous explоſion of hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, lately took place in the collieries belonging to Mr. Poole, of *Finney Green*, near Newcaſtle, Stafford, by which four men, who were in the pit, were dreadfully ſcorched: and, had it not been for the trifling circumſtance of a boy ſtopping to eat a roaſted potatoe, ſeveral others would have been blown to pieces by the explоſion, as they would otherwiſe have been going down to the pit—a ſtriking interpoſition of Divine Providence.

Two non-deſcript birds, which the ſhip Buffalo brought home from Botany Bay, are now ordered to be ſent to the ſeat of the Marquis of Exeter. A cage has been purpoſely made for bringing them on ſhore,

and

and another for conveying them to his Lordship. They rise in height seven feet, from the toe to the point of the beak, and their form resembles that of an ostrich, with greyish brown plumage, consisting of two feathers in one quill. They are extremely docile, and are with difficulty enraged: when they are in anger, they shew it with no other method than by kicking with the greatest violence. The neck is like that of a swan, and the head and beak greatly resemble those of a goose. Their legs are long, thick, and feathered; and, when they stand erect, they are, in form and attitude, nearly perpendicular.

A piece of water at *Thornville Royal*, Yorkshire, which for several years has been ordered to be filled up, and for which purpose logs of wood, roots of trees, rubbish, &c. had been thrown into it, lately being found useful, the steward was ordered to clear it out. Persons were accordingly employed, and though almost choaked up by weeds and mud, so that little water remained, and no person conceived any fish, except possibly a few large eels, would be found, yet about 200 brace of tench of all sizes, and as many perch, were taken, about 10 brace of which were from 3 to 4 pounds weight each. After the pond was thought to be quite free, under some roots there seemed to be some animal, which was conceived to be an otter; the place was surrounded, and on opening an entrance among the roots, a tench was found of most extraordinary form, having literally assumed the shape of the hole, in which he had of course, for many, many years been confined.—His form was an irregular semicircle; his length, from fork to eye, was 2 feet 9 inches; his circumference, to almost the tail, was 2 feet 3 inches; his weight 11lb. 9½oz.; his colour was also singular, as his belly was the colour of a char, or a vermillion. This extraordinary fish, there being a sculptor in the house, was sketched, and a model is taken of it. After having been shown to many sporting men, it was carefully put into a pond; but either from confinement, or age, or bulk, it only floated, and with difficulty, at last, swam gently away. It is now alive.

Domestic Occurrences.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

A curious examination this day took place at the Cattle Inn, Deptford, before William and Philip Goodhew, Esqrs. two magistrates of that place, aided by Mr. Bond, of Bow-street. It having been discovered that the church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, had been several times plundered of lead coffins, proper steps were taken for the detection of the offenders; and, in consequence of warrants issued for the purpose, several persons were brought up for examination, for stealing from the several vaults in the Church-yard of St. Nicholas at various times since the month of January last, 40 leaden coffins, weighing upwards of two tons, and of the value of 30l. or thereabouts, the property of the parochial churchwardens, and other persons. Nine were committed on the whole. The examination lasted from 11 till 4 in the afternoon; in the course of which several horrid circumstances were developed, at which humanity revolts. It appeared, that the lead fresh buried was the best for sale; and, in order to get at it, those miscreants mangled the bodies with their spades, and several limbs were found strewed about in directions totally exposed and uncovered.

Monday, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor's procession took place this day in the usual order, and attracted immense crowds of people. The city was thronged at an early hour, to see the procession from the Guildhall to the waterside. A few minutes before one, Sir John Eamer, the new Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, went into their barges at Blackfriars-bridge, and were rowed to Westminster, where they landed at 20 minutes past one. After being sworn in, at half-past 2 o'clock his Lordship and the procession left Westminster, and returned to Blackfriars-bridge. At half-after 3, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, &c. proceeded in their splendid carriages to Guildhall. The bridges were covered with people; particularly Bridge-street, Blackfriars, owing to the man in armour, who, it was expected, would make his appearance there in publick about 3. He appeared soon after, mounted on a bay horse, led by a boy, who wore a breast-plate of armour. This man, in armour bright (for it literally glittered in the sun), was of an uncommonly athletic make, in appearance above six feet high, his face (for he wore his helmet up) was handsome, but wanted that martial appearance necessary on the occasion. After parading about 30 yards towards Blackfriars-bridge, he returned to his station in Bride-lane. The Lord Mayor and the company arrived at Guildhall at half-past 4. The Lord Chancellor joined the procession in an elegant new State-coach. The carriage of the late Lord Mayor (Sir William Staines) was drawn by the populace. Viscount Admiral Lord Nelson, accompanied by Sir William Hamilton, in Sir William's carriage, was drawn to Guildhall by the populace, who greeted his Lordship with repeated plaudits, and stopped his carriage several times to have the gratification of seeing him. The foreign Ambassadors, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Chatham, the Secretary at War, Mr. C. Yorke, and a numerous company of nobility, were invited to the civic banquet. The ladies, who were numerous and beautiful, were

most

moſt elegantly attired; their head-dreſſes conſiſting of tiaras, oſtrich feathers, and gold ſprays; alſo bandeaus of diamonds and ſpangles, with the words "Vive la Paix." The favours worn by the Lord Mayor's attendants were orange-colour and yellow, with large bouquets of laurel; which were alſo worn by many of the ſervants of the nobility. The proceſſion having concluded in a ſtyle of pageantry unknown to modern civic exhibitions, the Lord Mayor, with the whole of the conſtituent parts of the Corporation, entered Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided. The hall was illuminated in the moſt ſplendid ſtyle. At the upper end, over the Huſtings, was a tranſparency, extremely well executed, of Peace, in the midſt of four allegorical figures, repreſenting the quarters of the globe, who ſeemed to return their acknowledgements for the bleſſings ſhowered upon them. This tranſparency was decorated with a frame of lamps, which produced a very brilliant effect. At the lower end of the hall, the word PEACE ſhone conſpicuous. The ſplendour of the Gothic hall was principally confined to that part which forms what is called the Huſtings, the whole of which was appropriated to the accommodation of the noble and dignified viſitants who honoured the Lord Mayor with their company. There was a fanciful diſplay of decoration: an illuminated arch formed the moſt prominent object, the pedeſtals of which diſplayed the following appropriate verſes:

GEORGE du peuple Anglais eſt le Dieu tutelaire,
Il en eſt reſpecté & cheri comme un père.

On the reverſe,

Long may our Iſle with Peace be crown'd,
And Plenty every where be found.

The arch was ſurmounted by the words Peace and Feſtivity. There were ornaments of a ſimilar nature at the lower end of the hall, at which the Sheriffs preſided. Many perſonages of the firſt rank attended. After the cloth was removed, the health of the King was given, and a variety of toaſts alluſive to the Peace. The ladies after dinner retired to the ball-room. Mr. Alderman Curtis and Miſs Eamer opened the ball with a minuet; ſoon after which country-dances commenced.

Whitehall, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Nathaniel Winchcombe, of Frampton Court, in the parith of Frampton upon Severn, in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq. his Royal Licence and Authority, that he and his iſſue may (in teſtimony of his reſpect for the antient family of Clifford, of Frampton, from which he is maternally deſcended, and of whoſe eſtates he is now in poſſeſſion) take and uſe the ſurname, and bear the arms, of Clifford; ſuch arms being firſt duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds Office. And alſo to order, that his Majeſty's Conceſſion and Declaration be regiſtered in his College of Arms. *London Gazette.*

Monday, Nov. 16.

Court of King's Bench.—Newhell *v.* Aſlin, to recover of the huſband a debt of 4l. for bread furniſhed to ſupport the wife, who lived apart.—Lord Kenyon. "We muſt not break through the rules of law to ſuit the alledged or ſuppoſed hardſhip of a particular caſe. The rule in this caſe is a plain one, and was ſettled long ago in a well-known caſe: 'Where a woman cohabits with her huſband, and he turns her out of doors, or makes it impoſſible for her to live with him, and ſhe contracts debts, the huſband is liable to pay, up to the extent of his degree in life, for thoſe things which are abſolutely neceſſary for his wife ſo circumſtanced: but if ſhe goes from him, and commits adultery, he is anſwerable for nothing on her account. If the huſband and wife ſeparate from each other by agreement, the huſband is not anſwerable for the debts which his wife contracts. The agreement is a voluntary agreement between the parties, the propriety of which nobody has a right to queſtion, becauſe it is a matter between themſelves.' God knows where we ſhould go if third parties were allowed to judge whether the allowance is ſufficient or not."—Plaintiff nonſuited.

The King *v.* Ogle.—The point of the law determined in this caſe appears of infinite importance to the publick. The defendant was firſt indicted for obtaining, by falſe pretence, 201. in money of the monies of the King. To this indictment the Common Serjeant, with great ability, took an objection, and argued with great zeal, that Bank-notes, which were mentioned by the evidence, to be the money received by the defendant, was not money within the ſtatute. This was confirmed by the jury acquitting the defendant on the ground urged.—We mention this as a caution; becauſe, if perſons advance thouſands of pounds, under any falſe pretence, and that in Bank-notes, the offending party cannot be puniſhed by the criminal law of this country.

Friday, November 20.

A few days ſince an elderly lady, 80 years of age, was unfortunately burnt to death in her bed in King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, by the furniture of her bed catching fire. A young man in the houſe being alarmed, ran up ſtairs to her aſſiſtance, wrapt her up in a blanket and brought her down ſtairs, when ſhe was found dead.

Tueſday, Dec. 1.

This day, about 3 o'clock, as a hackney-coach was paſſing through Old Bond-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Allen the taylor's, the roof of the common ſewer gave way, and

and the two hind legs of the off hand horſe fell into the cavity, which ſunk the animal to the breaſt; but, when the coachman attempted to cut the reins, he fell to the bottom of the common ſewer, being at leaſt 13 feet deep, where he remained from 3 till 6 in the afternoon; in which he ſtood up to his belly in a ſtrong current of water. After clearing away the rubbiſh, they found means, by cradling the horſe with ropes, to drag him out head-foremoſt; the paſſage being made near three feet wide, which was only two feet ſeven inches when he fell in.

Thurſday, Dec. 3.

This morning, at the houſe of a Mr. Squires, in Kent-ſtreet, in the Borough, while two children were at play together near the fire, the cloaths of one of them caught fire, which burnt the child in a ſhocking manner. The father hearing the cries ran from the attick ſtory, but in his hurry was precipitated from the top to the landing place, and was ſo much injured as not to be able to aſſiſt the child. The mother, who had been out, arrived at this juncture to witneſs the deplorable ſcene. She went to the relief of the child, who flew to her; and, dreadful to relate! the mother was ſet on fire by the cloaths of the child, and is ſo much burnt as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood. The child has had medical aſſiſtance, but there are very little hopes of her recovery, and the caſe of the father is extremely doubtful.

Friday, Dec. 4.

The hackney-coach, No. 527, was taken home without its driver, the poor man, named Lewis, having been thrown from the box, and killed on the ſpot, in conſequence of a hole in the pavement at the narrow part of St. John's-ſtreet, Smithfield. Lewis has left four helpleſs orphans, his wife having died ſome time ago.

Tueſday, Dec. 8.

This afternoon, at the new Paper-manufactory at Millbank, ſeveral perſons being employed in raiſing a piece of timber, the ſcaffolding gave way; by which one of the workmen was inſtantly killed, two had their legs broke, 10 their arms; and four others were terribly bruiſed.

Mr. Hardy, ſtationer, of Shadwell-market, being confined to his bed by a very ſevere fit of the gout, by ſome accident he was incloſed in a blaze of fire, which aſcending the chimney gave the alarm to ſome Shadwell Police officers, who entered Mr. Hardy's room, his bed burning about him, and he unable to extricate himſelf. The officers having conveyed him to a place of ſafety, extinguiſhed the fire, but not without having done conſiderable damage to the room.

Lloyd's Liſt, of this day, gives a melancholy account of loſſes at ſea during the late ſtorm. Twenty veſſels are mentioned, that are wrecked, ſtranded, or have received great damage. The crew of the Lord Nelſon, from Sandwich to London, are drowned; and of a brig loſt, only one perſon is ſaved: this is the whole of the loſs of lives mentioned. The ſloop Succeſs, of Carnarvon, is loſt, and only one man ſaved. The John Cheſter, to Wexford, is loſt, but the crew are ſaved. Two were driven on ſhore in Holyhead Bay; the crew of one loſt, and of the other ſaved. A boat was driven into the bay, with a lady and a boy in it ſtarved to death.

Thurſday, Dec. 10.

An accident of the moſt ſerious nature happened at an ironmonger's in Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields. A piece of ordnance had been ſent to be cleaned, for which purpoſe it was either placed in the fire, or a quantity of gunpowder was put into it, and fired off; we are not certain which was the caſe; but unfortunately a ball having been left in the piece, it was diſcharged with ſuch miſchievous effect as to occaſion the death of two perſons.

Friday, Dec. 11.

This evening, about 7, a melancholy circumſtance happened in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſtreet. Mr. Dallon, who had lived as page in the Duke of Glouceſter's family near 40 years, was diſcovered by the maid-ſervant, on entering his room, in the act of holding his arm over a baſon, and bleeding profuſely, having with great deliberation cut all the arteries of it. The girl, ſhocked at the diſcovery, ran out of the room for aſſiſtance; when the unfortunate gentleman took advantage of her abſence, cut his throat from ear to ear, and ſoon after died. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in a verdict of lunacy.

Thurſday, Dec. 17.

This day Sir Sidney Smith attended at Guildhall, to receive a ſuperb ſword which was voted him by a reſolution of the Corporation of London. He was preſented with the freedom of the city. After taking the uſual oaths, preparatory to the ſword being delivered to him, Mr. Chamberlain Clark thus addreſſed him:—"Sir William-Sidney Smith, *I give you joy* on being admitted a freeman of this city *(taking him by the hand)*, at the ſame time I am to preſent you with the thanks of this Court for your gallant and ſucceſsful defence of St. Jean D'Acri againſt the attack of the French army commanded by Gen. Bonaparte. As a teſtimony of the ſenſe the Court entertains of the great diſplay of valour which you evinced on the occaſion, I have the honour to preſent you with this ſword *(preſenting him the ſword.)* I will not attempt a panegyric upon an action to which the firſt ſtorical powers, in the

moſt eloquent aſſemblies, have been conſeſſedly original; but I cannot avoid exulting at the vaſt acquiſition of national reputation which you acquired by your conduct at the head of a handful of men, repulſing a man who was ſtyled the Alexander of the day! and ſurrounded by a boſt of conquerors who were deemed invincible. By this action you fruſtrated the deſigns of the foe on our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt, prevented the overthrow of the Ottoman empire, and prepared the way for that Peace, which, I hope, will long preſerve the tranquillity of the univerſe. It muſt be gratifying to every lover of his country, that this action happened on the very ſpot where a Britiſh Monarch diſplayed ſo much valour on a former occaſion, that the Hiſtorian recording his actions, while writing them down, exclaimed—'Am I writing a hiſtory or romance!' Had that Hiſtorian ſurvived to write the actions at Jean d'Acri, he would exultingly reſign his doubts, and confeſs, that they were no leſs extraordinary than thoſe performed by Cœur de Lion."—Sir Sidney thus replied: "Sir, Unconſcious that I ſhould have been thought worthy of being addreſſed by you, on the part of the City of London, in terms of ſuch high and unqualified approbation, I am but ill prepared for replying in a manner adequately to expreſs the ſentiments with which I am impreſſed. My confidence would be leſſened, did I not feel that I was ſurrounded by friends who are dear to me, and whoſe approbation I am proud to have received. It ſhall be the object of my future life to merit the panegyric you have been pleaſed to pronounce in my favour. For the freedom of your city, with which you have honoured me, I return you my ſincere thanks, and ſhall implicitly conform to all the obligations annexed to it. Above all, I accept this ſword as the moſt honourable reward which could have been conferred on me. In peace it will be my proudeſt ornament; and in war I truſt I ſhall be ever ready to draw it in defence of my country, and for the protection of the City of London."—This ſpeech was received with the moſt rapturous applauſe. Sir Sidney then, attended by the Lord Mayor and ſeveral of the Aldermen, retired into the Painted-room, where Sir Sidney requeſted the poor box might be brought; into which he put a handſome offering in gold, and retired, amidſt the plaudits of an immenſe crowd of perſons aſſembled in the avenues, to the Chamberlain's office.

Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, was attended about noon this day by nearly 6000 perſons, about 300 of whom were ſkaiters. A cavalcade of about 100 carriages appeared ſoon after 1 o'clock, on the North ſide of the river, the part where good ſkaiters uſually aſſemble. The ice, from the ſudden thaw, was in a very bad ſtate, wet and ſloppy; and about 3 o'clock the ice gave way, and two fell in near the edge, but with no other miſchief than a ducking. Many met with ſevere falls.

A gentleman riding in a one-horſe chaiſe, with his wife, near Highgate, the horſe grew reſtive, and, while kicking againſt the foot-board of the chaiſe, the lady unfortunately leaned forward, and coming within the reach of the horſe, he ſtruck off the whole ſcalp of her forehead, and ſhe inſtantly expired.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Parliament was this day adjourned to Monday next. The reaſon for this mode of getting through the holidays, we pretend not to conjecture. It appears, however, that his Majeſty's Miniſters do not experience any very great difficulties in the negociation at Amiens.

Tueſday, Dec. 29.

The intercourſe with Holland and Flanders, as well as with France, becomes eſtabliſhed from this day. A mail was made up this evening at the General Poſt-office, and forwarded by packet boats by way of Harwich and Helvoetſluys; and a mail will continue to be made up every Friday and Tueſday, to be ſent by the ſame conveyance.

Thurſday, Dec. 31.

The modern improvement of Iron Railways is very generally adopted through the whole country; and ſeveral Bills are coming into Parliament this ſeſſion, for eſtabliſhing roads on this principle of very conſiderable extent. There is to be one of 23 miles in length in Monmouthſhire, which is taken up and patronized even by the proprietors of a canal already eſtabliſhed. There is to be one in Staffordſhire, where the aſcent is to be 600 feet in leſs than four miles; and it is ſaid that the Surrey Railway is likely to be extended through all that county, as well as Suſſex, ſo as to make an eaſy conveyance to the coaſt. It is impoſſible to calculate the benefits which may reſult from this plan of carriage: in many reſpects it is ſuperior to canals. It is to be accompliſhed at one-third of the expence. It neither inundates the country through which it paſſes, nor prevents drainage; it ſtops the flowing of no rivers; it damages no mills and manufactories. Carriage on a railway is interrupted by no ſtoppages, neither by froſts or droughts, or by locks. By three or four outlets in the courſe of each mile, a ſingle horſe might convey 30 or 40 paſſengers to Brighton in ſix hours. It is by works of this kind that Great Britain has a ſuperiority over every rival infinitely beyond its numerical force; and by which, if we obtain a Commercial Treaty upon reaſonable terms, we may hope to carry our commerce to an aſtoniſhing degree of ſucceſs.

P. 965. The Reverend Lionel Smythe, seventh Viscount Strangford, in the earlier part of life, engaged in the military service of his country, and at the conclusion of the American war, adopted the clerical profession, with equal honour to himself, and advantage to those over whom he was destined to preside. On the great political question, agitated in 1789, urged by that imperious sense of *right* which ever directed his conduct, his lordship embraced that party which supported the claims of the Heir apparent. When the hour of ministerial triumph arrived, ministerial vengeance awaited his lordship, who was deprived of his pension, granted at the instance of the Peers of Ireland, to maintain one of the oldest titles amongst them, destitute of patrimonial support, from the unrewarded attachment of its first possessor, to the cause of a martyred king. The best comment on this act of oppression, is the almost universal detestation by which it was attended. Sprung from a long line of our antient gentry, his lordship's moral character adorned him yet more than the splendours of his birth. In every action of life, the descendant of the Sydneys shewed that graceful nobility of spirit, which the mere cast of a title can never bestow. Alive to all that amiable feeling which dignifies the man, his lordship possessed a mind in which the idea of *self* was seldom suffered to intrude. Early inured to misfortune, his soul had mellowed into the tenderest sympathy for the sons of Affliction. He blessed unknown; he gave unseen; and he gave, with a sigh that his wishes and his means should so widely disagree! With regard to the excellence of his lordship's domestic character, the writer of the present article would be thought to enlarge, did he declare the full sentiments of respect and admiration with which it had ever inspired him. No person enjoyed a better opportunity of knowing, and, consequently, of loving him in life, and none—none has more forcible reasons to deplore him in death. There is a frank and bewitching openness of manner, which almost reserve, and courts communication; a kind of "*gentilezza di cuore*," which converts the stranger at once, into the friend. This amiable art was eminently possessed by his lordship, and its effects were evident in the free and unlimited confidence which subsisted between him and the youthful family over whom he scarcely appeared to preside. It hath been frequently asserted, that a man's general disposition may best be inferred from the manner in which he fulfils the domestic relations of life. Measured by this standard, his lordship's character approaches perfection, as nearly as the lot of humanity permits. As a parent, he was ever his children's "companion, and guide, and own familiar friend;" as a husband, the tenderest, kindest, best—be it his dearest praise, never to have caused a pang, till the hour of final separation, nor a tear, but those which were shed over the grave of departed affection! —*Ex.*

P. 988, col. 2, l. 10 from bottom, for "it very far from appears," r. "it by no means appears."

P. 993, l. 42, for "fence" r. "sentence;" b. l. 37, for "which" r. "what."

P. 1002, b. l. 27, for "869" r. "896."

P. 1003, l. 9, for "unfortunate" r. "uninformed."

P. 1059, b. The late Mr. Wm. Wathen, of Dinedor court, near Hereford, had been many years much distinguished for raising on his farm a fine breed of cattle and sheep; of the latter, selections from his flock have frequently been made to send to his Majesty's farms. At the sale of his flock of cattle and sheep, Dec. 9, so anxious were the purchasers, that milch cows were sold from 30 to 40*l.* each; and sheep of the Ryland breed (in lots of ten each) at the price of 2 and 3*l.* each.

Ibid. Mrs Bayley was also mother of Mr Serjeant B. and many other children.

P. 1060. Mr Weston had the prebend of Newington, in the cathedral of St. Paul, and a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, as well as *the best* prebend of Durham. There is a little volume of sermons by *his father* (a privy-counsellor in Ireland) published; but *he* never published any thing that we have seen, but two single sermons. He was brother to the Rev. Stephen W.

P. 1061, a. The Rev. Robert Lascelles, vicar of Gelling, near Richmond, co. York, was the intimate friend of Mr. Sterne, author of Tristram Shandy, and of John Hall Stevenson, author of Crazy Tales; in which latter work he is distinguished by the name of PANTY.

P. 1062. Lady Juliana Penn was wife of the Hon. Thomas Penn, not of Braywick, Berks, but of Stoke Pogis, Bucks, where his son John has lately rebuilt the old mansion in a magnificent style. She left another son, Grenville, married, and resident at Petertham. She never had but *two* daughters, the younger of whom only survived her, and is the wife of Dr. Stuart, primate of Ireland. The elder was the first wife of Wm. Baker, esq. now M.P. for the county of Hertford, who died shortly after the birth of her first child, 1772 or 1773.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the Electress Palatine of Bavaria, two princesses.

In Baggot-street, Dublin, the wife of Thomas Bell, esq. a son and heir. In Merrion-square, the Hon. Mrs. Needham, a daughter. In Rutland-square, Lady Anne Maxwell, a daughter.

In

In Dublin, Viscountess Bantry, a son.

At Ravenswell, near Bray, the wife of Capt. Vigoreux, a son.

The wife of John Barneby, esq. of Brockhampton, co. Hereford, a son.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, the wife of Joseph T. Hone, esq. a son.

Nov. 28. In Hereford-street, the wife of Joseph Smith, esq. a son.

30. In Devonshire-place, Viscountess Dearborn, a daughter.

Dec. 1. In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Albemarle, a son.

3. The wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, a still-born son.

At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, esq. a daughter.

7. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Col. Calvert, adjutant-general, a son.

In Old Burlington-street, the wife of Richard Croft, esq. M. D. a son.

9. At Margate, the wife of Edward Taddy, esq. a son and heir.

10. At Largie, in Scotland, Mrs. Macdonald, two sons.

In Harley-street, the wife of Charles Lambert, esq. a daughter.

11. At Thurcroft-hall, near Wrotherham, co. York, the wife of Hurst Sitwell, esq. a son and heir.

At her father's, at Hatfield, near Doncaster, the wife of Capt. Jenkins, of the West-Middlesex militia, a daughter.

12. In Harley-street, the Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

16. At Brightwelmstone, the wife of William Moore, M. D. a son.

20. The wife of Thomas Bell, esq. of Dean-street, a still-born child.

21. At Horton, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.

At Sanoutby, the wife of J. M. Brackenbury, esq. a still-born child.

23. At Mitcham, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dalton, a son and heir.

26. At Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. George Hopewell Stephens, of his Majesty's navy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Heybridge, near Maldon, Mr. W. Wood, to Miss L. Barnard.

Rev. Charles Earle, of Cotton, Suffolk, to Miss French, daughter of Thomas F. esq. of Eye, in that county.

Ensign Moore, of the Warwickshire militia, to Miss Anne Worth, of Durchurch.

Rev. Henry Purrier, to Miss Purrier, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mr. Robert Sutton, of Tittleshall, Norfolk, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Miss Byam, of Dorchester.

Mr. Kennington, of the Angel inn at Edmonton, to the widow of Mr. Johnson, artist, at Chelmsford.

Nov. 27. At Euston, Lord Francis Spencer, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth dau. of the Duke of Grafton.

28. At Stepney, Mr. William Chamberlayne, surgeon, of Aylesbury-street, to Mrs. Watts, of Oliham, Hants.

30 Rev. George Clarke, rector of Mersey-Hampton co. Gloucester, to the relict of the Rev. Wm. Goulty, D. D. who died 1790, and married her 1795.

Dec. 1. At Handsworth, Richard Congreve, esq. of Flintshire, to Miss Birch.

2. Wm. Easton, esq. tide-surveyor of his Majesty's customs at Plymouth, to Miss Elizabeth Lane.

3 John Jortin, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Sarah Bearpacker, third daughter of Edward B. esq. of Wonton-under-Edge.

4. Mr. Hill, farmer, at Theobald's park, to Miss White, of Enfield.

5. At Thorne, Mr. Henry Brearey, eldest son of Christopher B. esq. of Middlethorpe, near York, to Miss Benson.

6. At Kensington, Mr. Wright, merchant, to Miss Maria Raybould, second dau. of Wm R. esq. of Brompton.

7. Dr. Woodforde, of Ansford, Somerset, to Miss Clotterbuck, of North Cadbury.

8. At Hammersmith, Edward Roberts, esq. to Miss Hollis, 2d dau. of Tho. H. esq.

9. By special licence, Richard Van Heythuysen, esq. of Jermyn-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Tolk, eldest daughter of John T. esq. of Phillimore-place, Kensington.

10. Rev. James Pigott, vicar of Wigston, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Newnham, of Aldershott-lodge, Hants.

11. At Chard, Mr. Tucker, attorney, to Miss Edwards.

13. At Walthamstow, Essex, W. N. Lancaster, esq. to Miss Mary Locke.

14. Major Macleod, of the 4th foot, to Lady Arabella Annesley, daughter of the Earl of Mountmorris.

15. At Ospringe, Kent, Edward Toker, esq. eldest son of John T. esq. of the Oaks, to Miss Clarilla Champion Crespigny, dau. of Philip Champion C. esq. of Aldborough.

16. At Edinburgh, William Dalzell Colquhoun, esq. of Garscadden, to Miss Elizabeth Glen Campbell, youngest daughter of the Lord President of the Court of Session.

17 Mr. Francis Ward, of Hinckley, co. Leicester, to Miss Ruth Needham, 2d dau. of Mr. Thomas N. banker, of the same place.

18. At Hull, Mr. G. Coulson, merchant, to Miss Ker, daugh. of the late Edm. K. esq.

19. Mr. Geo. Blakesley, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Walter, daughter of the Rev. Philip W. rector of Crayford.

21. J. T. P. Bettisworth Trevanion, esq. of Carhais, in Cornwall, to Miss Charlotte Hoste, of Portland-place.

22. By special licence, at Lord Castlereagh's house in Cleveland-row, Lieut.-col. Wood, eldest son of Thomas W. esq. of Littleton, to Lady Caroline Stewart, second daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

23. At

23. At Fulham, Teavil Leafon, esq. of Beverley, to Miss Elizabeth Green, d.w. of the late Francis G. esq of Mary-la Bonne.

24. By special licence, Robert Biddulph, esq. M.P. to Miss Myddleton, eldest dau. of late Rd. M. esq. of Chirk castle, Denbigh.

DEATHS.

April .... AT Calcutta, Thomas Halkett, esq youngest son of the late Sir John H. bart.

May 9 At Stafford, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Southwell, widow of Mr. S. whose death is recorded in vol. LXVII. p. 1111, and third daughter of the late Isaac Allen, esq. of Stafford.

June 14. At Rosetta, in Egypt, Lieut. John Foreman, of the 92d foot, and son of Mr. James F. merchant, Borrowstounness.

July .... At Rosetta, Lieut.-col Peter Garden, of the 2d battalion 1st foot.

3. At Arcot, the Nabob of the Carnatic. His Highness had long given his consent to the British Government in India collecting his revenues. When a measure of this sort was reported to, some years back, the Nabob appeared highly incensed, and applied to our law courts in England for relief; but a proper explanation soon reconciled his Highness, inasmuch as he was induced to approve of the same. The Nabob's creditors are very numerous; several lacks of pagodas are said to be at this period outstanding. The succession of Prince Azum Ul Dowlah to the nabobship had been determined upon, with the consent of all parties, three years ago. We have the satisfaction to learn that the Nabob died in perfect friendship with the E. India Company. The Nabob Ondat Ul Omrah had left the throne to his son, Ally Hussein; but Prince Azum Ul Dowlah, son to the late Amier Ul Omrah, and grandson to Wellajah, was installed Nabob of the Carnatic on the 31st of July, by public proclamation of the Madras Government.

Aug. .... On the island of St. Thomas, Lieut.-col. R. Donald, of the 64th foot, and commandant there.

At Tobago, of the yellow fever, Mr. Charles Smith, brother to Mr. S. apothecary, of Bath.

Sept. 1. In the camp before Alexandria, Lieut. Wm. Ball, of the 24th foot.

Oct. .... At Newcastle upon-Tyne, Thomas Emerson, gent. of Staple-inn, one of the four attorneys of the lord mayor's court in London, 1788; a man of strict integrity, and of eminence in his profession; and author of "A concise Treatise on the Courts of Law of the City of London, 1794," 8vo.—We regret to add that, in a total derangement of mind, he threw himself into the Tyne, and perished.

In Grosvenor-place, aged 50, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Lochee, widow of the late Lewis L. esq. author of some military publications, and formerly master of the military academy at Little Chelsea.

2. Of a decline, at his house at Walworth, in his 60th year, John Brown, the senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, to which situation he was elected about thirty years ago, nearly at the same time with Chambers and Ravenet, who were both associate engravers, and soon after the institution of the Royal Academy, which obtained the patronage of his majesty in 1768. Brown, in his early youth, had a great propensity to the arts; and, about the year 1760, was apprenticed to J. Tinney, an engraver and print-seller, in Fleet-street, who was also master to Anthony Walker and William Woollett. Tinney dying during Brown's apprenticeship, Woollett, who was about six years older, and who at that time had made a considerable progress in his profession, took Brown under his tuition, and, in the course of a few years, he very much assisted Woollett in etching the landscapes of several of his most celebrated prints, particularly his large plate of Celadon and Amelia (from Tomson's Seasons), the Jocund Peasants, and its companions, &c. &c. Brown first distinguished himself by a large landscape he engraved of St. John preaching in the wilderness, the figures of which were engraved by Hall. Indeed, Brown's talent lay principally in landscapes, particularly in etching them: the boldness, brilliancy, and beautiful variety of which were very much in Woollett's manner, and perhaps equal in merit to any produced by that celebrated engraver, and inferior to none in this country, except those executed by Vivares, the fame of whose sublime, &c. formalles all competition. Brown engraved several capital landscapes for Boydell, &c. &c. and has died much regretted for his unaffected good-nature, and the universal integrity of his character.

21. Unfortunately drowned, in his Majesty's ship's boat L'Oiseau, in the act of boarding a vessel off the coast of France, Lieut. Hair, of the marine forces. He was one of those meritorious officers who distinguished themselves in the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, on-board Lord Nelson's ship, the Vanguard; and he also bravely fought on shore, at Naples, under Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart.

Nov. 1. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. J. C. an eminent butcher at Luton, co. Bedford; who, on the 26th, married Miss Stapleton, of Luton, late of Hitchin, Herts.

5. At Borrowstounness, Archibald Stewart, esq. comptroller of the customs there.

8. Buried, with great solemnity, in Russia, the rich Armenian Laref, counsellor of state, and one of the overseers of the Orphan-house. He has left a fortune of 12 millions of rubles, chiefly consisting of mines,

mines, landed eſtates, and houſes; his widow is to have eſtates with 2000 peaſants, and 50,000 rubles yearly, till her death.

10. Rev. F. Burton, curate of Poulton, near Lancaſter.

12. John Brown, eſq. of Peterſhill, late ſovereign of Belfaſt.

13 At Liverpool, the relict of the late Mr. Daniel Scott.

At Droitwich, Mr. Jonathan Lea, attorney, of Whittington, near Worceſter.

At Edinburgh, Mr. William Webſter, late of Dundee, merchant.

On his paſſage from Egypt, Lieut. Thomas Gilleſpie, firſt lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Gorgon, and eldeſt ſon of Dr. G. phyſician in Edinburgh.

14. In her 71ſt year, the relict of Rev. John Lovekin, late rector of Colne-Engain, Eſſex, and daughter of Mr. Hutchinſon, late of Norwich.

Aged 69, the widow of Mr. George Durance, grocer, of Lincoln.

This afternoon Mr. Wetherſtone, a patten-maker, near St. Margaret's hill, in the Borough. Immediately after his return home from viewing a houſe he had taken in Blackman-ſtreet, ſaid to his ſiſter, "that houſe will ruin me; it will coſt more repairing than it is worth." He then went up ſtairs, and in a little time after was found hanging by the neck, quite dead. He was a ſingle man, of unblemiſhed morals, ſtrict integrity, and poſſeſſed of very good property. A deſpondency had appeared about him ever ſince he was warned out of the houſe in which he was born, and where his father and he had carried on buſineſs for 30 years and upwards.

William Glover, who hung himſelf in Mr. Trotter's yard, Oxford-ſtreet. He was about 32 years of age, and lived fourteen years in the family of Lord Penrhyn, in which he was reared from boyhood, and when grown up was made butler. A few years ago he left that ſervice, and carried on a muſlin manufactory at Bolton, in Lancaſhire. He failed in his buſineſs about a year ago, and came to town with a view to engage in ſome other line of life; but not ſucceeding, he became melancholy and deſponding. He was, previous to his misfortunes, a ſober man, and bore an excellent character, but latterly became addicted to liquor. The preceding night he appeared ſomewhat deranged, and did not go to bed, and in the morning was obſerved to be a good deal diſguiſed in liquor. About 10 he left his lodgings, in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, with a friend, who walked with him into the city, and brought him back with great difficulty, as he was very quarrelſome and turbulent. After committing ſome violence in his lodgings he ran away, and was not heard of till about two hours after, when he was found hanging by a handkerchief.

15. At Arbroath, in Scotland, Mr. John Johnſton, ſhipmaſter.

At Ockham, Surrey, in her 76th year, the widow of Mr. Thomas Freeland.

Miſs Margaret Dundas, daughter of the late George D. eſq. of Dundas.

Miſs Hannah Turner, daughter of the late Rev. Js. T. Baptiſt miniſter at Birmingham.

At Liverpool, Mrs. John Richardſon.

At Hayes, near Uxbridge, on his road to town, Peter Drinkwater, eſq. of Mancheſt.

The Archduchess Maria-Clementina of Auſtria, wife of the Hereditary Prince of Naples, born April 24, 1777.

16. Suddenly, aged 81, Mr. W. Webſter, of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich.

In his 30th year, after a long illneſs, Mr. Thomas Carteret, drawing maſter, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Charles Foſter, a youth about 15 years of age, and ſon of Mr. F. of Epworth, innkeeper. On the 5th inſtant he was unfortunately ſhot by the gun of his companion, with whom he was in a field near that place, accidentally going off. The contents lodged in his body and one of his arms, of which he lingered in torture till this day.

Aged 53, the wife of Mr. Jonath. Haughton, of Chapel-ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſquare.

Of a decline, the ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Preſton, of Miles's-lane, Cannon-ſt.

17. At Cortaintly, Scotland, Alexander Milne, eſq of Chapelton.

Aged 71, John Dorr, eſq. of Barrowby, near Grantham.

At Kirkdale, near Liverpool, in her 19th year, Miſs Croſſley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Charles C. late of the White Ball inn at Warrington. Being greatly fatigued, ſhe ſat down to her ſewing late in the evening, when, falling aſleep, her cloaths caught fire, and, every poſſible effort to extinguiſh the flames being ineffectual, ſhe languiſhed till the evening of the next day.

18. At his houſe in Upper Harley-ſtreet, aged 55, James Hugh Smyth Barry, eſq. of Belmont, in Cheſhire. He was of the illuſtrious houſe of the Earls of Barrymore in Ireland, and his father was the Hon. John Smyth Barry, of Marbury, Cheſhire, ſixth and youngeſt ſon of James Earl of Barrymore, grandfather of Richard the preſent earl. Mr. B. was the next in ſucceſſion to the earldom of Barrymore after the Hon. Auguſtus Barry, only brother of the preſent lord, who, as Baron Barry of Olethan, ranks as one of the moſt antient peers in the three kingdoms. His family-eſtates in England and Ireland (in both which kingdoms he kept up eſtabliſhments) amounted to 25,000l. per annum; to which, in caſe of his deceaſing without a will, the preſent Earl of Barrymore was heir-at-law. Conſiderable eſtates devolved to him through his mother, Dorothy, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Hugh Smyth, eſq. of Weald-hall, Eſſex, and ſiſter of Lucy

lady

lady of James Lord Strange, eldeſt ſon of Edward Earl of Derby, deſcended from the antient baronet family of the Smythe of Edmondthorpe, an account of whom may be ſeen in Burton's Leiceſterſhire, and in Gwillim.

Mrs. Buckſton, of Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

Mr. Edward Quarrington, wine-merchant, of Glouceſter; alſo, on the ſame day, the only ſon of Mr Quarrington, iron-merchant, Northgate-ſtr. Glouceſter.

19 At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Mackay, coppersmith.

In his 86th year, Mr. Wm. Galloway, late merchant in Edinburgh, and treaſurer of Watſon's hoſpital.

At Perth, while accompanying a funeral to the place of interment, in his 77th year, the Rev. John Jarvis.

20. At Phillips's hotel, Exeter, on her way to Bath for the recovery of her health, the lady of Admiral Thornborough.

21. In his 78th year, Columbus Ingleby, eſq. of Auſtwick, near Settle, co. York, father of John I. eſq. of Lawkland-hall.

Suddenly, aged 43, Mr. James Lamb, of Lancaſter, houſe-carpenter.

22. Suddenly, at Duſton, near Appleby, aged 78, the Rev. Wm. Kilner, rector of Duſton and Milburn, co. York, and of the former pariſh upwards of half a century reſident miniſter.

Rev. James Grant, miniſter of Lagran, in Badenoch.

23. The relict of Mr. Goſling, ſhipwright, of Goſport, Hants.

The wife of Mr. Hodgſon, of Hackney.

The relict of Thomas Steward, eſq. formerly a very reſpectable farmer at Lynn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Yarborough, the laſt of the Campſmount branch of that antient and reſpectable family.

Mr. Thomas Rodgerſon, farmer, of Goulceby. Riding to Louth fair, he fell from his horſe, and died immediately.

The wife of Mr. Gales, druggiſt, Lynn.

24. At Vienna, aged 77, Field-marſhal Count Laſcey, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, Privy Counſellor of the Emperor, a Knight of the Military Order of Maria Thereſa, Miniſter of State and of Conferences, General Field-marſhal, and Proprietor of a Regiment of Cuiraſſeurs. He was born at St. Peterſburg, Oct. 21, 1725, and deſcended of one of the moſt antient families of Normandy, which followed William the Conqueror to England. 100 years afterwards, under the reign of Henry II. his branch of the family eſtabliſhed itſelf in Ireland, and occupied the firſt departments in the ſtate. Peter de Laſcey, Count of the Holy Empire, left Ireland with James II. in 1698, and entered into the ſervice of France, which he quitted for that of Ruſſia, in which he died, when Field-marſhal and Governor of Livonia. His ſon, Francis Maurice, of whom we are now ſpeaking, quitted Ruſſia in 1735, and was educated at Vienna, where having had the honour of being preſented to the reigning Empreſs Queen, ſhe appointed him her Chamberlain in 1741, and in 1743 he was a cornet in the Auſtrian ſervice. He made his firſt campaign in 1744, as Adjutant to Count Browne, and was made a Captain after the battle of Velletri, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very particular manner. In the following campaigns againſt Pruſſia, he was in the battles of Sirgaw, Trauman, Reſſeldorf, and, in Italy, was in the battle of Florenza, afterwards at the taking of Genoa, and ſoon after at the battle of Rancoux. In 1748, he was ſhut up in Maeſtricht, and was relieved only by the peace from that diſagreeable poſition. In 1753, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general, in recompence for the ſervices he performed in the ſeven years war. In 1758, he was appointed Field Marſhal Lieutenant, after having relieved the city of Olmutz; and received, in the ſame year, the Grand Croſs of the Order of Maria Thereſa. In 1760, he commanded at the battle of Torgau; and, in 1766, was made Field Marſhal, Preſident of the Council of War, &c &c. The part that great general acted in the campaigns ſpoken of has been too conſpicuous and well-known to require any detail. His military ſkill was equal to his bravery, and his whole life but a ſeries of glorious atchievements, and of virtuous actions. He is univerſally regretted, and deſervedly ſo, by all thoſe who wiſh well to their country. The moſt ſtriking teſtimony to the ſervices performed by that General, is his buſt, placed by the Emperor Joſeph II. in the hall of the Chancery of the Council of War, with the following inſcription:—"Mauritii Laſcey, ſummi Caſtrorum Præfecti, qui, bello æque ac pacis artibus clarus, illis vincere, his patriam invictam reddere docuit. Sui in ſententiâ militari inſtitutoris et amici, Joſephus Secundus, Auguſtus, grati animi tui monumentum hoc poni juſſit, anno 1783."

At Caſtle Hedingham, in his 77th year, the Rev. Brooke Bridges, in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Eſſex and Northampton. He was formerly rector of Orlingbury and Wadenhoe, co. Northampton, chaplain to the Earl of Lauderdale, and, 1783, preſented to the valuable rectories of Danbury and Woodham-Ferrers, and, 1800, to that of Birdbrook, all three in Eſſex, by the late Sir Brooke Bridges, bart. M P. He was of Sidney college, Cambr.; B. A. 1745, M A. 1749.

Rev. Francis Cleaſor, miniſter of Staunton and Thornaby, co. York.

In Welbeck ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, William Caleb Fletcher, eſq.

25. Aged 38, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Phillipps, of Bury.

Francis

Francis Beresford, eſq. of Aſhborne, co. Derby.

At Liverpool, after a few days illneſs, aged 29, H. T. Carr, eſq. captain in the Cheſhire militia.

26. At his houſe at Hampſtead, George Seddon, eſq. of Aldersgate ſtreet.

The wife of Richard Shepherd, eſq. of Blackman ſtreet, Southwark.

T. S. Brotherton, gent. adjutant to the Boſton independent armed aſſociation.

At Church houſe, Northiam, Suſſex, the reſidence of his ſon-in-law, Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, eſq. in his 83d year, the Rev. Stephen Barrett. He was born at Bent, in the parish of Kildwick, in Craven, co. York, and received his education at the grammar-ſchool of Skipton, where he greatly ſignalized himſelf by his poetical compoſitions, and as a claſſical ſcholar; thence he was removed to a ſcholarſhip of Univerſity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. and received holy orders. Soon after he quitted the univerſity he was nominated, by the late Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. to the maſterſhip of the free grammar ſchool of Aſhford, in Kent, over which he preſided during a long and flouriſhing period. He was alſo rector of the pariſhes of Purton and Ickleford, Herts. In 1773 he was appointed, by the late Earl of Thanet, to the rectory of Hothfield, in Kent, where he rebuilt the parſonage-houſe, to which he retired, and reſigned the ſchool of Aſhford, to the endowment of which he was a liberal benefactor. He married Mary, the only daughter of Edward Jacob, eſq. of Canterbury, by Mary daughter of —— Chalker, eſq. of Romney, and by her he had an only daughter and heireſs, Mary, the wife of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, eſq. His maternal grandmother was a ſiſter of Dr. Sharpe, archbiſhop of York. Early in life he was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnſon, and of Mr. Cave, the original editor of this Magazine, to which he was a frequent contributor in a great variety of departments. Mr. B. was the author of a tranſlation of the epiſtles of Ovid into Engliſh verſe; of a very excellent tranſlation of the paſtorals of Pope into Latin hexameters; of "War," an epic ſatire; and of ſeveral ſmaller publications. Bent, his family-houſe, and the land adjacent, had been the property of the family of Barrett for more than 400 years. The paternal grandfather of Mr. B. was a very active and zealous partizan of the cauſe of Charles the Firſt, after whoſe death he was compelled to take refuge in Ireland, a price having been ſet on his head by the uſurper Cromwell. After the Reſtoration he returned to England, but was not able to recover back more than a comparatively ſmall portion of the property which had been wreſted from him during the troubles. Mr. B. was buried at Hothfield on the 3d of December.

David Roſs, eſq. of Kindeare, captain in the late 73d foot.

27. At Ketton, co. Rutland, aged 70, Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldeſt daughter of Baptiſt fourth Earl of Gainſborough, who died 1750, ſiſter to the two laſt earls; and was born 1731. Her ladyſhip had reſided at Bath for ſeveral years paſt, and was on a viſit to her ſiſters in Rutland when ſeized with the gout in her ſtomach, which terminated her truly valuable life.

At Chelſea, aged about 70, Joſeph Earl of Milltown, Viſcount Ruſborough of Ruſſelſtown, and Baron of Ruſborough. He was the eldeſt ſon of Joſeph the late Earl, by Cecilia Leigh, his firſt counteſs, whom he ſucceeded in the honours 1783; but his lordſhip dying unmarried, the earldom devolves to the Hon. Brice Loſcon.

The wife of B. Bradbury, eſq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. Wm. Merrick, auctioneer, of the Callow, near Hereford.

At Staunton, Wilts, Mrs. Barbara Wyndham, eldeſt ſiſter of the late Wm. W. eſq. of Dinton.

28. At Enfield, Mr. Adamſon, late a publican at Barnet, but retired.

Aged 66, Thomas Baron, eſq. of Knuſden, near Blackburn.

Mr. Lapworth, an opulent grazier at Elmſthorpe, co. Leiceſter. In company with his nephew, riding very faſt, about 8 o'clock in the evening, on his return from Stapleton feaſt, he was thrown from his horſe into a dyke and killed, having diſlocated his neck.

Mr. Woodward, farmer, of Whitewater, near Stamford. In the evening he was taken ſuddenly ill with ſuch excruciating pain as deprived him of ſpeech, and he almoſt inſtantly expired. He had attended market the preceding day in good health. One of his day-labourers died in a ſimilar ſudden manner ſhortly afterwards.

Wm. Robſon, of Heighington, bricklayer, in a ſtate of intoxication fell into the river Witham, and was drowned.

29. At her apartments in Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the once celebrated Mrs. Crawford (formerly Mrs. Barry), for many years an ornament of the Britiſh ſtage. There is ſcarcely any ſtation which preſents ſo many ſtrange viciſſitudes as that of an actreſs; who frequently experiences, in real life, all the varieties of ſituation which her profeſſion calls upon her to repreſent upon the ſtage; and it often happens that, at the cloſe of her career, her woes are not fictitious. The youthful days of this lady were brightened by the ſunſhine of univerſal admiration. Lovely herſelf both in face and figure, ſhe did not fail to excite the love of others. A few years of profeſſional exertion rendered her, on the boards of the Engliſh ſtage, what Mrs. Siddons is now in Tragedy; with

with this advantage, however, on the part of the former, that she was scarcely less a disciple of Thalia than of Melpomene. Our surviving veteran critics think it impossible that there could have been a finer, more natural, affecting, and impressive delineation of the exquisite influence of love than was exhibited between Barry and this lady, in the characters of Romeo and Juliet. After the death of that celebrated performer, Mrs. Barry continued to maintain her former pre-eminence, and was supposed to have accumulated such a fortune as might have rendered her independent, when her improvident marriage with Mr. Crawford soon dissipated her former saving. Some years since she reappeared at Covent-garden theatre, and, in the character of Lady Randolph, which was one of her best parts, attempted a competition with Mrs. Siddons of Drury-lane, similar to that which now subsists between Cooke and Kemble, and heretofore prevailed between Barry and Garrick. It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that this competition was very unequal; Mrs. Siddons was in the zenith, and Mrs. C. in the nadir, of her powers. Her situation, in the close of life, tho' retired, was by no means obscure, as, since her return to town, she had resided in the house of a relation, a most amiable and respectable lady (her husband a man of eminence in the medical line), in Queen-street, Westminster, who rendered unto her every attention the nearest connexion could have shewn. A few days previous to her last moments she particularly requested her remains to be interred near those of Mr. B. and in as private a manner as possible. After being deposited in a leaden coffin, they were conveyed to Westminster abbey in a hearse, decorated with all the mournful ornaments usual upon such occasions. A coach attended, containing the clergyman, physician, apothecary, and her executor, the only surviving son of her brother, the late Wm. Street, esq. of Bath. Five gentlemen belonging to the abbey likewise attended. The judicious and candid, whilst reflecting with delight upon the pleasure her almost unequaled talents have afforded them, will bury in oblivion the frailties to which human Nature is ever liable.

The wife of Mr. James Coles, of Week, near Wells; whose virtues were as exemplary as her sufferings were severe.

At Huttoft in the Marsh, near Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 102d year, Mr. John Stephenson, farmer. He had lived more than 60 years upon the same farm, and enjoyed good health during his whole life. His death was occasioned by a fall, which brought on a mortification in his back.

At her son's house at Pentonville, Mrs. Finneau, mother of Peter P. esq. one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

Between 5 and 6 in the morning, after a long and tedious confinement to his room, Thomas Pemberton, esq. of Gough-house, Paradise-row, Chelsea. His family and extensive circle of acquaintances deplore the loss of a friend of frank and manly disposition, and exemplary in the regular discharge of duty for many years towards his honourable employers, the E. I. Company.

30. At Marston, near Sittingbourn, in Kent, the Rev. John Hargrave Standen, of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783; and rector of Merston, in the gift of the Crown.

At Mr. Fourdrinier's, in Cannon-street, the wife of Joseph Walker, esq. of Chelsea, mother of Mrs. Fourdrinier.

At Hornsey, Mr. Wm. Lens, many years a clerk in the Three per Cent. Reduced office, Bank.

At her lodgings in Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, relict of the deceased Mr. Robert Deans, late minister of the Gospel at Crailing.

Lately, Rear-admiral Blanket, second in command of the British squadron in the E. Indies, who so ably conducted the expedition of the Indian army through the Arabian and Red seas on their landing in Egypt.

In the W. Indies, by fever, Capt. Church, of the Topaze frigate.

On his passage home from the Jamaica station, after serving his country with honour and integrity 22 years, Lieut. Martin Brookes, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Shipton, co. Oxford, who also lost his eldest son in the army in the East Indies, who was at the time a demy of Magdalen college, and a graduate of Oxford.

At Pekipty, near New York, Mr. James Sketchley, late of Birmingham.

At Quebec, in consequence of a mortal wound received in a duel with Lieut. Wallis, of the 69th foot, Michael Impey, esq. eldest son of Sir Elijah I. and major of the same regiment. He has left a widow and five infants to deplore the loss of a most affectionate husband and father.

On-board the City of London East Indiaman, on her homeward-bound passage, aged 20, Mr. John Walton Dale, eldest son of Mr. D surgeon, Hatton-street.

At Bruff is, Sir John Buckworth, bart.

On George-hill, the Rev. James Philip Murkaile, Roman Catholic vicar general of the archdiocese of Dublin.

At Kilmannick, co. Cork, John Newenham Devonshire, esq.

Mrs. Leighton, wife of the Rev. F. L.

At Oswestry, in his 18th year, Mr. J. Dovaston, son of Mr. D. attorney, of Llanymynech; respected as a pattern of duty and obedience to his parents, and, in other respects, a youth of great promise.

In an advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Russell, of Sherborne. The workmen, in digging his vault in the church, struck upon a stone

ſtone coffin, evidently very antient. It being near the ſpot where the bones of the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert were buried, a conjecture aroſe, which we believe to be erroneous, that it muſt have been the coffin of one of them; and, under that ſuppoſition, it has had many viſitors.

Geoffrey Hornby, eſq. of Preſton, co. Lancaſter. Beſides other bequeſts, he has left to his upper ſervant (who was brought up in his ſervice) 100l. a year for life; to each of his other ſervants a year's wages; and to 12 poor widows and widowers, who had for a conſiderable time been his weekly penſioners, at 12s. 6d. each, he has extended his benevolence, by leaving a ſum adequate to their former weekly allowance to be continued to be paid to them, in the ſame ſalutary manner, during their natural lives, and to be continued in ſucceſſion to the ſame number of deſerving perſons, of the ſame deſcription, for ever.

At Turnham-green, Mr. Armſtrong, the celebrated ſheriff's officer. He was at the top of his profeſſion as a bailiff many years; and, in that time, had ſeveral *touching* interviews with nearly all the daſhing characters of the laſt half century. To borrow the language of Reynolds, he was always *laviter* in making his *copias*; and many inſtances are on record, not only of his indulgence, but of his generoſity. He retired with a fortune of not leſs than 40,000l. and built a houſe on Turnham-green, whence he baniſhed his next door neighbour, a late judge of the King's Bench (Sir F. B.), who did not like to be thus elbowed by a ſubaltern of the law. Mr. A's fortune devolves to his two ſons-in-law, the one Mr. Dyſon, ſon of the late ſolicitor to the Admiralty, the other a reſpectable farmer in Kent.

In Middle Scotland-yard, Captain John Campbell, of his Majeſty's houſehold, and formerly adjutant of the Weſt Kent militia.

Mr. Jonathan Battiſhull, late organiſt of Chriſt's church, Newgate-ſtreet, and St. Clement's, Eaſt Cheap, and well known to the muſical world by his compoſitions, and for his extraordinary genius and ſcience. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral on the 15th of December. On the entrance of the corpſe at the Weſt door, the performance of Dr. Boyce's funeral ſervice, "I am the Reſurrection and the Life," commenced; and in the choir the celebrated anthem, "Call to remembrance," compoſed by the deceaſed, was ſung in a correct and moſt impreſſive ſtyle. The body being conveyed to the vaults below, and placed near that of the late Dr. Boyce, a burial ſervice, compoſed by Dr. Buſby for the occaſion, was performed under the dome of the cathedral. The reſidentiary, ſubdean, and all the gentlemen of the choir attended, aſſiſted by the young gentlemen of Weſtminſter abbey. A numerous congregation of muſical amateurs and profeſſors were preſent, and every reſpect was paid to his highly-acknowledged profeſſional merits.

Dec. . . . Rev. Tho. Chamberlaine, vice-provoſt of Eton, and rector of Worpleſdon, Surrey; fellow of King's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1766; M.A. 1769; brother of the late Edward C. eſq. of the Treaſury.

1. Of a decline, which has been coming on for the laſt 12 months after the birth of her ſixth child, the wife of Dr. Nicholſon, maſter of Lady Huntingdon's college at Cheſhunt, where ſhe was interred the 5th.

At Cheſhunt, Mr. Francis de Lonat, of Valenciennes.

At Berwick-houſe, near Fonthill, Wilts, Nich. Williams, eſq. agent to Mr. Beckford.

At her ſiſter's houſe at Kilburn, Middleſex, the widow of Mr. W. Hughes, attorney, London-wall.

At Shaw, near Bath, of a conſumption, in her 25th year, the wife of Mr. Davies, attorney, Ely-place.

At Lorton-hall, Cumberland, the relict of Capt. Wilkinſon, of the royal navy, who was loſt in the Ville de Paris.

At Mancheſter, aged 56, Mr. John Kay, attorney; a man of amiable manners, ſound judgment, and moſt benevolent diſpoſition, and an ornament to his profeſſion. Born and educated among the Diſſenters, he was a ſteady friend to religious liberty. Firmly attached to the principles which produced the glorious Revolution, and placed the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover on the throne of theſe realms, he was a determined advocate of conſtitutional freedom; which he ceaſed not, on every proper occaſion, to defend againſt the ſubtle movers of ſedition and the miſguided zealots of arbitrary power. A ſtranger to artifice or diſſimulation, he made no ſcruple to avow his ſentiments at a time when (unfortunately for this country) they were no longer popular. Yet ſo deeply was a ſenſe of his worth engraven on the minds of all who knew him, that his language left behind it no ſenſe of animoſity on the minds of thoſe whom his arguments failed to convince; for, in the warmth of diſputation, he never violated the rules of charity or decorum, and was ever ready to allow to others the privilege of individual judgment which he claimed for himſelf. Endued with a nice ſenſe of honour, he was quick in reſentment; but his enmity was momentary, and ſoon gave way to that ſerenity of temper which no man poſſeſſed in a ſuperior degree to himſelf. In friendſhip he was conſtant and ſincere, equally ready to promote the happineſs, or participate the diſtreſs, of all who ſhared his eſteem. With devout acquieſcence in the diſpenſations of Divine Providence, and with pious confidence in the promiſes of the Goſpel, he endured with reſignation a lingering illneſs, and contemplated the approach of death without diſmay.

2. In his 66th year, Mr. Jacob Yallowley, of the brewhouſe in Chiſwell-ſtreet.

At Newport Pagnell, Walter Braty, eſq.

At Briſtol, Thomas Parnell Parnell, eſq. of Kingſmill, in the commiſſion of the peace for Gloucesterſhire, and late lieutenant-colonel of the North battalion of that county militia.

Miſs Carr, daughter of William C. eſq. of Hammerſmith.

At the Clift-houſe, near Briſtol, Mr. George Bath, merchant.

Aged 85, Mrs. Rebecca Bonfield, of Hull.

In her 40th year, the wife of Mr. Rob. Thorogood, ſtationer, of Downham.

In Dean-ſtreet, Soho, Wm. Hamilton, eſq. R. A. He attended the Royal Academy on Nov. 26, as a monthly viſitor, in perfect health; but, on his return home in the evening, was ſeized with the fever of which he died. His remains were interred in St. Anne's church, attended by many members of the Royal Academy.—We hope for a fuller account of him.

3. At Paris, aged 90, Madame De Choiſeul, widow of the celebrated Miniſter of that name, and mother of the Duke De C. who lately went from this country to ſee his aged parent, who was not leſs celebrated for the amenity of her manners than for her wit and genuine piety.

David Moſes Corbet, eſq. of Moſesfield, in Scotland, writer in Bathgate.

At Crewkerne, Mr. Taylor, formerly an attorney there.

The wife of Mr. Reynolds, of Kingſweſton inn.

4. At Babcary, Somerſet, the wife of Mr. Edmund Barnes, farmer.

Aged 67, Mr. William Hildyard, farmer and grazier, of Bleeſby.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. D'Rippe, of Wakerley, co. Northampton.

Without a moment's previous illneſs, Mr. J. Cornell, farmer, of Higham-green, near Kentford, Suffolk; who, after following his daily avocation, and ſmoking his pipe, dropt the ſame from his mouth, fell, and inſtantaneouſly died.

Suddenly, at Lynn, Mr. Robert Dixon, a reſpectable farmer and grazier; Mr. David Stagg, ſhoemaker; Mr. Jonah Weſton, jun. ſheriff's officer; and Mrs. Smith, formerly of the Ferry-houſe, Weſt Lynn.

Found dead in the ſtreet, near St. Mary Key church, where he had been ſeized with an apoplectic fit, Mr. Rich. Wythe, who formerly kept the Herring Fiſhery public houſe at Ipſwich.

At Haddington, Scotland, William Bett Cockburn, eldeſt ſon of James C. eſq.

5. In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 64, George Redhead, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.

Found dead in his bed, Capt. Peter Dou[illegible], of Fitzroy-ſquare, formerly commander of the Queen Indiaman. Two ſurgeons were ſent for, but all endeavours to reſtore him proved ineffectual. He has left four children, and a widow advanced in pregnancy.

In his 69th year, Mr. Alexander Hay, an eminent apothecary, of Bath.

Aged 81, Mrs. Salter, widow, of Stamford, for many years hoſteſs of the Cock public-houſe. Six grand-daughters attended her funeral.

At Hull, of a decline, in his 26th year, Thomas Horner, eſq. M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1800, B. A. 1707.

In Curſitor-ſtreet, Mr. Peoly, attorney.

In Clifford-ſtreet, the Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, bart. one of his Majeſty's privy-counſellors in England and Ireland; repreſentative in the Imperial parliament for the Queen's county, and formerly chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland. He ſucceeded to the title, 1782, on the deceaſe of his father, Sir John, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and married Letitia-Charlotte, youngeſt daughter and co-heireſs of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, bart. of Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh, a member of the privy-council, and ſiſter of Selina Lady Viſcounteſs De Veſey, and has left iſſue. He was deſcended from the antient family of the Parnells of Cheſhire, who removed to Ireland ſoon after the Reſtoration, and was great nephew of the elegant poet Parnell,

"With ſofteſt manners, gentleſt arts adorn'd,"
Pope.

the friend of Pope and of Harley. A handſome compliment was paid to the memory of Sir John Parnell by the preſent premier, Mr. Addington, in a late debate. He deſcribed him as a "perſon whom they had lately ſeen a member of their houſe, whoſe loſs they now deeply deplored, and whoſe memory would be reverenced by all who ſet any value on a ſound underſtanding, extenſive information, and a benevolent heart."—The following character of Sir John Parnell appeared in the public prints; and we inſert it with pleaſure as a juſt tribute to the memory of an intelligent ſtateſman: "He was a man of the moſt active, benevolent, and honourable mind, the moſt diſintereſted public virtue. Of the laſt he gave a ſtriking proof in his conduct with regard to the Union. After having ſerved Government for more than 18 years in a very high office (chancellor of the Exchequer), without ever having ſolicited a jot, or provided for one of his family, he choſe rather to relinquiſh all preſent emolument than to give his ſupport to a meaſure which he thought prejudicial to his country. He was an affectionate father, a ſteady friend, a uſeful magiſtrate, and a zealous promoter of every benefit to his country. In private life he was an example, that eaſe and conviviality do not require to be vicious or profane; for in his conduct he was moral, and in converſation always

always ready for mirth except when religion was the jeſt. How he diſcharged the great duties of ſociety might be ſeen in the affections of his family, the confidence of his friends, and the gratitude of the poor, whoſe wants he relieved in the beſt manner, by teaching them to be induſtrious, and providing them with manufactures. Nor ſhould his inferior qualities be forgot: he had wit without effort, and learning without pretenſion; and though careleſs of the department, and impatient of the forms, which to common obſervers make the whole of good-breeding, he never omitted that part of it which is the practice of good-nature. In public life he was active and able: on parliamentary occaſions his elocution was animated, his arguments ready, and his information comprehenſive. He thoroughly underſtood the commercial and political intereſts of Great Britain and Ireland, except, perhaps, in that meaſure which was effected to unite them, and which he oppoſed. Always devoted to our eſtabliſhments in Church and State, he had many years acted in the ſervice of the Crown with a ſpirit and attachment that were invariable, and which he did not loſe with the loſs of office." He had, for ſome time, been ſomewhat ailing, but was going about as uſual, when he became ſuddenly faint while converſing with ſome of his family, and died almoſt inſtantaneouſly. See our Poetical Department, p. 1127.

6. At his houſe near Monmouth, ſincerely regretted, aged 59, Mrs. Platt, relict of the late Mr. John P. iron-maſter; in whom was combined the ſincere friend, the affectionate parent, and the good Chriſtian.

Mr. John Glitherow, maſter of the excellent charity-ſchool at King's Cliffe, founded by the late Rev. Wm. Law and Mrs. Hutcheſon.

At Raithby, near Louth, aged 70, Mr. William Stack.

At Louth, aged 83, Mr. Wm. Gibbons.

Miſs Mary Semple, eldeſt daughter of John S. eſq. of Finieſton, Scotland.

In Highbury-place, Mr. William Grey.

7. At Paris, Charles-John Clarke, eſq. of Hitchin priory, Herts. His death was in conſequence of the injury he received, Nov. 9, by the fall of a temporary building on which he was ſeated to view ſome fireworks. The Firſt Conſul, on hearing of the accident, ſent his own ſurgeon to attend him, with a meſſage that, as ſoon as his recovery would admit the preſence of a ſtranger, he would pay him a viſit. On the 30th of November he wrote to a friend in London, that he hoped in a few days to proceed to the warm baths of Italy; but died of a mortification, the ſpine of his back being irrecoverably injured. Mr. C. was only ſon of a ſiſter of the late Edward Radcliffe, eſq. of Hitchin priory, and ſucceeded to that very large eſtate on the death of another ſiſter's ſon, Sir Charles T. Radcliffe. He was a gentleman of moſt amiable character; had been married about 6 years; had lately loſt an only child; and, to diſſipate the grief of Mrs. C, had accompanied her to Paris. His remains have been brought to England, to be interred in Hitchin priory.—Mrs. C. is coming home, and has a ſettlement of 1200l. per annum.

Leonard Foſbrooke, eſq. of Stanley-place, co. Cheſter, formerly of Shardlow, co. Derby. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Aſton-upon-Trent on the 14th inſt.

Aged 77, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cockſhutt, of Hull.

Aged 78, Mr. Vincent Shortland, timber-merchant, of St. Giles's, Oxford, and one of the aldermen of that city.

At Shorne, near Rocheſter, aged 63, Mr. Edward Willett, late of the Falcon tavern, Graveſend, Kent.

At Worceſter, in his 82d year, William Ruſſell, ſen. eſq. who had practiſed ſurgery with great reputation and ſucceſs 60 years.

At Harleyford-place, Kennington, Surrey, aged 74, Mr. Ruſſell.

At her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, of a cancer in her breaſt, the Moſt Noble Letitia, Marchioneſs of Antrim. Her ladyſhip was the eldeſt daughter of Hervey Viſcount Mountmorres; and was firſt married to the honourable Arthur Trevor, ſon of Arthur Viſcount Dungannon, and by him (who, dying before his father, never attained the title) was mother of the preſent lord. The marchioneſs married, ſecondly, 1774, Randal Marquis of Antrim, knight of the order of the Bath; and had iſſue Anne Catharine Macdonnell, Counteſs of Antrim (who ſucceeded to that title on the deceaſe of her father, but the marquiſate became extinct), and lady of Sir Henry Vane, bart. of Wynyard, co. Durham, chief of that family, from younger branches of which deſcend the earls of Weſtmorland and Darlington.

8. Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick W. of Langford cottage, Somerſet; whoſe elegant hoſpitalities, refined taſte, and moſt benevolent heart, claim the warmeſt encomiums that friendſhip can dictate, or grateful remembrance inſcribe.

Aged 96, Mr. Joſeph Sandell, of Wych-ſtreet, ſilk-dyer.

9. Mr. Robert Luxton, ſchool-maſter, of Exeter.

Aged 69, John Green, eſq. an elder brother of the Trinity houſe at Hull.

In Paradiſe-row, Hammerſmith, in his 81ſt year, Mr. Humphry Barton, formerly of Portſmouth-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Hoddington-houſe, Hants, in his 102d year, John Limbrey, eſq.

10. At Potton, in his 74th year, the Rev. John Lewis, 19 years curate of the ſaid

riſh, and rector of Little Braxted, Eſſex, for which laſt he took out the ſeals.

At Southampton, the relict of Edward Le Cras, eſq. deputy comptroller of the navy.

Aged 82, the Rev. John Ganton, of Saffron Walden, Eſſex.

11. At Richmond, Hon. Mrs. Keene, wife of Whitſhed K. eſq. M.P. for Montgomery.

Mr. Sharpe, herald-painter, of Doctors Commons; ſecond to none in his profeſſional line, and deſervedly eſteemed in private life by numerous friends.

By ſhooting himſelf, Thomas Watſon, eſq. of New Bethnal-ſtreet, an eminent merchant, and proprietor of ſome ſilk-mills near Watford, Herts; where ſome late enquiries concerning the ſcanty pittance provided for the ſupport of a number of apprentices had deſervedly called forth the interference of the officers of ſeveral pariſhes, whoſe children were found to be literally half-ſtarved.

At Marſden, near Colne, co. Lancaſter, the Rev. R. Wroe Walton.

By a fall from his horſe, near his own houſe, Mr. William Andrews, farmer, of North Cadbury, Somerſet.

12. At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, Alexander Willock, eſq.

At Hackney, aged 73, the wife of J. J. Alvares, eſq.

Miſs Margaret Brown, ſecond daughter of the late well-known Dr. B. author of "The Elements of Medicine."

Mr. John Thomas, a partner in the firm of Meſſ. Thomas and Williams, merchants, of Brecon.

The relict of Theophilus Buckworth, jun. eſq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Boſton, aged 74, the relict of John Tunnard, eſq. of Frampton.

Aged 34, the wife of Mr. Footitt, builder, of Tatterſhall, co. Lincoln.

At Haverfordweſt, the Rev. Meredith Townſend, 40 years miniſter of the congregation of Independents at Stoke Newington, where he was choſen 1752. He printed a ſermon, from Iſaiah xxvii. 8, on the defeat of the rebels, 1746; and another on the coronation of George III. from Rev. ii. 10.

At Moor-green, near Birmingham, in his 40th year, Thomas Aris Pearſon, eſq. bookſeller and ſtationer, of Birmingham; proprietor and printer of the Birmingham Gazette; a paper which has maintained a high degree of credit for more than half a century; but of which the reputation has been greatly advanced during the laſt 12 years, the period when the poſſeſſion and management devolved entirely upon him. In conducting this weekly publication, he always obſerved a ſtrict impartiality; and, although he was an avowed ſupporter of Government-men and Government-meaſures, yet he never gave admiſſion to paragraphs containing malignant or acrimonious reflections againſt the Oppoſition.—His attachment to the Conſtitution led him to take an active part in the aſſociations ſet on foot for the defence of the country; and he was choſen captain of the Birmingham light-horſe volunteers, in which command he continued (to the ſatisfaction of the whole corps) until his declining health compelled him to reſign. While he held this honourable appointment, his zeal and loyalty were conſpicuouſly diſplayed on occaſion of ſome alarming riots, againſt which he led forth his troop with great promptitude and reſolution, thereby contributing (in conjunction with the other corps of volunteers and regulars) to the reſtoration of order and tranquillity in the town and neighbourhood. A large circle of acquaintance can bear teſtimony to the liberality and benevolence of his diſpoſition, to the warmth and ſincerity of his attachments. By his death the publick have been deprived of an active and valuable member of ſociety, his relatives and connexions of a moſt affectionate friend.

13. At Canonbury, Iſlington, of a fever, Mr. John Wilſon, 40 years a partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Coney and Co. merchants and dryſalters, of Leadenhall-ſtreet. His wife died not many months before.

Mr. Richard Wimburn, of Jermyn-ſtr. ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth Miller, ſecond dau. of the late Mr. Wm. M. merch.

Aged 46, Mr. J. Barwick, a reſpectable farmer at Haddenham, Iſle of Ely.

At his ſeat at Johnſton, in South Wales, William Edwardes Lord Kenſington. He has left iſſue, by Elizabeth Warren, of the Longridge family, an only ſon, William, born 1777, now Lord Kenſington. His lordſhip was the grandſon and heir of Edward-Henry, Earl of Warwick and Holland and Baron Kenſington, on whoſe deceaſe, 1759, the titles became extinct; but the eſtates devolved to the iſſue of the Lady Elizabeth Rich by Francis Edwardes, eſq. William, the only ſurviving ſon of the Lady Elizabeth, being the repreſentative of the Earls of Warwick, was, in 1776, created to their barony of Kenſington; but the earldom of Warwick was conferred on the Grevilles. William Lord Kenſington was at the period of his death at the advanced age of 90, from which he was uſually called the father of the Houſe of Commons, being the oldeſt member of that Houſe.

14. Mr. John Nicholſon, joint manager of the George inn at Spalding.

Deeply regretted by her huſband and many valuable friends and relations, Mrs. Roberts, of Dinbren, co. Denbigh.

At the manſe of Mary-Culter, in Scotland, in the 82d year of his age, and 52d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Dr. John Glennie.

15. At Lenton, near Nottingham, in his 87th year, the Rev. Robert Lord, formerly miniſter

miniſter of a ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Knutsford, in Cheſhire.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Penelope Cheſlyn, a maiden lady.

16. At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. James P. and daughter of Mr. Nathanael Kemp, of that place. She has left a numerous family to lament the loſs of a reſpected parent.

At Calſton, Wilts, the Rev. Tho. Heath, M. A. rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Hilmarton, in the ſame county.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Miſs Maria-Anne Cliſton, 2d dau. of Rev. Wm. C.

Aged 78, Mrs. Phillis Hammond, of Hull.

The infant ſon of Charles Drummond, eſq. of Charing-croſs.

In the New road, St. George's, aged 57, Mrs. Anne Shrimpton, late of Iſlington.

17. Mr. Francis Robinſon, farmer and grazier, of Brandon, co. Lincoln.

At Lambeth, after a lingering conſumption for the laſt three years, the wife of M. P. Biſhop, eſq. of the War-office.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Lane, of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aged 80, Mrs. Drummond, of Fleet-ſtr.

18. At Southampton, aged 65, Bennet Langton, eſq. of Langton, near Spilſby, in Lincolnſhire, a gentleman well known in the literary world, and to Dr. Johnſon; of whom we hope to be favoured with farther particulars.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, in his 72d year, Geo. Graham, eſq. of Kinroſs-houſe, in Scotland.

At Chatham, Wm. Lefebure, eſq. purſer of the royal navy.

Mrs. Brittain, who many years kept the Hoop inn at Cambridge, but had lately retired from buſineſs.

19. Aged 58, Mr. Wright, many years maſter of the workhouſe at Boſton, Linc.

In St. Aldate's, at Oxford, aged 100, Mrs. Cantwell.

At Chelſea, the Rev. George Baxter, of King's college, Cambridge, a brother of the collegiate church of St. Catharine near the Tower of London, to which he was elected Sept. 1, 1768.

20. Mrs. Frances Cotton, ſurviving dau. of the late Sir John C. bart. of Stretton, co. Bedford.

In Harley-ſtreet, Gen. Bathurſt, of Clarendon park, Wilts.

At Sheffield, aged 68, Mr. Geo. Greaves, ſenior partner in the mercantile houſe of Greaves, Woodhead, and Hodgſon; a pattern of uniform chearfulneſs under bodily infirmities, and of extenſive beneficence in ſharing his wealth with the unfortunate. His name will be long remembered in Sheffield as reflecting credit upon the place, and doing honour to human nature.

21. At her houſe in Lanſdown creſcent, Bath, the widow of —— Hurſt, eſq.

At Woking, Surrey, advanced in years, Mr. Edmund Vincent.

At Edmonton, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mr. Spencer Wood, of Bridewell precinct, coal-merchant.

Madame d'Ablaing de Griſſenburgh, dau. of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, and relict of the late John-Daniel Baron d'Ablaing de Griſſenburgh.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Teather, formerly maſter of the Crown inn there.

22. At Hough, co. Cheſter, deeply lamented by his numerous and reſpectable friends, the Rev. John Swinnerton, M. A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, vicar of Wybunbury, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Stafford.

26. In Albemarle-ſtreet, in his 51ſt year, John Ruſh, eſq. ſurgeon, and inſpector general of regimental hoſpitals. Mr. R's outſet in life was in the army; he went to America ſhortly after the commencement of the war before laſt, and was ſoon attached to the guards. His ability and knowledge in his profeſſion, joined to the utmoſt aſſiduity, gained him friends; and his humanity and uniform goodneſs obtained him the love of all who came under his care. He was, whilſt in America, promoted in the guards, and apothecary to the general hoſpital. The commanders under whom he ſerved, and the gentlemen at the head of the medical department of the army with which he acted, were ſoon able to appreciate his merits; and it was a ſource of his greateſt ſatisfaction, that thoſe who had known him in his younger days were the warm friends of the laſt years of his life. At the concluſion of the peace, Mr. R. returned from America, after an abſence from his native country of nearly eight years. He was then appointed ſurgeon to one of the late troops of horſe-grenadier-guards; and continued to receive pay as ſuch from the reduction of thoſe corps until his promotion, in 1798, to be inſpector-general of regimental hoſpitals. Since his return to England, he has been chiefly known to the world as a practitioner in London; and we know of no ſurgeon who has riſen to greater eminence in his profeſſion. His ſkill was undoubted; and his judgment ſuch, that it was eagerly ſolicited, on many occaſions, by ſome who rank high in the liſt of operating ſurgeons. We may truly ſay of him, that he attained great eminence without exciting the envy of his profeſſional brethren; and his patients almoſt uniformly became his friends. In his official ſituation he acted with ſtrict impartiality; and his death will be ſincerely lamented by every medical man in the army. He has left conſiderable property; which, after paying a few legacies, he has directed to be equally divided among his ſurviving relatives; one of whom a nephew, Mr. Brook, and two of his medical friends, Mr. Lynn and Mr. Tegart, he has left executors.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 19, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	80	2	00	0	42	7	27	2	40	3
Surrey	81	0	38	6	44	0	27	2	38	6
Hertford	69	6	46	3	44	3	28	3	46	6
Bedford	69	7	50	4	41	11	26	7	34	4
Hunting.	73	10	00	0	41	8	19	6	33	11
Northam.	72	0	00	0	41	0	20	6	46	0
Rutland	71	6	00	0	45	0	21	0	42	0
Leiceſter	75	9	47	0	41	8	21	2	39	0
Notting.	79	9	52	0	50	6	25	2	53	0
Derby	82	4	00	0	51	2	25	4	52	6
Stafford	76	0	00	0	49	2	28	0	54	1
Salop	80	6	57	2	49	8	26	8	40	10
Hereford	73	0	57	6	48	0	25	10	45	10
Worceſt.	81	8	48	0	41	5	31	5	49	11
Warwick	82	4	00	0	45	5	28	9	55	8
Wilts	66	0	00	0	41	10	28	6	62	4
Berks	76	4	00	0	39	0	27	2	43	3
Oxford	71	0	00	0	39	5	23	7	41	11
Bucks	73	0	00	0	39	10	24	2	41	3
Montgo.	76	1	00	0	51	2	19	7	00	0
Brecon	81	7	54	4	44	6	21	4	00	0
Radnor	86	0	00	0	44	7	26	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74	10	47	10	44	1	23	10	44	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

65	6	39	7	34	10	21	0	36	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	75	0	41	0	42	8	27	8	31	6
Kent	74	10	39	0	35	10	29	11	40	0
Suſſex	68	8	00	0	41	8	26	4	40	0
Suffolk	70	1	40	0	42	11	24	1	32	10
Cambrid.	70	0	40	8	38	5	19	0	36	1
Norfolk	70	10	40	8	40	0	22	6	35	6
Lincoln	73	10	52	9	41	6	20	8	37	9
York	69	5	44	9	43	2	22	2	42	8
Durham	71	7	00	0	45	0	29	11	00	0
Northum.	65	6	43	0	35	6	21	0	00	0
Cumberl.	89	9	57	0	44	2	24	10	00	0
Weſtmo.	82	3	53	8	49	5	24	10	00	0
Lancaſt.	79	8	00	0	53	5	28	2	52	0
Cheſter	72	6	00	0	56	4	25	8	00	0
Flint	70	7	00	0	62	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	81	1	00	0	56	2	26	5	44	10
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	75	0	50	0	46	4	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	81	4	52	0	45	0	22	0	00	0
Cardigan	72	9	00	0	38	8	12	1	00	0
Pembroke	62	7	00	0	39	6	16	0	00	0
Carmart.	69	10	00	0	41	7	17	7	00	0
Glamorg.	75	5	00	0	39	2	21	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	72	6	00	0	42	9	25	6	48	7
Somerſet	72	6	00	0	43	0	21	8	53	8
Monm.	78	2	00	0	48	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	75	8	00	0	39	7	24	0	52	0
Cornwall	73	9	00	0	35	7	17	0	00	0
Dorſet	73	11	00	0	43	9	32	0	53	0
Hants	70	6	00	0	42	6	26	7	53	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	78	11	32	0	47	10	26	6	39	7
2	70	0	40	4	41	8	22	6	33	7
3	70	10	40	8	40	0	22	6	35	6
4	71	4	46	4	41	2	20	10	39	0
5	68	6	43	0	37	10	20	6	44	1
6	87	3	55	10	45	11	24	10	44	6
7	77	3	47	10	54	2	27	6	52	0
8	77	7	51	0	52	2	22	7	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	70	1	47	10	39	10	16	11	44	6
10	73	8	47	10	44	8	24	6	49	11
11	74	9	47	10	37	2	20	6	52	0
12	71	10	47	10	43	1	29	8	53	2
13	65	9	39	7	32	1	21	1	32	6
14	68	6	39	7	37	8	20	6	42	0
15	72	4	39	7	35	4	23	11	41	11
16	60	2	39	7	36	11	20	2	35	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, Dec. 18.

Fine	65s. to 70s.	Middling	oos. to oos.
Seconds	60s. to 65s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.
Horſe Pollard	21s. od. to 0s.		
Bran	8s. 6d. to oos.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 45s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to	5l. 12s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l.	4s. to	5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 18s. to	5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	4l.	0s. to	5l. 8s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 0s. to	8l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	0l.	0s. to	0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l.	0s.	0d.	to 5l.	8s.	0d.	Aver.	4l. 14s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	10s.	0d.	to 2l.	2s.	0d.	Aver.	1l. 16s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 25, 1801, is 41s. 9d ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 11d.

COALS. Newcaſtle 48s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. to oos. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 68s.—Mottled, 76s.—Curd, 80s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Cts Red.	3 per Cts. Consols.	4 per Cts Consol.	5 per Cts Navy.	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Funds. Ex Bill.	South S. Stock.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts.	Irish Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	187 1/2	61 3/4	62 3/8	84 7/8	99 3/8	98 3/8	19 3/8	5 1/8	215	——	10	1 1/4	——	——	——	95 3/4	——	86	16 6 c	——
29	Sunday																			
30	187	66 1/2	62 1/8	85	100	98 1/4	19 5/8	5 3/8	215 1/2	——	9 1/2	1 1/2	——	——	——	95 1/2	——	86	16 6 o	——
31	18 7/8	66 3/4	67 1/4	85 1/8	99 1/4	98 1/4	19 5/8	5 3/8	216	——	8 1/2	1 1/2	——	——	——	96	——	86	16 6 c	——
2	18 7/8	67	68 1/8	85	99 3/4	98 3/8	19 3/8	5 1/4	——	——	7 7/8	——	——	——	21 1/4	96 1/8	66	86	16 6 c	——
3	187 1/8	67 1/8	68 1/4	85 1/4	100 1/4	98 3/8	19 1/4	5 3/8	——	——	6 1/2	——	——	——	21 3/8	96 1/4	66	86	16 6 o	——
4	188 1/4	67 1/4	69 1/4	85 1/4	——	98 1/4	19 7/8	5 3/8	——	——	8 1/2	——	——	——	21 1/4	97 1/4	66 1/8	86	16 6 o	——
5	188	67 1/4	69	85 3/8	——	98 1/2	19 3/8	——	——	——	8 1/2	——	——	——	21 1/8	97	65	86	16 6 o	——
6	Sunday																			
7	188 1/4	67 1/2	68 7/8	85 1/4	——	98 1/8	1 9 3/8	——	——	——	8 1/8	——	——	——	21 1/2	97 1/8	66	86	16 6 o	——
8	188	67	68 3/8	85 1/4	——	98 1/8	19 3/8	——	——	——	7 7/8	——	——	——	21 1/4	96 1/2	66 1/8	86	16 6 c	——
9	18 7/8	67	68 1/4	84 1/4	——	98 3/8	19 1/4	5 1/8	——	——	7 1/2	2 1/4	——	——	22 1/4	96 1/4	66	86	16 8 o	——
10	18 7/8	67 1/8	68 3/4	84 3/8	——	98 1/2	19 1/4	5 1/8	——	——	7 1/2	2 1/4	——	——	22	96 1/4	66 1/8	86	16 8 c	——
11	187	67 1/4	68 3/8	84 1/8	——	98 1/2	19 1/4	5 1/8	——	——	5 1/2	2 1/4	——	——	22 1/4	96 1/8	66 1/4	86	16 8 c	——
12	186 1/2	67 1/8	68 1/8	84 1/2	——	98 1/4	19 1/4	5 1/4	——	——	6 1/2	2 1/4	——	——	22	96 1/2	66 1/2	86	16 8 c	——
13	Sunday																			
14	186 1/2	67	68 1/4	84	——	98 1/4	19 1/2	5 1/4	——	——	3 1/4	2	——	——	21 3/4	96 1/4	66 1/4	86	16 8 c	——
15	186 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/4	83 7/8	——	98	19 1/4	5 1/4	——	——	2 1/2	1 3/4	——	——	21 1/2	96 1/4	66 1/8	86	16 8 o	——
16	196 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/8	83 1/2	——	97 7/8	19 1/2	5 1/2	218 1/4	——	1 1/2	1 1/4	73 1/2	——	——	96 1/4	65 3/4	86	16 8 c	——
17	187 1/2	67	69	84	——	98	19 1/4	5 1/4	218 1/2	——	——	1	73 1/4	——	——	96	66	86	16 8 c	——
18	187 1/2	67	68 7/8	84	——	98	19 1/2	5 1/4	218 1/4	——	1	1 1/4	73 1/4	——	——	96	65 1/8	86	16 8 c	——
19	188 1/4	67	68 3/8	83 3/4	——	98	19 3/8	5 1/4	218 1/2	——	——	1 1/4	——	——	——	96 1/8	66	86	16 8 c	——
20	Sunday																			
21	188 1/2	67 1/4	69	84	——	98 3/8	19 5/8	5 1/4	218 1/2	——	1	1 1/4	——	——	——	96 1/8	66 1/4	86	16 8 c	——
22	187 1/2	67	68 1/4	83 7/8	——	97 3/4	19 3/8	5 1/4	218	——	——	1 1/4	——	——	——	96 1/2	66	86	16 8 c	——
23	187 1/2	67 1/4	68 1/4	83 3/8	——	97 3/8	19 3/8	5 1/4	——	——	1	——	——	——	——	——	63 3/8	86	16 10 c	——
24	187 1/2	67 1/4	68 1/4	84	——	97 3/8	19 3/8	5 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	66	86	16 10 o	——
25																				
26																				
27	Sunday																			

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

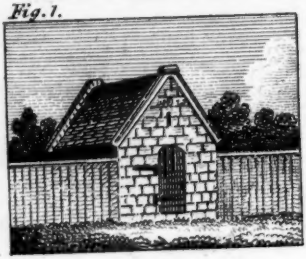


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

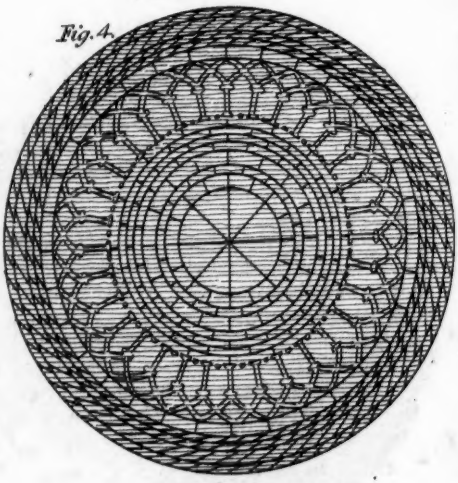
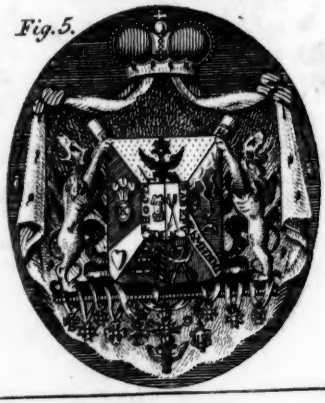


Fig. 5.



Mosaic pavement at Woodchester, Gloucestershire.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1801.

Embellished with Views of LANTHONY ABBEY, MONMOUTHSHIRE; the WHITE CONDUIT, ISLINGTON; a remarkable Barn at FULHAM; Tesselated Pavement at LOUTH, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

A ROUGH sketch of the Conduit which gives name to the celebrated tea-garden White Conduit-house, is here inclosed, *Plate I. fig.* 1. History says, it was built as a reservoir to the Charter-house, to which place water was conveyed from it by pipes. By a carved stone above the door, it appears to have been built in 1641. The same carving exhibits the arms of Sutton (the founder of the Charter-house), his initials, and the initials of one of the masters of that foundation.

Of the carving I have also inclosed a sketch *(fig. 2)*; which, if esteemed worthy a place in your Magazine, will be a gratification to Yours, &c.

H. G. OLDFIELD.

*** *Fig.* 3, is a picturesque old barn on the Fulham road near Parsons Green.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Nov.* 6.

A CURIOUS chequered pavement was lately discovered, at Louth, by the workmen employed in repairing the house of John Simpson, esq. M. P. *(fig. 4)*. It lies three feet from the surface of the earth. The pavement at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, lies at about the same depth; but in general, as Bishop Gibson observes, these tesselated pavements do not lay so deep as three feet. The diameter of it is now 16 feet 6 inches; but it is not in perfect preservation, and seems to have been originally of larger dimensions. The inmost circle is divided into eight compartments, forming the exact representation of what in heraldry is termed *Gyrony of eight*. Two of the other circles consist of larger, and five of smaller oblong or cubical bricks. The figures of pillars and arches are contained in a circle of one foot in breadth. The remainder of the pavement is composed of bricks of a romboidal figure; and they appear to have been of different colours, and varied alternately.

Mention is made, in Esther i. 6, of a pavement composed of differently-coloured pieces of marble. The passage is thus translated in our English Bible: "*Where were* white, green, and blue, *hangings*, fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings, and pillars of marble: the beds *were of* gold and silver upon a pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble.

I shall take the liberty of hazarding a conjectural interpretation of Est. i. 6. The original Hebrew text is,

חור כרפס ותכלת אחוז בחבלי
בוץ וארגמן על גלילי כסף
ועמודי שש מטות יהב וכסף
על רצפת בהט ושש ודר
וסחרת:

May not the pillars of marble mentioned in Est. i. 6. possibly have been merely *figures* or *representations* of pillars? Upon that supposition the words גלילי כסף should be rendered as in 1. K. vii. 41, *bowls* (or *pommels*, 2 Chron. iv. 12) "of the chapiters that were upon the pillars;" and the word על in the former part of the verse (which is rendered *to* in our common English version) as well as על in the latter, would then be properly rendered by the same word *upon*, which construction seems most agreeable to the general usage of the Hebrew על.

There is no Hebrew for the word *hangings* in our English Bible. Possibly the word כרבדים *coverings* (or ornaments of a bed) is necessary to be understood or added to make out the sense. Compare Prov. vii. 16.

מרבדים רבדתי ערשי חטבות
אטון מצרים:

I have decked my bed with coverings of tapestry, with carved work, with fine linen of Egypt.

כסף (Est. i. 6.) ought, it should seem, to be interpreted *of a colour like silver* (or white) as in Psalm lxviii. 14. The figures of the *bowls* or *pommels* were, perhaps, of the white marble, and the pillars of the black marble mentioned in the latter part of the verse דר וסחרת *quod miré varietate pictura decorabat.* Poli Synopsis.

From

From what has been premised, the sense of Est. i. 6. seems to be;

Upon silver pommels of marble (described or delineated) upon a pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble, were beds of gold and silver (having) white, green, and blue (coverings) fastened with cords of fine linen and purple. ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

THE inclosed (*fig.* 5.) is an impression from the official seal of Prince Suvvarroff.

The hand-writing, *fig.* 6, is copied from the Bible of Martin Luther, the Reformer, preserved at Erfurt, in Germany, in the dissolved prory of St. Augustin, of which he was for some time a monk. M. WYATT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 29.

I AM sorry that the fears of Clericus Leicestriensis, p. 807, about the changes which may have taken place in the character of the Dutch since 1795, are but too well founded.

The French, Mr. Urban, not satisfied with over-running and plundering such countries as fell under their yoke, took care to abolish all sense of religion; well-knowing that, when once all sense of religion is eradicated from the human breast, man will stick at nothing. As such, one of the first steps taken by the Batavian government, after the conquest of Holland by the French, was to abolish all religious distinctions, so that a Jew and a Turk had as good a right to be elected a member of the government as a Christian, to declare the churches in the possession of the Protestants national property, and to decree that the ministers of that persuasion should only enjoy their stipends for a limited time, after which every congregation was to maintain its minister, if desirous of having one. The consequence has been, I am told, that in many of the country parishes, in which the Protestants do not constitute one third of the inhabitants, there are no more ministers of that persuasion; and in the towns where the inhabitants are numerous, the number of ministers has been greatly reduced. Violent hands have also been laid upon the funds appropriated to the relief of the poor, whose number increases daily, especially at Leyden; and the inhabitants are not able to afford them the necessary relief, however well disposed.

The Universities of Utrecht, Harderwyck, Francher, and Groningen, have been abolished, the privileges of the University of Leyden have been greatly curtailed, and the professors made entirely dependent upon the executive government.

The morals of the inhabitants have also been grossly corrupted, especially those of the rising generation. A friend of mine, who resides at Rotterdam, wrote to me lately that he was afraid to trust his son (a youth of sixteen years of age) out of his sight one moment, lest he should fall into bad company, and would by no means allow him to associate with young men of his age, because their morals were entirely corrupted. Formerly, prostitutes were only to be met with in the lowest neighbourhoods; now they are as common in the streets of Rotterdam as those of London.

Various causes have, in my humble opinion, contributed to bring that once happy country into its present state.

The Dutch were the carriers of all Europe during the time that the trade of this country and of the Northern powers was in its infancy. In proportion as the trade of these powers increased, theirs fell off. This excited the envy of the Dutch in general, especially of the merchants, who availed themselves of the opportunity, afforded them by the different wars between this country and France, to carry on a contraband trade with the French. Many of their ships were taken and condemned. The merchants raised a hue and cry against this country (in which the French always joined) and they anxiously watched the opportunity when, in their opinion, they might take their revenge. As such the differences which arose between Great Britain and her American colonies afforded them an opportunity. Great quantities of warlike stores were sent out to St. Eustatia, in order to be smuggled over to America. The magistrates of Amsterdam concluded an alliance with the Americans, an act for which they ought to have been severely punished; and the merchants continued to supply the French and the Spaniards, as well as the Americans, with naval stores. That renegado Paul Jones was received as a conqueror

queror covered with laurels. Sir Richard Pearſon and his brave men, inſtead of being conſidered as the ſubjects of a friendly power, were treated as enemies. No regard was paid to the remonſtrances made by Sir Joſeph Yorke upon theſe ſubjects; the Dutch joined the armed neutrality; one of their convoys was taken, and brought into the Downs, by Commodore Fielding, and the greateſt part of the ſhips condemned. This enraged them compleatly; and nothing would ſerve them but a war with this country, which accordingly took place in Dec. 1780. A great many of their ſhips and their Weſt India colonies were taken; for which the glory they gained on the Doggerbank was but a poor compenſation. The enemies of the Stadtholder attributed theſe misfortunes to him and to his friends, and inſiſted that a change of government was abſolutely neceſſary. The ariſtocrats, jealous of the Stadtholder's power, joined the democrats, intending to make uſe of them as an inſtrument to clip the Stadholder's wings, and thus increaſe their power. The peace was no ſooner concluded with this country, in 1784, than the Emperor Joſeph picked a quarrel with them about the navigation of the Schelde, having previouſly examined the ſtate of the fortifications in a tour which he made through the provinces. Four millions of guilders (about 380,000l.) and two ambaſſadors ſent to Vienna to beg pardon, appeaſed the Emperor's wrath. This quarrel ſerved as a pretence for arming the burgers. Several of the ariſtocrats, finding that now the democrats were armed they could not be ſo eaſily managed, wiſhed to get out of the ſcrape as well as they could; like men in doubt, they wavered very much. One day they granted every thing the democrats aſked, next day they repealed it. Utrecht in particular took the lead in theſe proceedings. The States of this province, conceiving themſelves no longer in ſafety at Utrecht, retired to Amersfort, where there was a proper garriſon. The States of Holland, pretending that the States of Utrecht, aſſiſted by thoſe of Guelderland and Frieſland, intended to compel the inhabitants of Utrecht to return to their allegiance, marched a large body of volunteers to Utrecht, withdrew the greateſt part of the troops ſtationed in the frontier towns, and ſtationed them at Muyden, Naarden, Weſep, Niewerſluys, Warden, Oudewater, Schoonhoven, and Gorinihem, in order to be ready to aſſiſt Utrecht if attacked. The Stadtholder was deprived of the command of the garriſon of the Hague, which he immediately left, and retired to Nymegen. The democrats, or patriots, remained entire maſters of the province of Holland, of part of that of Utrecht, and of Overyſſel. In Spring of the year 1787, the States of Holland deſired the officers ſtationed in their province to take a new oath of allegiance; by which they were bound to pay no reſpect to any orders they might receive from the Stadtholder, and only to ſuch as they ſhould receive from the States, or their deputies. To their honour be it ſaid, neither promiſes of promotion, or pecuniary rewards, could induce moſt of thoſe officers to defert their commander. They were accordingly diſmiſſed, and left to ſhift for themſelves, many of them with large families. Here give me leave, Mr. Urban, to mention a ſpirited action performed by a countryman of ours, Lieut. Col. Balneavis. This officer was ſtationed with part of Stuart's regiment, formerly part of the Scotch brigade, at Oudervater, a fortified town 16 miles from Utrecht, and was diſmiſſed for the reaſon above ſtated. After he had left the garriſon, he kept up a correſpondence with his men who were in the place, and finding they could be depended upon, he approached the fortreſs unperceived, being diſguiſed as a countryman, made a ſignal, upon which his men flew to arms, and being joined by thoſe of the third battalion of Grenier Walloons, flew to arms, locked their new officers in the church, took the colours and military cheſt, and joined their brave commander, who, after a long march, reached the province of Guelderland in ſafety, although ſeveral detachments of cavalry were ſent in purſuit of him (one of the Colonel's ſons was a lieutenant in the 17th regiment of foot). Many of the Dutch ſoldiers followed this example, and joined the Stadtholder's ſtandard at Zeiſt, ten miles from Utrecht, where an army of about 6000 men was encamped, in order to prevent the patriots, who were ſtationed at Utrecht, to the amount of ten thouſand men commanded by the Rhyngraaf of Salm, from extending their depredations. Skirmiſhes took place between the advanced poſts daily.

The

The moſt inſignificant advantage was magnified into a victory by the patriots, who thought themſelves ſure of ſucceſs, and as ſuch behaved with great inſolence; not unlike the Jacobins, being, as they thought, ſure of being aſſiſted by the French, who, as uſual had been blowing the fire of ſedition, which ſoon extended to their own country.

The King of Pruſſia, Frederick II. died about this time; and was ſucceeded by Frederick William, brother to the Princeſs of Orange. He eſpouſed the Stadtholder's part warmly: the inſult offered to the princeſs in preventing her from proceeding to the Hague afforded a proper cauſe for his interference. This he did effectually by ſending an army of 24,000 men commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick, who, in the courſe of three weeks, ſettled the buſineſs (a very accurate account of this ſhort campaign was publiſhed in 1788, by Thomas Bowdler, eſq.) The ſpirited conduct of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues prevented the French from interfering, and the patriots were left in the lurch. The old form of government was re-eſtabliſhed, additional power was given to the Stadtholder, offenſive and defenſive alliances concluded with Great Britain and Pruſſia, and a general amneſty, with few exceptions, publiſhed. The five following years paſſed away very quietly and pleaſantly. In March 1793, the French declared war, attacked and took Breda after no reſiſtance, owing to the infamous conduct of the Lieutenant-governor, beſieged Williamſtadt, where Dumourier's progreſs was fortunately ſtopped by the brave defence made by Baron Boetſelaar, who, with a garriſon of only 500 men, ſtood a ſiege of 18 days. I was at Rotterdam during part of that time. The fire of the enemy could be diſtinguiſhed from that of the garriſon. The houſes on the Boompges ſhook very much; and in the evening the ſky was generally of a pale red in the South Weſt quarter, proceeding from the flaſhes of the cannon and of the rockets thrown by the enemy in order to ſee the ſtate of the batteries. A meſſenger was diſpatched every morning from Rotterdam to Williamſtadt for intelligence. The fire of the enemy, which reached nearly acroſs the Maze, was frequently ſo ſtrong that the man could not get into the garriſon, and, being within hail of the ſentries, was told that all was well. The country was totally unprepared for an attack; and there is no doubt, if Dumourier had marched to Dordt, where the inhabitants were violent democrats, he might have penetrated to the heart of the country. (The old gentleman with whom Clericus Leiceſtrienſis ſmoaked his pipe at the French coffeehouſe, at Rotterdam, was perfectly correct in what he ſaid upon that ſubject.) The firſt diviſion of Guards, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and Major-gen. Lake, came over, and were ſtationed at Dordt. General Clairfait defeated the French at Aldenhoven, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege of Alaſtricht, and to retreat to the low countries. Dumourier decamped from Willemſtadt, and, after leaving a garriſon in Breda, retreated towards France. The Dutch, during the time their country was in the greateſt danger, ſeemed to be in a ſtate of torpor, deſtitute of energy and activity. It was at Rotterdam alone that there appeared any ſpirit. Ten gun boats manned by Britiſh ſeamen, and commanded by Capt. V. C. Berkeley of the royal navy, were ſent to guard the paſſage of the Maze, and diſcharged that duty as Britiſh ſeamen always do on ſuch occaſions. While the guards were at Dordt, ſome of the men were guilty of ſome petty theſts. Theſe brave men were embarked in ſo great a hurry, that they were not provided with great coats; and it is, therefore, not at all aſtoniſhing that, while expoſed to the cold, during ſeveral cold nights, on the dykes, they were tempted to ſteal a few blankets, and a few bottles of gin. Theſe petty theſts were magnified into the moſt heinous offences. The patriots, always active, took care to encourage this ſpirit of animoſity againſt our countrymen as much as poſſible; although in this inſtance their views were diſappointed, yet they flattered themſelves that the allied armies might meet with ſome diſaſter, and be obliged to retreat. They kept up a conſtant correſpondence with their friends in the French army, and carefully foſtered that low mean ſpirit of jealouſy entertained by the Dutch in general, the friends of the Stadtholder not excepted, of the power of this county. The wiſhes of the patriots were fulfilled. In proportion as the enemy approached, and

and of courſe the ſafety of the country depended upon the bravery of the Britiſh army and its allies, that diabolical ſpirit increaſed. Our brave countrymen, while ſpilling their blood in defence of that country, were not conſidered as friends and protectors, but as enemies. To ſuch a height was that ſpirit carried, that I was obliged to ſhun all intercourſe with ſeveral of my Dutch friends, becauſe I could not bear to hear my country and my brave countrymen abuſed without being filled with indignation.

After the ſurrender of Boiſleduc, in October 1794, General Daendals was aſked whether he thought the Directory would liſten to overtures of peace. He immediately took the hint, and played his part ſo well that the States General, inſtead of ſtraining every nerve to defend the country, allowed themſelves to be lulled aſleep, and ſuppoſed that the embaſſy which they ſent to Paris would be able to avert their deſtruction.

The froſt ſet in about the 15th of December, and was ſo hard that in a few days all the rivers were frozen. This greatly facilitated the progreſs of the enemy; nevertheleſs, every inch of ground was bravely defended by the Britiſh army. The Dutch ſat quietly by the fireſide ſmoaking their pipes, and venting their rage againſt the Engliſh; the roaring of the enemy's cannon would not rouſe them. I was walking near Utrecht the day on which the Britiſh forces commanded by Gen. Dundas were attacked near Buren, and diſtinctly heard the roaring cannon, which made the ground ſhake. As the diſtance was not above 15 miles, it was naturally to be expected that the iſſue of the conteſt would ſoon be known. Hour after hour elapſed without any account being received; at laſt the States ſent off an orderly huſſar to collect intelligence, and he could not be expected back before next morning. In the evening ſome of the Engliſh officers, who were there for the recovery of their wounds, received the agreeable accounts that the enemy had been repulſed. The froſt became harder every day; and the doſe of opium which the Dutch had ſwallowed ſhewed its effects more and more. At laſt the French ſucceeded in forcing the paſſage of the wall at Panderen, after a ſevere conteſt, and the army began to retreat towards Deventer. I did the ſame, and found my way back to Rotterdam, where I remained three days, went to the Hague, and embarked at Schevening, my breaſt filled with various emotions. I bad farewell to a country in which I had ſpent many a happy day, and received many marks of diſintereſted friendſhip. Next day I landed at Harwich, very happy in finding myſelf again in this happy iſland.

I am afraid, Mr. Urban, I have exhauſted your patience; and ſhall therefore take my leave of you for the preſent. When Clericus Leiceſtrienſis has finiſhed his account of Rotterdam, I will take the liberty of writing to you again; and, in the interim, remain, ſir, yours ſincerely, SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *C. S. S. Nov.* 7.

KNOWING your Magazine to be a general repoſitory for preſerving the memory of eminent characters, I ſend you the following inſcriptions, which I make no doubt you will deliver to poſterity.

The following inſcription is in raiſed letters, on a large piece of *caſt-iron*, which covers the remains of the late Rev. Mr. Flecher, in Madeley churchyard, co. Salop.

"Here lies the body of
the Rev. JOHN WILLIAM DE LA FLECHER,
vicar of Madeley.
He was born at Nyon, in Switzerland,
Sept 12, MDCCXXIX.
and finiſhed his courſe in this village,
Auguſt the 14th MLCCLXXXV; where his
unexampled labours will be long remembered.
He exerciſed his miniſtry for the ſpace
of twenty-five years in this pariſh
with uncommon zeal and ability.
Many believed his report, and became his joy
and crown of rejoicing:
while others conſtrained him to take up
the lamentation of the Prophet:
All the day long I have ſtretched out my hand
unto a diſobedient and gainſaying people;
yet ſurely my judgment is with thy Lord,
and my work is with my God.
(He being dead yet ſpeaketh.)"

On a tombſtone in Fitz church-yard co. Salop:

"In memory of
EDWARD WARING, M. D.
Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics
in the univerſity of Cambridge,
and fellow of the Royal Societies
of London, Bononia, and Gottingen,
who died 15th Auguſt, 1798,
aged 64 years."

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

I HAVE, an Iriſh Compendium by Francis Nichols, 1735, which contains an account of the family of Lord Viſcount Blundell (p. 1003), which is ſaid to be lineally deſcended from William Blundell, lord of Ince-Blundell, in co. pal. Lanc.; of which family was Sir George Blundell, knt. lord of the manor of Cardington, in co. Bedf. killed at the Iſle of Rhé in the expedition under the Duke of Buckingham, and his brother.

Francis Blundell, knighted 15 Jac. I. created baronet of Ireland 14 Oct. 1620, ſecretary for the affairs of Ireland, twice treaſurer and general receiver, and one of the privy council, ob. 1625 = Joyce, dau. of William Serjeant, of Waldriche, Bucks, eſq.

Sir George B. bart. = Sarah, dau. and heireſs of Sir Wm. Colley, of Edenderry, knt.

Sir Francis, bart. = Anne, only dau. of Sir Henry Ingoldſby, bart.

William, ob. v. p.

Sir Montagu B. bart. created baron of Edenderry, in King's co. and Viſc. Blundell, Aug. 5, 1720 = Mary, only dau. of John Chetwynd, of Grindon, in co. Warwick, eſq.

Anne = Lieut. Gen. Echlin. ob. ſ. p.

Hon. Montagu B. ob. January 21, 173-3, only ſon.

Elizabeth

Mary = Wm. Trumbull, eſq. ſon of Sir Wm. Trumbull, ſecretary of ſtate, by his ſecond wife.

Chetwynd = Col. Sandys

The arms of Blundell are, Az. 10 billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, Or, on a canton of the latter a raven proper. Your correſpondent G. furniſhes you with the date of the death of the viſcount, when the titles ceaſed, and of his widow in the ſame year.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-ſquare, Dec.* 17.

IN anſwer to G. p. 1003, the late Viſcount Blundell left three daughters: the Hon. Anna-Maria Blundell, ſpinſter; the Hon. Mary, afterwards the wife and widow of the Right Hon. Lord Raymond and of Lord Robert Bertie; and the Hon. Chetwynd, who married William Trumbull, eſq.

Chetwynd left iſſue an only daughter, who married the Hon. Col. Martin Sandys (brother of the late Lord S.). Mrs. Sandys left iſſue two ſons and a daughter, named Mary, now the widow of the late moſt noble much-lamented Arthur Marquis of Downſhire, by whom ſhe has ſeveral children; and, by the deaths of her two brothers in their minorities, and of her two great-aunts, the Hon. Anna-Maria Blundell and Lady Robert Bertie, which both happened at advanced ages within the laſt three or four years, the Marchioneſs of Downſhire is now the ſole deſcendant of Viſcount Blundell.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

DON Guillermo Bowles, p. 892, went to Spain to examine and ſuperintend ſome of the mines there; not thoſe, I believe, in the Conde de Nuebla, *Rio Tinto*. From what I have learned of him in that capacity, and on the ſubject, he ſeemed ill qualified to write La Hiſtoria Natural, or La Geografica Fiſica. I ſhould much doubt whether he ever wrote ſuch a book.

CORNUBIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

YOUR correſpondent Secunder, p. 1001, on the ſubject of the Clergy's non-reſidence, and R. C. p. 1003, have each of them given ſome pertinent remarks. The idea of a former writer, which alludes to clergymen who are "gentlemen by birth," has been juſtly cenſured by both.

I am not at all diſpoſed to maintain the controverſy on this intereſting ſubject, eſpecially to make your Magazine the vehicle for prolonging the diſcuſſion. Being told that, "when the queſtion of non-reſidence was firſt ſtarted ſome months ago, many took up their pens to defend it," I wiſh to obſerve only, that none of the productions referred to have come to my knowledge. Whether they appeared in the form of letters or eſſays in any provincial paper or periodical miſcellany, would, therefore, be an information not unworthy of notice. I know

of

of none, except an "Historical View of the unavoidable Causes of Non-residence*," &c. though I have in general daily perused several of the most noted London evening papers and monthly periodical publications, as well as some provincial papers, since that period. I cannot, therefore, precisely ascertain the nature and extent of the following exclamation, from the uncertainty of its relating to written or verbal arguments. "Amongst the many hundred illustrious names that dignify the history of the Church of England, how many were non-residents, or the defenders of non-residence?" If this relates to verbal conversations only, as a public subject nothing was more natural; if to written arguments, an answer has been already suggested. Your correspondent can briefly explain the purport of his allusions; and more need not be expected from him.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

I DO not presume to solicit a place in your very useful Repository for a revival of the controversy concerning the residence of the Clergy, which has received so deliberate and satisfactory a discussion. The case, as a general question, is too plain to admit of much doubt or dispute. But I wish to draw the attention of a discerning and candid publick to the hard case of the Parochial Clergy at large, and especially the resident incumbents on small vicarages. That they are labouring under distressing difficulties from the pressure of the times, is too plain to be denied; and, as a respectable member of the Commons House has pledged himself to bring the business of residence before it, the moment seems arrived for the Clergy to state their grievances, and supplicate redress. It is hoped a liberal and generous spirit will prevail in both Houses; that the Right Reverend Bench especially will not be wanting to the calls of paternal sympathy and benevolence upon this occasion; and that, while provision is making for the correction of delinquents, or mitigating the rigour of existing laws towards less guilty offenders, some mode will be adopted to ease the hardships, and reward the meritorious services of the resident Clergy. This, Mr. Urban, is the ardent hope and wish of A. B.

* See our last Review, p. 1118. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

WHATEVER may be thought of the quackery of Lilly in his astrological pursuits; his narration of *past events* has at least as much pretence to authenticity as that of many of his contemporary Journalists. On this ground, I trust, you will give place to the following historical particulars, from his "Monarchy or no Monarchy, 1651:"

"In 1638, the Queen-Mother of France, and mother to the English Queen, widow of Henry IV. king of France, landed in England, and came to London, Oct 31. She was very meanly accompanied, and few of quality attending her. The king most humanely and generously receives and entertains her, though all men were extremely against it; for it was observed, that wherever, or unto what country, this miserable old queen came, there followed immediately after her either the plague, war, famine, or one misfortune or other."

"In August, 1641, I beheld the old Queen-Mother of France departing from London, in company of Thomas earl of Arundel. A sad spectacle of mortality it was, and produced tears from mine eyes, and many other beholders, to see an aged, lean, decrepid, poor queen, ready for her grave, necessitated to depart hence, having no place of residence in this world left her but where the courtesy of her hard fortune assigned it. She had been the only stately and magnificent woman of Europe, wife to the greatest king ever lived in France, mother to one king and to two queens.

"The king cared not much for the Earl of Arundel, being he was of a severe and grave nature, could not endure court-novelties or flatterers, was potent in allies, &c. But there was one thing or cause mainly above the rest; and that was, because the Earl of Arundel, being lord high steward and judge on Strafford's trial, gave his voice that he was guilty of treason, &c. The earl also had but a few years before given the king a touch of his own great heart, and the king's unfaithfulness to him and his family. The case was thus. A priest pretends the king had a right in a rectory the earl challenged for his; and procured Canterbury for his friend and second. The matter had many debates; for Arundel was no fool, but stood stoutly for his right. Canterbury was as violent for the priest; and had procured the king to take cognizance, or hear the matter. The king, upon some slight evidence, maintained it was his; that is, belonged to the Crown. The earl, seeing the obstinateness of the king, and his siding with a petty priest against him and his proper right, out of the greatness of his heart, said, 'Sir, this rectory was an appendant unto such or such a manor

manor of mine, until my grandfather, unfortunately, loſt both his life and ſeventeen lordſhips more for the love he bore to your grandmother.' This was a ſmart ſpeech, and home to purpoſe. It ſo aſtoniſhed the king, that he replied pretty mildly, 'My lord, I would not have you think that ſo poor a thing as this rectory or thing in queſtion ſhall ſtand in competition betwixt my reſpect unto you and your family, which I know to be deſerving,' &c. After that time the earl little liked the king's notions, and therefore took this opportune occaſion of going away with the Queen-Mother; and when one ſaid unto him, his majeſty would miſs him; 'It is an ill dog,' ſaid the earl, 'that is not worth whiſtling; and though he is a king, he will find Arundel's affection unto him would not have been inconſiderable.' Some few years ſince this earl died at Padua, being the laſt man of the Engliſh nation that maintained the gravity and port of the antient nobility; a great lover of antiquities, and of the Engliſh nation. He brought over the new way of building with brick in the city, greatly to the ſafety of the city, and preſervation of the wood of this nation. He was a great patron of decayed gentry; and, being lord high marſhal of England, carried too ſtrict an hand againſt the yeomanry and commonalty, for which he was nothing beloved, but rather hated of them. However, the gentry and nobility owe much unto his memory."

Thomas earl of Arundel was grandſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1572; and ſon of Philip earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, after 11 years impriſonment, 1595. Earl Thomas was reſtored in blood 1 James I.; and had the office of earl marſhal of England as it had been enjoyed by his anceſtors. He was a knight of the Garter, a member of the privy council, and lord ſteward of the houſhold. He was alſo appointed chief juſtice of the foreſts North of Trent by Charles I.; and was general of the army in the firſt expedition into Scotland 1638; and ſat as lord high ſteward on the trial of the Earl of Strafford. He was created Earl of Norfolk 6 June, 20 Car. I.; and died at Padua, Sept. 14, 1646, æt. 61*.

The Earl of Arundel, "in his own right and quality," ſays Lord Clarendon†, "preceded the reſt of the council" of King Charles I. He was generally thought to be a proud man, who lived always *within* himſelf, and *to* himſelf; converſing little with any who were in common converſation: ſo that he ſeemed to live, as it were, in another nation: his houſe being a place to which all people reſorted, who reſorted to no other place. He reſorted ſometimes to the Court, becauſe *there only* was a greater man than himſelf; and went thither the ſeldomer, becauſe *there was* a greater man than himſelf. He lived towards all favourites, and great officers, without any kind of condeſcenſion; and rather ſuffered himſelf to be ill-treated by their power and authority (for he was often in diſgrace, and once or twice priſoner in the Tower), than to deſcend in making any application to them. And upon theſe occaſions he ſpent a great interval of his time in ſeveral journies into foreign parts; and, with his wife and family, had lived ſome years in Italy, the humour and manners of which nation he ſeemed moſt to like and approve, and affected to imitate. He had a good fortune by deſcent, and a much greater from his wife; but his expences were without any meaſure, and always exceeded very much his revenue. He was willing to be thought a ſcholar, and to underſtand the moſt myſterious parts of Antiquity, becauſe he made a wonderful and coſtly purchaſe of excellent ſtatues whilſt he was in Italy and in Rome (ſome whereof he could never obtain permiſſion to remove from Rome, though he had paid for them); and had a rare collection of the moſt curious medals. As to all parts of learning, he was almoſt illiterate, and thought no other part of hiſtory ſo conſiderable as what related to his own family; in which, no doubt, there had been ſome very memorable perſons. It cannot be denied, that he had in his perſon, in his aſpect, and countenance, the appearance of a great man, which he preſerved in his gait and motion. He wore, and affected, a habit very different from that of the time; ſuch as men had only beheld in pictures of the moſt conſiderable men: all which drew the eyes of *moſt*, and the reverence of *many*, towards him; as the image and repreſentative of the primitive Nobility, and native gravity of the Nobles, when they had been moſt venerable. But this was only his outſide; his nature and true humour being much diſpoſed to levity and delights, which indeed were very deſpicable and childiſh. He was rather thought not to be much concerned for religion than to incline to this or that party, of any; and had little other affection for the nation, or the kingdom, than as he had a great ſhare in it; in which, like the great Leviathan, he might ſport himſelf: from which he withdrew as ſoon as he diſcerned the repoſe thereof was like to be diſturbed, and died in Italy under the ſame doubtful character of religion in which he lived."

Mr.

* Collins's Peerage, 1779, I. p. 121.
† Hiſt. of the Rebellion, vol. I. p. 55.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XLIII.

Lantony Abbey.

I HAVE under my reading Sir Henry Spelman's "Hiſtory and Fate of Sacrilege" (ſpoken of by me before, p. 82); where I find, that thoſe who have laid violent hands on, diſfigured, or pulled down, the buildings conſecrated to Religion, in all ages, have, either in their own perſons or their progeny, ſuffered mental derangement, or corporal ills, loſs of property, or their lives at laſt terminated in ſome untimely end. A dreadful warning this his book! I believe in it moſt devoutly, not being wholly without proof of this ſacrilegious fatality under my own obſervation; but of this in due time. Men born to taſte misfortunes, no admonitions, no preſages, can withhold their deſtiny. Thus ill-fortune is ever courted; or elſe why is all this fury levelled at our national ſtructures, which have been uſed for holy purpoſes? Have they then no unſeen power to ſtem the threatened vengeance? no ghaſtly ſights to unnerve the uplifted arm? no voice of death, to cry *deſtroy no more?* Hold! the poſſeſſors of antient edifices dare not undergo theſe baleful trials. They turn from ſuch devoted ſacrifices, as outcaſts; and, in their own deſpight, decree their ruin, and that of themſelves together! Thus I muſed on, forgetting the length of way. I then paſſed through Lanvihangel, Crickhornel, and ſoon came up to a blaſted elm, ill-omened director to the fane I ſeek! This way then muſt I paſs? I now penetrated into a narrow defile, overſpread with thorns, and brambles twined. High on my left, at every outlet, I kenned ſome dreary mountain's brow; while, on my right, the dread precipice, whoſe yawning inſecurity oft ſought to entrap my heedleſs ſteps, ſhewed moſt horridly. Then was I loſt again in green-wood ſhade; again I ſaw the light of heaven. Thus paſſing between Hope and Fear, I at laſt emerged from ſo perilous a way, and came to the foot of a half-deſtroyed bridge, over which I haſtened, and ſoon beheld the lonely vale and Lantony abbey in all their ſilent ſtate. Sacred pile, hail! Deſerted, but not debaſed; dilapidated, but not *improved*. Still what is preſented is all thine own, O Lantony! even ſuch as thy Founder and Architect delivered from their hands; pure, and truly original. Thoſe who have vented their blind fury at thy beauties, and have brought you to your preſent ſtate of curtailment, have all long ſince rendered their account to hiſtoric juſtice. They have had their rewards. There let them abide in ſuch living pages: I put them by; and now let me enumerate the particulars of this remnant of antient art*.

The Weſt front, the greater part of which is in the pointed-arch manner, may be ſet down as retaining nearly all its original objects; and for thoſe coming under the head of ſuperior "excellence," I ſhall only point out the great Weſt window; the reſt of the accompaniments ſtill keeping their degree of affinity, ſo as to combine taſte and ſymmetry together. The South ſide of the church has loſt its ſide aile. The Eaſtern front is reduced to an inconſiderable portion of work. The great tower ſtanding in the centre of the nave, the choir, and the tranſepts, has been rent in twain; the Weſtern half being the remains left ſtanding. The tranſepts give little more than confuſed heaps of demoliſhed walls. The North ſide of the nave is rather entire, having its ſide aile with groins, windows, &c. All other groinings to the ſeveral parts of the edifice are totally gone; and the nave, as far as its columns, arches, architraves, windows, &c. can ſhew, are in the beſt preſervation. The choir is a fallen hecatomb indeed, though not ſo levelled but ſome particles of its former conſequence are yet viſible. The cloiſters may be traced by ſome ſcattered walls, where, on the Eaſtern ſide, the greater part of the chapter-houſe ſtill maintains its ſtation; and between it and the line of the South tranſept is a groined apartment, extremely well deſigned, and in very good repair.

Theſe remains of Lantony abbey have, for theſe few years paſt, been the meed of praiſe to the Touriſt, and a picturesque ſtudy to the artiſt†; each,

* By a ſingular coincidence, we are enabled to illuſtrate thoſe remarks by a view of Lantony Abbey (*Plate II.*), engraved by *Angus* from a drawing by *Dayes*, which was ſome months ſince ſent us by a correſpondent wholly unconſcious of our friend the Architect's intention of viſiting theſe curious remains. Edit.

† See in particular Mr. Coxe's Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire.

by

by the force of panegyrick and delineatory ſkill, hath added a new faſcination to the ſcene. They have made known the Abbey's ſituation, amid mountains that ſeem to forbid the approach of any one but thoſe who come to render unfeigned homage to its ſolemn aſpect. They have revived its hiſtory, ſo full of royal devotion and monaſtic mortification; and they have inſpired an ardent zeal in the curious traveller, to examine in the Abbey's preſent hour thoſe Antiquarian delights ſo cloſely wound round each ſtone-girt ſpirit (guardians of theſe aiſles), ſtanding in undefaced ſecurity, or laid low in pickaxed ruin! Forbear, whoe'er thou art, raſh man, although thou comeſt with every purchaſed right, and in aſſumed authority; forbear, I ſay, to diſunite one ſtone, or ſeize on any ſcattered remnant of this pile, for the purpoſes of modern conſtruction; for he who here makes ſpoil will ſoon repent of his temerity. You nod determination. You will proceed to build. You point to yon Northern waſte, which ſkirts this hallowed pile. Why then proceed. Yet mark me well. Your projected work, ere brought to propoſed completion, will be told out to ſome new maſter; who, after a ſhort ſeaſon of poſſeſſion, ruminating, like you, on the black horrors of theſe immuring mountains, and the boding hue of each miſplaced relick, will fly this ſad retirement. He may fly to ſome more happy ſcene; but where will you fly, to find that bleſt retreat that brings oblivion and preſents repoſe, who have farther aggravated the cruel fate of this Abbey by wanton havock and remorſeleſs devaſtation? No doubt the univerſal gloom pervading every where, the louring ſkies, the hollow blaſts, attendants on an unpropitious day, all contributed to raiſe this phantom of the brain, which made me, as I returned back towards Abergavenny, too readily give way into the idea, that an evil hour was in wait for Lantony's yet greater curtailment, even more than what it has ſuſtained for a conſiderable number of years. I will bethink me otherwiſe. Let me figure to myſelf that man whoſe worth, honour, and upright conduct in life, has raiſed him to the ſummit of mortal happineſs, in due reward for ſuch his high deſert, advancing forward as Lantony's poſſeſſor. Then will I cry, "Come, noble ſtranger, and permit me to lead you over theſe intereſting ruins; ſee, courteous Sir, how theſe walls and towers are rent; theſe arches how inſecure. Remark this ſpace, where once ſtood the high altar! This way we tread over the choir, down the nave, and through this Northern aiſle; now we pace the limits of the cloiſter; here we view the chapter-houſe, the——" "Enough, enough," the good man exclaims, "your repreſentations are not in vain; I ſee but too well the neglected and dangerous condition of many parts; but they ſhall be repaired. In me this national edifice ſhall find a true friend and protector. Then follow me, and liſten to this my determination in proof how much I have at heart its future welfare. Here, on this ſpot, where glides this murmuring rill, at ſome ten yards diſtance, as I take it, from the North-weſt angle of theſe ruins, I will erect a rural manſion (with materials brought from the neighbouring quarries); there rightly ſtay a given time; and often, as I ponder over the grey forms before me, mouldering to the tooth of Time, I will recall to mind their tranſient fame, and thoſe enlightened days when faith inſpired men to acts of ſcientific greatneſs, the veſtiges of which ſtill beam before us, and which in our breaſts create ſuch fervent veneration. Thus reſolving, I may deſerve an Antiquary's thanks. Farewell."—My mind is now at eaſe. Contemplation at this time has ſweet employ. Abergavenny, I return into thy kind protection, and there ſojourn a while in quiet eaſe and calm ſecurity. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

LATELY turning over the oration of Cicero "*pro domo ſuâ ad pontifices*," the genuineneſs of which, and ſome others, appear to be eſtabliſhed in a new edition reviewed in p. 913, I could not but be ſtruck with an anecdote ſo ſtrictly paralleled in modern times. Clodius, having burnt down Cicero's houſe at Rome, conſecrated the area on which it ſtood to the perpetual ſervice of religion, and built a temple upon it to the goddeſs Liberty. The ſtatue of that goddeſs which he placed in it was a marble figure of a notorious *common proſtitute* of Tanagra, brought from her monument near that city by Appius, the brother of Clodius, when he was ædile. "At unde

unde inventa eſt iſta Libertas? Quæſivi enim diligenter. Tanagræa quædam meretrix fuiſſe dicitur: ejus non longe a Tanagris ſimulacrum e marmore in ſepulchro poſitum fuit. Hoc quidam homo nobilis non alienus ab hoc religioſo Libertatis ſacerdote ad ornatum ædilitatis ſuæ deportavit." The only difference between the Roman and the French goddeſs of Liberty was, that the one was the *ſtatue* of a proſtitute, the other a *proſtitute* herſelf. Such is the Liberty adored by a faction.

After the complete detection of Abbé Vella's *Arabic* Livy, it is again reported in a very circuitous way, that the Chevalier de Corral, ambaſſador from Spain to Conſtantinople, is ſaid to have learned, in his paſſage to Hermanſtadt, that a learned *Spaniard*, travelling at the expence of the king, had diſcovered in Morocco the complete MS. of Livy in the Arabic language. If there be any truth in this, it muſt be the *ſpurious* MS. lodged there by Vella. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

YOUR correſpondent, who lately enquired after the *French prophets*, will find ſome account of them in the new edition of the Biogr. Britan. III. 143, n. art. Dr. Edm. Calamy, from a MS memoir by Dr. C. of his own life and times, which would be a deſirable addition to Engliſh hiſtory and biography. Mr. Lacy, one of his congregation, became a convert to this abſurd ſyſtem, deſerted his wife and children, and lived with a ſtage candle-ſnuffer till his death. His paſtor does not ſcruple to call him a *rogue*. Nic. Fatio Deullier, a Swiſs mathematician, Elias Marion, and John d'Andre, were pilloried, 1707, for pretended prophecies, to terrify the queen's people. When Mr. Emms failed in riſing from the dead, as he foretold, Government intended to proſecute Sir Richard Bulkeley and others, who were ringleaders in the affair, Sir R. expecting to grow ſtrait and tall from deformed, and crooked: but conſulting Dr. Calamy, he adviſed them to drop the intention.

Yours, &c. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

THE indifference with which the Clergy of the Eſtablishment perform their duty will be the greateſt enemy they will have to encounter in theſe times of cavil, whether from infidelity or enthuſiaſm. Time was when it was thought a want of decorum to announce the celebration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper through the firſt half of the paragraph of the warning, ending at the words "blood of Chriſt." A decorous clergyman continues it to the end of the paragraph, "kingdom of heaven," and thereby gives an intimation of the nature and deſign of the inſtitution. A third contents himſelf with ſaying, "On Sunday next will be adminiſtered the ſacrament," leaving the congregation to recollect by rote whether it is the ſacrament of Baptiſm or Confirmation. The Diſſenters, who have no ceremonial, uſed to ſay, "The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be adminiſtered in this place next Lord's day."

The Rubrick preſcribes at the Burial ſervice, "the prieſt and clerks meeting the corpſe *at the entrance of the church-yard*, and going before it either into the church or towards the grave," &c. There are who obſerve this direction to the meaneſt village pauper or infant preſented to them for the laſt offices. There are alſo who ſet a cuſtom, or avail themſelves of a cuſtom already ſet, to diſpenſe with all attendance out of the church-porch; or perform it to ſuch as *deſire it*; or omit it entirely, without the leaſt precedent. Forms may be thought ſuperficial; but decorous forms, like that of a ſerious clergyman repeating without book thoſe three ſolemn preliminary paragraphs on theſe occaſions, will make an involuntary impreſſion on the gaping multitude, that has left a ſerious one on the mind of CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Waltham, July* 20, 1798.

SEEING an account of the repair of Waltham Holy Croſs (LXVIII. p. 867), with ſome mention of Great Waltham church, then in the hands of the ſame maſon; ſome farther account of the latter will perhaps be acceptable.

The church is antient; but no inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones appear therein ſo old as 400 years. It conſiſts of a long, wide, and lofty aile, roofed like a barn; a ſmaller aile to the ſouth; no tranſept, but a chancel and veſtiary; and at the Weſt end a large ſquare tower, in which is the belfry; with a conſiderable porch at the South-weſt corner of the church. In the South-weſt corner of the tower was the ſtair-caſe (made in the wall) to the belfry; which

which corper giving way about the beginning of the year 1798, the parishioners had the bells taken down, eight in number, and resolved on the repair of the tower and reinstatement of the eight bells. Two of the bells are antient, seemingly coæval with the foundation of the church. Round the upper part of the outside of each of these, as it stands on its mouth, is a rim cast with the bell, and thereon a monkish line, the letters in relief. To this sort of inscription on the largest of the two bells is prefixed a cross; and then follow in uncials—HOC . SIGNUM . SERVA . XPE . (Christe) MARIA . THOMA. On the smaller bell, in raised letters also, but of the old English character, is to be read—*Nomen . Magdalene . gerit . campana . melodie.*

The first inscription has been ridiculously translated, that the bells were never to be sold; the latter as idly thought to be in the language of a tithe-modus.

The mason of Waltham Holy Cross has now nearly repaired the tower of Great Waltham church, by the erection of two very substantial buttresses of brick at the South-west and North-west corners of it; from which also the heavy conic steeple is removed, to be replaced by a flatter roof surrounded with a parapet, and surmounted with a cupola for the service-bell within and a weathercock above. Instead of lead also, the covering is to be slate both on the tower and church.

Whether the parishioners will be like those at Waltham Holy Cross or not, the passengers on the road from Chelmsford to Cambridge may recollect without an inscription, and think on

"The waterman of Thames
Rowing by and calling names."

Not that the passers-by rail, but that they are besprinkled, as of yore, with the wit of the scaffold of Thespis.

Farther accounts of this church, the parish, &c. may be seen in Morant, Heathcote, and the octavo History of Essex; but they are in several particulars erroneous. The taking down of the bells furnishes inscriptions for the Antiquarian reader; and more *Walthamiana* and Essex extraordinaries you might have from,

Yours, &c. A CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *P— P—, Dec. 5.*

IN your Obituary, p. 1054, was announced the death of Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, in the county of York, esq. As I am maternally descended from the oldest branch of that family, I cannot but be interested in any thing that relates to it. And, from the full and particular account there published, I have been induced to refer to some old family memoirs, and to collate it and them with the genealogy of the Arthingtons; as edited by that indefatigable and generally accurate topographer and antiquary, Ralph Thoresby, esq. F. R. S. in his "History of the parish of Leeds." In doing this, I find some difficulties and obscurities; which I am neither able to solve nor liquidate. And this is the more extraordinary, as Thoresby, though consanguineous with that house, with all his clearness and correctness, and who might reasonably have been expected to have well understood the subjects, and to have properly laboured it sufficiently *con amore*, has rather tended to increase than diminish them. I have therefore taken the liberty of submitting my embarrassments to that learned and indefatigable Antiquary, the Editor of your lucubrations, and through him to any other lover of topography and antiquity, who shall be pleased to reply to my postulations.

In p. 8, of the "Ducatus Leodensis," where Thoresby is enumerating the villas in the vicinage of Leeds, he has the following words: "Another of these pleasant seats appertains to Sandford Arthington, M. B. in right of his wife, Frances, daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke Hickes, esq. four times chief magistrate of Leeds." Now one would suppose, from this account of Ralph Thoresby, that Dr. Arthington, instead of possessing Arthington from his ancestors, merely gained it as a dower by marrying into the family of Hickes. But, if that were the case, how did the Hickeses originally come by it? By first marrying into the Arthington family, or otherwise? But probably not Arthington, but some other pleasant seat not here named, is meant by the seat of the Hickeses so inherited. In the pedigree, Dr. Arthington had an older brother, Cyril, living 1712; whereas Sandford himself died anno 1705; and the book in question was edited 1715. But this Sandford had, amongst other children, two sons, Cyril and Sandford. And, after enumerating the whole family in the pedigree at p. 6, Thoresby concludes with observing as follows: "The said Cyril Arthington, esq. who is a justice

juſtice of peace for the Weſt riding, deputy-lieutenant, and fellow of the Royal Society, has lately erected a noble hall at Arthington; and furniſhed it with water conveyed in pipes of lead, from an engine he has contrived at his mill upon the river Wharf, being an ingenious gentleman, and well ſeen in hydroſtaticks. He has alſo generouſly [grateſully] erected a ſtately monument of black and white marble for his kinſman and predeceſſor" (immediate anceſtor, for predeceſſor is one previouſly in office; whereas anceſtor means prior in *deſcent* or *poſſeſſion*.)

Now this anceſtor, as appears from the monument in Addle church, was Henry, who died anno 1681; and therefore this, "the ſaid Cyril Arthington, eſq." is evidently not the eldeſt ſon of Doctor Sandford, but his own older brother. And further, as *teſte* Thoreſby, "Cyril was living 1712," and indeed in 1715, when the book was edited; and as his younger brother, Sandford, died in 1705, ſo, to ſay the leaſt of it, it *ſeems* that Sanford never was in poſſeſſion of Arthington; and that, therefore, the venerable and indefatigable Thoreſby meant ſome other place, which Sandford inherited from his father-in-law, Hickes. This, however, is a difficulty, which I ſhould be much obliged to any branch of the family, or to any learned antiquary, to clear up. Again, as *Frances*, his wife, is termed not heir, but *coheir* of Marmaduke Hickes, eſq. I ſhall further be glad to be informed into what family the other coheir, or heirs, married? Or what became of her or them? And laſtly, as the Sandford in queſtion is ſaid by Thoreſby in the genealogy to have reſided "at Milford;" I ſhall be thankful to be inſtructed what Milford this is? Whether the ſeat of the late Edward Leeds, eſq. between Tudeaſter and Cawood, the Milford between Towton and Ferrybridge, or what other? The true and proper anſwer to this query will, perhaps, tend to elucidate Thoreſby's obſcurity about the Hickeſes "pleaſant ſeat." Some few years ago, when, to uſe a modern term, *roundels* were the *rage* of the day, I remember to have read in your valuable Miſcellany of ſome that were found in the Arthington convent upon the diſſolution; and which were aſſerted not to have been trenchers, whence to cut bread and cheeſe or ſweet meats, according to a very anile definition, but for the lovely lorn nymphs of the nunnery, by the way of lots, or queſtions and anſwers. And I have yet ſome plate by me, deſcended to me from my anceſtors at Arthington, originallly belonging to Mr. Hickes, with the initials inſcribed

H
M F. that is, Marmaduke and Frances Hickes.

I had always underſtood till very lately, that the convent at Arthington had been of the Ciſtertian order. Thoreſby, however, deſerves notice, who was not likely to have taken up his notions raſhly, when he calls it a *Cluniac* monaſtery. This is moſt likely to be true, as the order originated in the ſame province with this family, namely, in Normandy. The *Cluniac* order of monks, for I have no where before read of *nuns* of that order, is ſo called, I believe, from being inſtituted at *Cluny* in Normandy, by Berno the lord abbot, ſo early as about the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century. And it is ſomething remarkable, that my edition of "*Hiſtoire des Ordres Monaſtiques*," takes no notice of this circumſtance.

ARTHINGTONIDES.

Mr. URBAN, *Enniſcorthy, Dec.* 14.

A LETTER in your laſt number (p. 977) ſigned Anthony Sinnot, dated from Waterford, has excited ſo much ſurprize and indignation in the Loyaliſts of this county, that it is but common juſtice to give you an opportunity of publiſhing its entire refutation.

The palpable ignorance betrayed in a part of this production, might render it the leſs worthy of obſervation, were it not obviouſly, from the *wilful miſſtatements* it contains, a part of the ſyſtem already too generally acted upon in Great Britain, of reviling and traducing *per fas & nefas* the Loyaliſts of Ireland.

This correſpondent, whom I ſtrongly ſuſpect (but for one circumſtance) of writing under a feigned name, informs you amongſt other matters, that *the South ſide of Vinegar-hill is covered for ſome yards with the bones of men and animals bleached as white as ivory by the weather*; that *three perſons active in the rebellion are gibbeted on the hill*; that *their bodies can be diſtinctly ſeen from the town*; and that *perſons, yclept Orangemen, amuſe themſelves by*

by firing at gibbets, and running their bayonets through the bodies.

The declamatory obſervations which follow upon the *envenomed ſpirit* of party prejudice, are too much in the cant of baffled ſedition to require an anſwer.

But, Mr. Urban, excepting only the fact that three of the moſt notorious cold-blooded murderers in the rebellion being gibbeted on the hill, I do, as an eye-witneſs at the moment I write, avow that every word contained in the above aſſertions is entirely untrue.

That the hill on any part of it is *covered* with bones, is totally and notoriouſly unfounded. Equally ſo is the aſſertion that the bodies of the gibbeted maleſactors can be *diſtinctly*, or *at all*, ſeen from the town; for it is a well-known truth that, when the avarice or ſuperſtition of their wives and children had ſtripped the miſerable culprits of their cloathing after execution, a ſubſcription of the Loyaliſts of this town was made to cover the diſguſting carcaſſes with pitched bags, and ſuch bags were actually put upon them within 48 hours after the ſentence of the law had been carried into effect. Neither has the ſtory of Orangemen firing at the bodies a more juſtifiable foundation; had ſuch an occurrence taken place, there could not be a lack of teſtimony to the fact when ſo many would exult in the opportunity of proving it; had it ever happened, I as an inhabitant muſt have heard of it, but neither my own obſervation nor my moſt diligent enquiry have enabled me to entertain the leaſt queſtion that the ſtory is utterly unworthy of credit; nothing of the kind appears from the minuteſt inſpection of the gibbet, and it muſt be claſſed with the abſurd and impoſſible tale to which it is coupled; that theſe ſame Orangemen run their bayonets through bodies, whoſe feet are at leaſt thirteen feet from the ground!

As I look upon the ſtories of Mr. Anthony Sinnot as but the forerunners of other calumny, which will come forth as ſoon as the firſt ſhall have paſſed without contradiction, it has obtained a more full obſervation than its importance might otherwiſe ſeem to warrant.

One would ſuppoſe from his account of Dunbrody that the name of Sinnot was not fictitious; he aſſerts that the magnificent abbey at that place was founded by a perſon named Synnot*. In this he is hiſtorically wrong. It was founded, as appears by the Monaſticon, by Harvey de Monte Mariſco (Mount Morres), who gave it to the monks of Bildervas, in Salop, for an abbey for Ciſtertians, in the year 1178.

It was ſurrendered, in 1522, to Henry VIII. by the laſt abbot, Alexander de Corrico (Devereux), who had taken care previouſly to convey all the lands of the abbey to his own relations.

Had your correſpondent known any thing of New Roſs, he would have known that it is not ſeated at the confluence of the Nore and Barrow. Theſe rivers join near Mountjarret ferry, above two miles from New Roſs.

The wretched draught of Vinegar, which has been impoſed upon you, warrants me in the opinion that your correſpondent knows nothing of this town. In Sir R. Muſgrave's Memoirs of the Rebellion, is an extremely accurate view of that ſcene of carnage (when the Loyaliſts were murdered in cold blood to the number of many hundreds), drawn by an officer of great taſte, accuracy, and ingenuity.

Yours, &c. NORMANNUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

AS your Magazine admits of theological diſcuſſions and criticiſms, and is, therefore, of uſe to thoſe who make them their ſtudy, I ſend a few obſervations of this kind, which I rather wiſh to ſubmit to the conſideration of others than to give as deciſive.

Gen. iv. 7. "And to thee ſhall be his deſire, and thou ſhalt rule over him." The difficulty of this paſſage has often been acknowledged; and cer-

* The name of Synnot is not of very old ſtanding in this county, though it is mentioned by Camden as exiſting in his time. The firſt of whom we have an account of any rank in ſociety was Sir Walter Synnot, who was a ſurveyor general, and obtained ſome forfeited lands in the county of Wexford, in the reign of James I. It was the cuſtom juſt then for the lower Iriſh to put themſelves under the protection of powerful Engliſh ſettlers, or perſons in office and influence, and take the name of their patron. Many of the peaſantry ſtill continue of the name of Synnot, though the deſcendants of the original family no longer remain in this county.

tainly,

tainly, according to this translation, it is very great. If, however, it be read interrogatively, or as an inference, the difficulty will be obviated; that is, either thus, *Shall his desire be to thee? and shalt thou rule over him?* Or thus, *For then should his desire be to thee, and thou shouldest rule over him.* The sense thus becomes clear. If Abel were under the necessity of consulting the approbation or will of his brother in making a sacrifice, his brother would be the object of his attention rather than God, and *sin* would truly *be at the door.*

Gen. iv. 22. "And the sister of Tubal Cain was Naamah." Read, *was well-favoured, or beautiful.* V. 23. "I have slain." Read, *Have I slain?*

From this reading, which the text will justify, it may be inferred, that Lamech had been guilty of a crime which he considered no less in degree than that of Cain; and had been reproached with it by his wives. If this, as I think, be the true meaning, it is a plain proof of the enormous corruption of morals before the flood.

Isa. viii. 3. If for נביאה we read נבוה, the meaning will be, and *I added unto the prophecy, "she shall conceive, and bear a son," the Lord said also unto me, call his name Maher-shalal-hash-baz.* In the former chapter Isaiah had prophesied of the Messiah, and he was commanded to call his name Immanuel. In the beginning of this, he is ordered to take a roll and faithful witnesses; and if he was to make an addition to the former prophecy, the reason of this appears evidently. The alteration of the Hebrew word is so slight as to justify in my mind a change which gives consistence and propriety to the text; and, if we consider that the appearance of the Messiah on earth was followed by a speedy dissolution of the Jewish state, it will appear the more just.

As my paper admits of it, I will beg leave to mention, that having lately had an opportunity of examining the Ogham characters in the book of Ballymote, which is now in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, I had the pleasure of discovering a great similitude between some of them and the characters on the bricks lately brought from the banks of the Euphrates; but had it not in my power that time to examine them accurately. Having afterwards mentioned this, and shewn a copy of the inscription to a gentleman eminently skilled in the Irish language, he instantly observed, that no simple character was repeated above five times, which, he observed, was a distinctive mark of the Ogham. As there may be some reason to hope that the Ogham characters of the book of Ballymote, and the treatise on the Ogham prefixed to the characters, are likely to be engraved and published, I will only add, that the similitude which I have mentioned extends much farther than in the plate annexed to Gen. Vallancey's learned and ingenious Vindication of the History of Ireland. It has particularly a character resembling the figure 4.

Yours, &c. P. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

THE house No. 4, Little East-Cheap, appears built on the ruins of a church destroyed by the fire of London. The history which I have, does not speak of it; but the parish is now styled St. Leonard's, and in the cellar is a stone 25½ by 20 inches, with the following inscription:

"Time ovt of mind . this vestry flood
Till crooked with age my ſtrength
I loſt and in November . with ſvll
Conſent . was bvilt anew at y pariſh
Coſt . when qveene Elizabeth ra-
ined had to Englands peace .
26 yeares . John Hard Parſon
Rich. Powntes . & Harry Baker
Church wardens . were Anno
Do'ni : 1584 :"

If it has not been formerly noticed in your Miscellany, perhaps you may chuse now to give it a corner. My friend Mr. Hutchison says, the parish are very careful of this stone; that, when the house was built, it was not noticed by the workmen, and plastered over; which the parish officers on making their annual visit observed, and not knowing in what particular spot it was, they insisted that the whole work should be undone till it was found; and, by their direction, this stone was retouched with the chisel, and *embellished* with paint. M. BROWNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec.* 17.

I NEED your assistance; and never yet did any person apply for it in a respectful manner, without immediately experiencing its active exertion. I should esteem myself very greatly indebted to the politeness of such of your numerous readers, as would condescend

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to favour me, through the channel of your Magazine, with full information relative to the life, habits, studies, and writings, of the late Rev. Dr. James Chelsum, who was once one of the masters at Westminster school, and whose well-assorted library was sold at Windsor some little time ago.

In the year 1777, he published a single Assize sermon, upon "The excellency of our laws," quarto, from 1 Tim. chap. 1, ver. 8; *We know that the law is good.* He was then D. D. rector of Drokinsford, [vulgarly Droxford,] Hants, and vicar of Lathbury, Bucks. I do not, at present, recollect any other printed performance of his, although it is more than probable that his pen was often employed. His MSS. must be highly valuable.

Early as it should seem in life, Mr. James Chelsum travelled through part of Germany and France, in the company of his friend Mr. Gooch: but whether they considered their relative situations most to resemble those of Mentor and Telemachus, of Æneas and Achates, or of Pylades and Orestes, I have in vain attempted to determine; though the chances lean strongly towards the first hypothesis.

In March 1762, Mr. Chelsum was ordained; and in the May following, he took the degree of M. A. He was long a member and student of Christ-church, Oxford. In the year 1763, he studied the French language; prudently preparing himself for his travels with Mr. Gooch. In 1766, he had the care of William Lemon, Esq. whose guardian, Mr. Hussey, justly esteemed Mr. C.

The doctor was suspected to have been a member of the Literary Oxford Society, vaguely mentioned in the *Olla Podrida*. In addition to several inclusive data, not worthy of enumeration here, the three following papers, found among some of the doctor's MSS. after his decease, have been deemed good presumptive evidence.

I. "Mr. Richards, Dr. Chelsum, Mr. Watts, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Hewell, Mr. Walters, Mr. Henville, Mr. Baynes."

Then is adjoined a long list of English books.

II. "Mr. Festins, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Vere. Qu. Whether Messrs. A. and V, are to pay the monthly forfeits; What have been paid?

"Present—April 7th—Mr. Richards, Mr. Henville, Mr. Walters, Mr. Baynes, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Watts. *Resolved*, That the accounts of monthly forfeits due, and of the further subscription due from each, be sent to each member, by order of the Society; and that an answer be requested, to be reported at the next meeting; and that they be desired to signify, whether they intend to continue members of the Society."

Then, as before, is adjoined a still longer list of valuable publications.

III. "*Olla Podrida.* No. 31. An attempt has lately been made to rescue the lower orders of people from their extreme of ignorance, by the appropriating one day in the week to the instilling of religious knowledge into the minds of the young, and exciting in them a desire of intellectual improvement. For the prosecution of this plan, sermons have been preached, and subscriptions have been opened, and every mode of persuasion and encouragement has been adopted, that wealth, learning, and benevolence could suggest.

"Yet, to these laudable designs there have been found many enemies. Armed with the fallacies of logic, they have with sufficient insincerity demonstrated to us, that *the ignorance of the multitude is a public good*: that to the 'hewers of wood, and drawers of water,' learning is cumbrous and unprofitable: and that the husbandman and the mechanic have other objects on which to engage their attention more properly than wisdom and science. All the arguments which were first produced to restrain the arrogance of the over-wise, are made use of to reconcile ignorance to its darkness; and to hide the light from those, who, having never enjoyed it, are little solicitous to acquire what they have so long been able to live without. Many of these reasoners have answered some private end. Some have displayed the skill wherewith they can argue in a bad cause; and others, under the sanction of such reasoning, have indulged their avarice, by sparing their money. But, let him, who would prove that ignorance is either a blessing or a virtue, take shame to himself: let him remember, that he advances the position of a wicked man, which he must support with the arguments of a fool. For, false and most futile are those lines of the Poetaster:

If we see right, we see our woes,
Then, what avails it to have eyes?
From ignorance our comfort flows,
And sorrow from our being wise."

The ingenious editor of the *Olla Podrida* can very easily set this question at rest for ever; and his known liberality leaves me not a doubt but he will do so, Mr. Urban, if this number

of your Magazine shall fortunately attract his notice.

I shall conclude, with laying before your readers a sad yet pleasing letter, addressed to the worthy object of my earnest enquiries, by a much-respected friend.

"Dear Sir, *Breakspear, Feb.* 10, 1793.

"I thank you for your very handsome and friendly letter, which I was fortunate enough to receive at Breakspear, the same day it arrived in Clifford street. I have so often experienced the good effects of your solicitude on my account, that the cold form of common acknowledgement would be insufficient to express my sense of your kindness. I gratefully and willingly accept of your offers of friendly services, and hope the memory of one, so much attached to you as your late friend*, will assist in promoting a good intelligence between us.

"My mother particularly desires me to say, that, whenever you can spare time to visit her at Breakspear, you may depend on a friendly welcome; and she hopes you will not fail to command her services on every occasion.

"I have hitherto felt unwilling to engage in society at Oxford, so soon after the late melancholy event; and therefore had obtained permission from the Dean† to be absent a few days beyond the beginning of term. However, I am now engaged to return this week, and shall not defer it longer than to Wednesday. Mr. Wood has been exceedingly attentive in his condolence with me and offers of services at Oxford.

"I hope Mrs. Chelsum and yourself continue well, and beg you to accept and present all our best wishes. Believe me, my dear Sir, Yours very sincerely,

J. A. Partridge."

And now, Mr. Urban, permit me in like manner to take my leave of you and your readers. Let me hope that my request for full information may not have been made in vain. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 17.

THE general good of mankind, and the improvement of the age we live in, by extending useful knowledge, seems to be the particular intention of your Miscellany: yet, some of the arguments that appear therein will not, probably, be productive of these benefits to either of the disputants, or to the generality of your readers. *Plain Truth* may find supporters to his doctrine, but his hints will avail nothing; *pews* will continue in our churches longer than he will exist: and the ingenious Mr. C. will never, I believe, find the architecture of our churches and chapels uncontaminated with these obstructions. A passage in that gentleman's last essay on Architectural Innovation, claims more attention from him, Plain Truth, and your other correspondents, than all the receptacles for "sleeping drones, giggling youth, and the tittle-tattle of middle age," that ever were erected, the *pestiferous air* of churches and church-yards or burying grounds. "I found," says Mr. C. "in one of the ailes*, the pavement in such a state, that to passers over it danger waylaid them, both in the hazard of breaking their necks, and imbibing pestiferous infections." p. 1102.—The former of these evils, were it to happen to an individual, would fall heavy on the churchwardens; but the latter might be felt by thousands, and no one in particular reprehensible for its evil effects.

It is a natural supposition, and which no one can doubt, that the air which exhales from a putrid body must be unwholesome and poisonous to breathe; and that in large towns, where the burying ground is small and confined, it must be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and produce severs of a serious nature. Some perhaps might argue with a moral view, on the propriety of their remaining where they are, by exhibiting to the multitude that passes by, that

"Man's highest station ends in, *here he lies.*"

I would not deny the force of this, did every one possess a serious reflection on passing these repositories of the dead; but such is not the case: and were it so, I by no means wish to object against decorating the interior or exterior walls of our churches with the soul-inspiring marble, or the mural monuments of the dead. I would only hint the propriety of removing our *burying-grounds* to some airy spot adjoining our towns; detached from any communication with the houses, properly inclosed, and planted round with the dark gloomy yew, so that it might convey those awful ideas so congenial with the spot. I would also hint to our church-wardens the propriety of paying more respect

* Mr. P's father.

† Dr. Cyril Jackson.

* In Abergavenny church.

reſpect to the dead than we generally find; it comes immediately under their province, though the ſexton is chargeable with the inhumanity of the act. I have known, through the negligence of the grave-digger, corps that have been diſturbed in leſs than three months after interment; and without any feeling (ſo accuſtomed is he to his calling) mangle the mouldering relicks of ſome departed neighbour, or perhaps ſome old acquaintance, for the admittance of another. Graves ſhould be digged to a proper depth, and particularly where the ground is ſmall, and the annual interments great. Reſpect alſo ſhould be paid to the human bones that are caſt from their graves, and not permitted to be kicked about or beat with a pickaxe from corner to corner. The ſame correſpondent I before mentioned (Mr. C.) remarked that human bones are thrown into the fenced-off corners of our churches, and open to every eye that chance to glance into ſuch "unhallowed mortuaries."

Of theſe evils, which are grown ſo glaring, I appeal to every one that holds an office in the eccleſiaſtic eſtabliſhment; wherever the blame is attachable, it becomes them individually, and for the reſpectability of their ſtations, ſeriouſly to examine; and I truſt with Mr. C. that neatneſs, cleanlineſs, and ſweet-ſmelling odours, will be the reſult of their then praiſeworthy endeavours. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 28.

FROM Mr. Latham's long ſuſpenſion of attention to the County, I am fearful the *promiſed* Hiſtory of Cheſhire again ſleeps. A Gower and a Latham have rouzed the expectations of the "chief of men" to have the Antiquities of their Shire explored, their anceſtry characterized, and the preſent day deſcribed as it exiſts; but diſappointment is the lot of *all* men. May the energy of a Latham yet be called forth from the lulling chair of indolent proſperity! If he feels himſelf inclined to withdraw from the arduous taſk, I truſt he will ere long relieve the County from its preſent ſuſpence; for, ſhould he really relinquiſh his reſearches, it is not doubted but the Hiſtory of the County Palatine of Cheſter will immediately occupy the unremitted and learned attention of a provincial gentleman, whoſe birth, education, and talent, will certainly entitle him to every ſupport. CESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

IN the Life of Mr. George Ruggle, author of Ignoramus, prefixed to the edition of that play by John Sidney Hawkins, eſq. 8vo, 1787, at p. xxvi. &c. is a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, relating to the particulars of the viſit of king James the Firſt to Cambridge, in March, 1614-15; in which is this paſſage at pp. xxxiv. xxxv

"I had almoſt forgotten, that almoſt all the courtiers went forth maſters of arts at the king's being there, but few or no doctors, ſave only Younge, which was done by a mandate, being ſon to Sir Peter, the king's ſchoolmaſter. The Vice-chancellor and Univerſity were exceeding ſtrict in that point, and refuſed many importunities of great men; among whom was Mr. Secretary, that made great means for Mr. Weſtfield; but it would not be, neither the king's entreaty for John Dun* would prevail; yet they are threatened with a mandate, which, if it come, it is like they will obey; but they are reſolved to give him ſuch a blow withal, that he were better without it. Indeed, the Biſhop of Chicheſter, Vice-chancellor, hath been very ſtiff,

* Walton, in his Life of Dr. Donne, p. 41, edit. 1675, ſays, that that ſummer, &c. citing the whole paragraph. In this aſſertion Walton is certainly miſtaken; for it appears from the paſſage in the text, that the Univerſity refuſed the king's requeſt; and we learn from a letter of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, ambaſſador at Turin, dated only 1615 [but which, in Dr. Birch's Collection before referred to, immediately follows that which is here given in the text, and is marked by Dr. Birch, 1615, March], that it was not without difficulty; and ſuch a reproof as is little ſhort of an expreſs declaration of his unworthineſs to receive it, that Dr. Donne at laſt obtained the degree of doctor in divinity by the king's mandate. Mr. Chamberlain's words are theſe: "*John Donne* and one *Cbeke* went out doctors at Cambridge with much ado, after our coming away, by the king's expreſs mandate; though the vice-chancellor and ſome of the heads called them openly *filios noctis et tenebriones*, that ſought thus to come in at the window when there was a fair gate open. But the worſt is, that *Donne* had gotten a reverſion of the deanery of Canterbury, if ſuch grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchaſed himſelf a great deal of envy, that a man of his ſort ſhould ſeek, *per ſaltum*, to intercept ſuch a place from ſo many more worthy and antient divines."

and

and carried himself very peremptory that way, wherein he is not much to be blamed, being a matter of more consequence than at first was imagined." D.

Grecian Architecture. No. VII.

Mr. Urban, *Portsea, Dec. 4.*

IT is a received opinion, even to a proverb, that seeing is believing; and indeed he must be an infatuated pretender to philosophy, that will be bold enough to dispute that which is equivalent to an axiom. For the eye-sight, the great inlet to the understanding, provided it be not impaired, nor distempered, nor impeded by undue or unusual mediums, is all but infallible in the information it gives. Whence, then, can arise that so general, and yet so erroneous a notion amongst some of the best artists, that the natural judgment formed by our eyes of visual objects stands in need of being corrected by art? For both our master Vitruvius, as well as many others, made provision for correcting the effect which objects make on our sight, as if our eyes were cheating impostors, incessantly attempting to deceive us. Under the influence of this persuasion, Vitruvius has left us rules for changing the proportions of the members of architecture, according to their near or distant elevation above the eye. Thus, says he, columns that are but 15 feet high are to be contracted at top of shaft a sixth part of their diameter taken at bottom; but, if 60 feet high, then is the contraction to be much less, as the distance from the eye will make it appear much contracted. Now this is reasoning on an utterly false principle, which is contradicted by daily experience; for, if a true geometrical cylinder 60 feet high were to be viewed on the ground line at 10 feet distance, the beholder would see an appearance which he might imagine would induce a child to say, it must be much more narrow at top than at bottom; but himself perceiving the sides to be perpendicular, he from experience could form no other judgment than that it was an exact, or nearly exact, cylinder. And even this apparent contraction is quite lost when the eye is removed from its first station at 10 to 100 feet distance, for then the apparent diameter from top to bottom appears, as it really is, equal. So that what in a near approach, by the criterion of the perpendicular sides, gave true information contrary to an apparent fallacy, at a greater distance gives the like information in conjunction with apparent truth. Consequently, when the eye is placed at 10 feet distance from two columns standing near together, one 15 feet high and contracted at top one-sixth part of its diameter, the other 60 feet high and contracted only one-twelfth part of its diameter, the eye perceiving the angle of inclination on the sides of the little column, and naturally comparing this inclination with the less inclined sides of the large column, notwithstanding the apparent contraction of the bigger column seems to be more than the apparent contraction of the little one, yet will the eye give informaaion, from the less inclined sides in the big column, that it is not really so much contracted as the other; and if in this near station, which Vitruvius supposes is the point wherein the eye is to be induced, by this deceiving effect of the opticks, to fancy a real perfection; yet even here it can discern the cause of this appearance; how will the eye condemn the deformity when removed to any other amongst a thousand different more distant stations, from which when it views the two columns, and perceives the heavy appearance of the large column compared with the little one, it sees the cause to be the want of an equal proportional contraction at top!

Again; the eye accustomed to behold objects, the absolute size of which it is well acquainted with, passing in a known distance, and perceiving their apparent diminution at this, it will ever after judge of other distances by other degrees of diminution of the same objects; and though, by this criterion, a man cannot ascertain the measure of excess or deficiency of such other distances to any great exactness; yet will he know with certainty, by the apparent greater or less diminution of these objects, that there is an excess or deficiency of distance compared with the distance he before was acquainted with and been accustomed to; and this is sufficient to prove that the sight is never deceived by apparent diminution of objects that it is acquainted with, but well knows that *distance* accounts for it.

Again: Vitruvius orders that epistyles (and of course their ornaments, as the freeze and cornice,) be proportioned according to the elevation in which they are to be placed. And his rule is, that when the column is from 12 to

15

15 feet high, its epiſtyle to have half a diameter for its height; and, as he gives to the Ionic column, of which he is in that place treating, eight diameters and an half, the epiſtyle then is one ſeventeenth of the height of column; and as a good medium amongſt the various heights for the whole entablature, in the works of the antique, is two diameters, it follows this little column gives one quarter of its own height, and ſeven and a half minutes over for the height of its entablature; but in an Ionic column of 60 feet high, according to our maſter's rule, the epiſtyle is to have in height one ninth of the whole column, and this will give four ninths for the height of its entablature, which is almoſt half the column, and common ſenſe ſeems to forbid ſuch an enormous height; yet, ſays our maſter, the eye looking up (he means in a very near ſtation) will ſee a proportion *apparently* like the entablature of the little column, by reaſon of the great height above the eye. And this is true, for it will be found at a ſtation diſtant from the two columns 20 feet, and 5 feet above the ground, the eye will receive an angle from the height of the little entablature of about 8 degrees; and looking up at this ſtation to the large entablature, it will receive an angle even ſomething leſs, and of courſe the apparent height ſomething leſs, as the angle is but about 6 degrees; but the eye being moved to a ſtation of 80 feet diſtance, it will then receive an angle of about 11 degrees, and of courſe the apparent height is almoſt double to that which appeared before; and removed to a ſtill more diſtant ſtation, it will perceive it to be what it really is, enormouſly out of proportion. From this one experiment, which may ſtand for a thouſand, it is evident to demonſtration that ſuch changes of proportions, to defeat the natural effects of the optics, is uſeleſs in regard to the end propoſed, ſince no ſtructure, according to this document, can ever appear to be duly proportioned except in one ſingle point of view, and in every other will its members appear deformed and diſguſting to all who have any knowledge of the laws of ſymmetry. Inſtead, then, of adopting theſe rules for the changes of proportions, we may ſafely conclude, againſt our maſter, that the eye, duly diſpoſed, will not deceive us in the judgment it forms; except in ſuch caſes wherein it has had no experience, and ſuch are very few indeed; for common obſervation teaches us, from our infancy, to make a due allowance for thoſe parts of objects that we cannot ſee when we perceive they are only properly obſtructed from our ſight by other objects or ſituations. For example, in the ſituation in the caſe juſt mentioned; when the eye at 20 feet diſtance looks up to an entablature 60 feet high, before the perſon gives judgment of the proportion this entablature bears to the height of its column, perceiving the ſmall apparent height of it in ſo near a ſtation, he naturally retires to a more diſtant point, wherein he knows by experience he can diſcern the matter with more accuracy: and this proves he was not deceived by the apparent height, and judged it to be of a different height to what the angle on his eye made it appear. In like manner when he approaches to a range of columns on a continued ſtylobate, and perceives the height and projecture of the cornice above his eye, he expects not to ſee the baſes of the columns thus obſtructed; yet this would not induce him to conclude, as Baldus ſuggeſted, that they ſunk into a trench, or that they were any ways improperly ſituated; on the contrary were they really raiſed into ſight, in the ſtation he then ſtood in, he would have naturally concluded that they were improperly thus raiſed. And the ſame reaſoning obtains againſt that other precept of our maſter for changing the attitude of ſtatues and the faces of the members of architecture, ordering the facias of epiſtyles to overhang, and ſtatues to bend forward in order that they may appear to be perpendicular and upright; whereas it is known by experience that in theſe and in all other changes of the ſame kind, the eye ſoon diſcovers, and muſt always be diſguſted at ſuch unnatural poſitions viewed from a great variety of points, while there is but one ſolitary point from which they can have even the appearance of propriety; and it is ſurely unneceſſary to argue the folly of providing an apparent perfection in one ſingle inſtance, at the expence of expoſing a real deformity in a thouſand others. And certain enough it is, that when objects are placed in their proper poſitions, and the members of architecture in their known cuſtomary proportions, an experienced eye will readily

dily discover and always approve of the pleasing aspect, from whatever point they are viewed. Nor can these erroneous changes be defended on any of the highest authorities, against the daily experience of all mankind.

In reality, these precepts of our Master were either unknown to the authors of the antique, or were despised by them, as may be seen in Dezgodetz' accurate measurements of the antique remains, where we have numberless instances of the very reverse to his rules, and even in some of the best and most approved works. Nor were Vitruvius's laws of symmetry any more observed in many of those works, than his doctrine of the optics. And this may serve to convince us that either the architects of the antique were not agreed concerning the particular proportions that established the beauty of architecture, or that there were no immutable positive rules of symmetry whereon this beauty depends. And though we can never with propriety change the proportions to consult the optics, yet changed they may be, when done with experienced judgment, without destroying, but even increasing, that positive beauty which the multitude applauds. This beauty being both an interesting and rather curious controversy, it shall be discussed in the next number.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Stepney, Dec.* 10.

THE Southern Fauniss, p. 1068, has thought fit to subjoin to his amusing story of the Gypsies the following observation:

"The circumstance of the Jews having preserved themselves through so many ages and in so many states a distinct people, is not *more extraordinary* than that of the Gipsies having done the same. *Like the Jews*, the Gypsies appear to be a dispersed nation; but where the latter originally came from can never now be ascertained with certainty."

I shall not stop to enquire whether the *stale* observation arises from a wish to deprive *Christianity* of its *strongest* evidence, or from ignorance of its tendency; but shall take leave to quote, either for his *correction* or *information*, a passage from Jortin's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, vol. III. p. 329. "Some have observed that the preservation of the *Gypsies* is as *extraordinary* as that of the Jews; but this is thrown out by way of *jest*, which, like gravity and *solemnity* in another sort of writers, often supplies the want of argument. For what comparison between the Jewish nation and a collection of strollers of various countries, who, perhaps, have not existed as a body above 400 years, who, far from dogmatizing, seem to be of no religion at all, who never appeared in arms, and made themselves formidable, whom rags and contempt have secured from violent persecution, and who at the worst have been only driven from place to place, which to them was no great punishment, for *frauds* and *petty-larcenies*?" CENSOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 27.

SINCE the good people of the metropolis have been gratified by the exhibition of *great* oxen, and *great* sheep, in Smithfield, it has been repeatedly asked, to what does all this amount; *Cui bono?* If we look for a reduction in the price of meat, an increase in the number of our cattle, a less expensive mode of rearing them for the table, or any of the schemes or plans that may really or substantially benefit the country, we may just as well expect national benefit from the exhibition of a great plumb-pudding, such as was once baked in Southwark, and measured I know not how many yards round; or the exhibition of any thing else that is forced and unnatural, and can never come into common use.

For some years, public curiosity has been gratified with the sight of monsters of various kinds. The Tower has its lions and tigers, and Smithfield its right honourable oxen and noble rams; and the mass of the publick are just as likely to eat the one as the other at a moderate price. If these pantomimical scenes of plenty must be exhibited in the Metropolis, I could wish the managers would chuse some other season to bring their performers to town, than just before Christmas, when, it is well known, our markets generally rise, but have done so much more in the article of *beef* this year than ever was known.

In truth, from the circumstance that seems to be the main object with these breeders of monsters, I mean *fat*, I should think Tallow-chandlers' Hall the proper place of exhibition, and that worshipful company the proper patrons of the art; and instead of exhibiting the productions of their fattening

tening genius by day-light, let them be reſerved for an *illumination-night*, for on ſuch occaſions it would appear that the nation is moſt likely to profit by their labours. A performer, too, might announce, that on the night of his benefit the houſe ſhould be lighted with the Lincolnſhire bull; and many of our kitchen-wenches might make their fortunes by the dripping of the great ox. MIDDLE SIZE.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Dec.* 24.

PERMIT me to announce to your Antiquarian readers a farther and fuller inveſtigation of the Roman pavement at Medbourn (firſt noticed by the Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire*) than, I believe, was ever made before.

Sept. 30, 1801, a perfect ſtranger to me, Mr. William Fowler, of Winterton, in Lincolnſhire (near Barton upon Humber), called at my houſe, with an introductory letter from the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Little Bowden, ſtating "Mr. F. to be a perſon well verſed in exploring Roman Antiquities, particularly teſſelated pavements; and, with the intent of opening that at Medbourn, he called upon me to aſſiſt him," &c. Accordingly the next morning (Oct. 1) we procured three men to dig and ſearch for it (which we did with the greater certainty, I being well acquainted with the ſpot). In a ſhort time, at about four feet deep, we diſcovered part of it. This being a clue to the whole, we began on lower ground on the oppoſite ſide of a ſtone wall (for, unluckily, a ſtone wall paſſed over it for ſeveral yards near its centre). On this ſide, four or five yards from the wall, at only one foot deep, we quickly found a part of its Eaſtern border, but not its extremity, for none of its extremities have ever yet been diſcovered. The day being very fine, the men working well, and we willing to explore as much of it as poſſible, ſoon cleared four or five ſquare yards, when the wall ſtopped our farther progreſs; but ſo much became viſible after cleaning and waſhing, as to enable Mr. Fowler to take accurate meaſurements and a drawing of the whole diſcovered.

I ſhall now attempt to give you a deſcription of its appearance. It lay from one to four feet below the preſent ſurface of the ground in a North and South direction. The earth that lay upon it was a rich black mould, intermixed with ſtone, fragments of Roman bricks, pottery, &c. No coins were found amongſt it; but the horn, about five inches long, apparently of ſome young beaſt, which had been evidently *ſawn* from the head of the animal, lay directly upon the pavement, which was compoſed of cubes of yellow, red, blue, and white, from half an inch to an inch and an half ſquare, placed in lime mortar. The cubes neareſt the outſide were an inch and an half ſquare, decreaſing in ſize until they come to the central and moſt beautiful part of the pavement, where they did not exceed half an inch; ſome were of brick, ſome of ſtone. The order in which they lay was as follows. The firſt ſix or ſeven rows, diſcovered towards the Eaſt, were yellow, four rows red, one row blue; the next five rows were checked, alternately five cubes of blue and five of yellow; then a row of triple chain-work, compoſed of red, blue, and yellow cubes. The centre towards the North part was compoſed of ſemicircles of between two and three feet diameter (bordered with blue, red, and yellow cubes) filled with ſhell or ſcallop-work of red cubes bordered with blue ones; and in the central part of each ſhell is a cube of whitiſh ſtone. The South central part is compoſed of ſix lozenges of blue cubes meeting in a point in the centre; and in each of the interſtices between the lozenges is a knot of blue, yellow, and red cubes. The whole had a beautiful appearance when waſhed; and a great many people came to take a peep at it before the earth was put upon it again. Its extent is probably large, as ſeveral perſons of Medbourn can remember parts of it being accidentally diſcovered at different times ſeveral yards from the ſpot where we opened; but this is certainly the greateſt diſcovery ever remembered to have been made at any time before.

Mr. Fowler had with him ſeveral ſpecimens of Roman pavements diſcovered in Lincolnſhire, drawn, engraved, and coloured, in an accurate and maſterly manner, by himſelf; which, with this and others, when completed, he intends to publiſh. The ſubject of one of theſe was the Olympic games, chariot-races, &c.; another, Orpheus playing, and the brutes dancing around him. Mr. Fowler alſo had with him one of what is called *Diana* and *Acteon*,

* Gartre Hundred, vol. II. part II. p. 717.

*tean**, taken, engraved, and coloured, by himſelf, from the original, in Mr. Worthington's cellar, in Leiceſter, ſuperior (if I may be allowed to judge) to any copy of it that has hitherto fallen under my obſervation.

I have lately met with a curioſity in Natural Hiſtory (perhaps not frequently noticed), found in what is called the firſt ſtomach of a very fat cow, which was but four years old, and had been fed at *Newbold Saucey*, near *Ouſton*, in this county, and ſlaughtered at Hallaton in September laſt. It is a ball, or globular ſubſtance, apparently hollow within, about the ſize of a middle-ſized orange; and, like that fruit, the outſide is full of ſmall irregular indentings. Its colour is a very dark brown, nearly black, very bright and gloſſy, as if coated with varniſh. It is as hard as wood, and was quite as hard (the butcher told me) when it was firſt taken out. and was entirely looſe in the ſtomach, not joined by any pipes or ligaments whatever, neither is there the leaſt appearance of any upon the ball itſelf. I have frequently dropped it with force upon a brick floor without breaking, and it rebounds and ſounds like hollow wood, or the ſhell of a cocoa-nut. It is 8 inches 3-8ths in circumference, which does not vary above the eighth of an inch, take it where you will, it is ſo nearly round. This makes it ſomething more than 2 inches 6-8ths in diameter. Its weight is 1 oz. 9 drams, avoirdupoiſe. If any of Mr. Urban's correſpondents can ſay any thing ſatisfactory from the above ſhort but ſtrictly faithful account of it, as to its nature, or how produced, whether by being taken in with the food or otherwiſe, it will be eſteemed a favour by J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Potton, Sept.* 20.

COCKAYNE HATLEY, Bedfordſhire, is a pleaſant village, ſituated on an eminence, in the North-eaſt corner of the county of Bedford; with woods to the North and Weſt, and a beautiful and extenſive proſpect over the adjacent country to the South and Eaſt. It contains four farms, the rectory-houſe, and a few cottages.

The church is an antient regular ſtructure, with a nave and ſide-aiſles; built, as ſuppoſed, by Sir John Cokayne, as his arms are on the brackets that ſupport the roof, and in many other parts of the church. On the North ſide of the nave is a raiſed altar-tomb, which covers the remains of Sir John Cokayne, knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the reign of King Henry IV. On the top was his effigies engraved on braſs, with his arms at each corner, but now entirely gone.

In the South aiſle is a very handſome monument, with the figures of an armed knight, and his lady kneeling at an altar, with the following inſcriptions above and below them.

Over the man:

"S. Deo. O. M.
Memoriæq. et Mortalibus
Exuviis C. L. V. D. PATRITII HOME,
Equitis Aurati, cui ex nobiliſſimâ
Familiâ HOMEA de WEDDERBURNE,
Apud SCOTOS oriundo, Muſis ſanct.
ANDREANIS innutrito, Artiumque ibidem
M^ro dein circa annum ſalutis
CIↃ.IↃ.LXXXVII.
à Rege magiſtrio canum leporum
rariorum donato, Regemq. eodem munere
in ANGLIAM ſecuto ibique accipitrum
Regiorum.

Over the woman:

"Cuſtodiam
Adepto probeq. functo,
denato denique ætatis X'ti
A°. CIↃ.IↃCXXI. ſuæ vero
XLIX. atq. in coloniâ cœleſti
nunc recenſito, lectiſſima conjux
ELIZABETHA, Filia JOHANNIS COKAYNE,
de COKAYNE HATLEY, in com.
BEDF. Armigeri, in conjugalis fidei
Corporiſq. æternum indiviſi ſponſionem
amoriſque monumentum hoc ſtatuit.

Under the woman:

"In Cl. V. Dominum PATRITIUM
HOME, vulgo HUME, SCOTUM.
Quam malè convenit tibi Natio,
Quam malè Nomen!
Iſtud Humum Hominemq. ſonat,
ſonat illa Tenebras:

Under the man:

"Vita ſed illuſtris, nec propter
HUMUM tibi neque
nudum Hominem ſperaret, erat;
nunc corpore tandem,
atq. homine exuto, O quantum mutatus
ab ILLO es!
Corpus Humo Tenebriſque relinquis,
cætera vivis,
æternum indutus LUCEMQ. POLUMQ.
DEUMQ."

In the middle aiſle are the following inſcriptions on braſs, very well preſerved.

A man in armour, and a woman, with this inſcription:

"Of your charitie pray for the ſoules of Edmund Cockayn, eſquyer, and Elizabeth, his wife; which Edmund deceſſed the 3 day

* Nichols's Leiceſterſhire, vol. I. p. 10.

day of September, the year of our Lord 1565; on whose soules Jesu have mercy."

Below, 12 boys and 4 girls.

Arms. On the dexter side, Ar. three cocks Gu. for Cockayne. On the sinister, a chevron between three padlocks.

On the second stone, the effigies of two women and four children; the inscription gone.

On the third stone, a man in armour, part of an inscription.

Quisquis estis, q' tu' ieris, sta, plege, plor'.

On the fourth stone, a man and woman with a cross between them; below, five boys and five priests; inscription gone.

On the fifth stone, a man between two women:

"Orate p' animâ Will'mi Cockyn, Armg'i, Dorothee et Kat'ine ux. ej. qui quidem Will'us obiit xii° die Februarii, A° Dni M°cccccc°xxvii.

Two boys and two girls below, with the arms of Cockayne at each corner.

On the sixth stone:

"Here lyeth the body of John Cockane, esq. who departed this life Jan. the 5th, Anno Dom. 1718, æt. 77."

On the seventh stone:

"Here lyes the body of Elizabeth Cockayne, relict of John Cockayne, esq. of Cockayne Hatley, in the county of Bedford, who departed this life May the 12th, 1739, in the 91st year of her age."

On the eighth stone:

"Here lyes the body of Elizabeth Cockayne, daughter of John Cockayne, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, (of Cockayne Hatley, in the county of Bedford), who departed this life the 25th day of November, 1736, aged 62 years."

On the outside of the church is a small slab of marble fixed in the wall, with the following inscription:

"Near this place lieth the body of Rob. Porteus, Cl. late rector of this parish, who died April the 18th, 1753, in the 49th year of his age."

The above inscription is in memory of the elder brother of the present worthy and pious Bishop of London.

At the East end of the church stands the old family mansion of the Cockaynes, surrounded with a broad and deep moat, over which is a drawbridge. The entrance to the house is through an antient porch into a large hall (that occupies the whole height of the building) with a curious timber roof, and a musick-gallery at one end, built in the reign of William Rufus. The ends of the house are of a more modern date. The estate continued in the family of the Cockaynes till about the year 1740, when it came to Savile Cockayne Cust, esq. who left it to Sir John Cust, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and is now in the possession of Miss Lucy Cockayne Cust.

Yours, &c. MATT. RUGELEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

AMONG the list of Marriages in your last Number you might have added that of Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. of Amport, co. Hants, to Miss Minchin, daughter of the late H. Minchin, esq. of Holywell, in the same county.

There is no doubt but the seal, engraven in your Magazine for June last, pl. I. fig. 8, belonged to this family, though there be some variation in the orthography. The seal is at present in the possession of Sir Thomas, to whom I returned it, and who considers it to have been cut for one of his ancestors. It was found, as I mentioned, in a garden at Cornhampton, co. Hants. The house to which the garden belongs was formerly occupied by a person who sold pies, gingerbread, and other such little articles, which are so captivating to young gentlemen, and which they think so very refreshing after the fatiguing hours of study. Near this house was at that time a grammar-school, where Sir Thomas Champneys received part of his education; as did also his father, Richard Champneys, and perhaps his grandfather (as the family residence was not many miles from it), whose Christian name was John, as was likewise his great grandfather's, the name engraven on the seal; which, however, must have been cut for one of Sir Thomas's ancestors much more remote, as the letters bear the mark of considerable antiquity. W.

*** The worthless correspondent, whose Letter, with the LICHFIELD post-mark, was received Jan. 12, is widely mistaken, if he thinks the grossness of his attack on a respectable medical character and his three amiable daughters has the least resemblance to Wit.—To his confusion, we tell him, his HAND-WRITING and his knack at caricaturing are known; and, if he presume to repeat his filthy ribaldry, he may depend on the exposure he so justly merits. We need not add, that the young ladies have Brothers; but shall leave him to the sting which his own conscience cannot fail to inflict.

259. *The Poetical Works of* John Milton, *in Six Volumes; with the principal Notes of various Commentators. To which are added, Illustrations, with some Account of the Life of* Milton. *By the Rev.* Henry-John Todd, *M. A.*

MR. T. was invited and encouraged to undertake this *variorum* edition of Milton's works in the close of the year 1798, by the promise of assistance from his literary friends. He began to arrange his materials, and continued his enquiries to the close of the year 1799, when this edition began to be printed, and engaged his constant and unwearied application till publication. An account is given of Milton's various commentators, whose notes were collected and published together by Dr. Newton, and of subsequent editions, such as that of the first book of Paradise Lost at Glasgow, the late Mr. Mason's intended edition of the lesser poems, executed by Mr. Warton 1785, and a second edition 1791, and Mr. Dunster's of the Paradise Regained 1795. To these are added a selection of notes from various authors, and the MS. notes of the late Mr. Bowle, and an interleaved copy of the Paradise Lost by that accomplished scholar the late Benjamin Stillingfleet, esq.* who intended an edition just as Dr. Newton's was announced, and whose papers were presented to the late Dr. Dampier, dean of Durham, whose son, the dean of Rochester, communicated them to Mr. T. whose "gratitude can never be sufficiently expressed for the aids afforded him by his grace the Duke of Bridgewater, as, on a former occasion, for permission to print the MS. mask of Comus, obtained through the obliging application of the Rev. Francis-Henry Egerton, so, on the present, for permission to print the MS. mask of Marston, performed before the Countess-dowager of Derby, and to make use of many rare and curious books, perhaps not to be found in other collections, and for the opportunity of introducing to public notice the poems of some forgotten and unknown English bards, as well as other pieces of our antient literature, hitherto overlooked by the most curious investigators. The invaluable collection which his grace possesses has been removed from the family-seat at Ashridge to Bridgewater-house, Cleveland-court†." Other suggestions and materials were furnished by Mr. Reed, Mr. Bindley, and others.

The chief purpose of the new notes is, in humble imitation of Mr. Warton, to "explain the allusions of Milton, illustrate or vindicate his beauties, point out the imitations both of others and himself, elucidate his obsolete diction, and, by the adduction and just apposition of parallels, universally gleaned from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and shew the peculiarity of his phraseology." A glossarial index is added, the punctuation of Milton amended, and some new anecdotes relating to the history of Milton's friends, his works, and his time, are added in his life.

Vol. I. contains the life, with additions; list of editions; translation and alterations of the poetical works, and detached pieces of criticism on them; prolegomena, &c.; commendatory verses; Mr. Addison's criticism on the Paradise Lost; Dr. Johnson on the versification of Milton; origin of Paradise Lost.

Vol. II. Milton's apology for the verse of the first six books of Paradise Lost.

Vol. III. the last six books of Paradise Lost; plans of it as a tragedy.

Vol. IV. Paradise Regained, and Samson Agonistes, with preliminary observations on each.

Vol. V. Lycidas; L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso; Arcadia; Comus; Sonnets; preliminary observations on each; Marston's MS. mask; account of Ludlow castle, the family of Bridgewater, and Henry Lawes.

Vol. VI. Odes, miscellanies, translations; Elegiæ, Epigrammata, Silvæ;

* Mr. Stillingfleet wrote a truly Miltonic sonnet, printed by Mr. Todd; who says, "the literary world is indebted to Thomas Park, esq. for some of the sweetest sonnets in the English language." He should not have forgotten Mr. Bowle, whose truly Miltonic strains were before commended, and read with renewed pleasure. EDIT.

† The view given of these literary collections by our editor is sufficient to make us regret the neglect with which they were so long left a prey to dust and damp; whereby so much irreparable damage was done to a series of portraits of this illustrious family, that they were better consigned to the flames than preserved at the demolition of the mansion in the summer of 1800. EDIT.

Appendix, containing Baron's imitation of Milton's early poems, Lauder's interpolations, additions, and corrections.

Mr. T. does not find himself qualified to contradict Aubrey's ſtory of Milton's whipping, though he certainly was expelled, having kept his terms; but he diſcredits his interpolation of the prayer in the Eicon Baſilike. In like manner he has diſcriminated the ſpurious writings aſcribed to Milton. He has vindicated his mortal remains from the profanation offered by indecent curioſity to thoſe of a *younger female*. The late George Steevens, in his MS. notes on the narrative of this diſinterment, and the poſtſcript annexed to it, againſt nine ſubſtantial reaſons in the St. James's Chronicle, has intimated that "the diſinterred corpſe was ſuppoſed to be that of a *female*, and that the minuteſt examination of the fragments could not diſprove, if it did not confirm, the ſuppoſition." The inſcribed ſtone laid over Milton in the chancel of Cripplegate church had been long ſince removed, nor were his remains honoured by any other memorial there till the year 1793, when, by the munificence of the late Mr. Whitbread, an animated marble buſt, the ſculpture of Bacon, under which is a plain tablet recording the dates of the poet's birth and death, and of his father's deceaſe, was erected in the middle aile. A new copy of Faithorne's portrait (in crayons) of Milton at the age of 62, by an ingenious young artiſt (T. Simpſon), from the original in the poſſeſſion of William Baker, eſq. from Richardſon and Tonſon, is prefixed to this life. Peck was guilty of a ſhameful impoſition on the publick in palming on them the portrait prefixed to his "New Memoirs of Milton, 1740."

Paradiſe Loſt went through two editions in its author's life-time; but, ſince his death, not leſs than 43 editions are here enumerated, including Bp. Newton's, Mr. Hayley's, and the preſent. It is included in Milton's poetical works, in 3 vols. folio, with an excellent life by Mr. Hayley, 1794. "This magnificent edition does honour to the taſte and abilities of thoſe who were engaged in the production of it. It diſplays every elegance of typographical execution, and is accompanied with moſt beautiful engravings from the deſigns of Weſtall. It is a monument, indeed, worthy of him whoſe works entitle him to that ſupereminence among the poets of his country which he has ſo happily aſſigned to his own glorious "iſle" among the "ſea-girt" domains of Neptune.

"*The greateſt and the beſt* of all domains."

COMUS, v. 28.

Ten of theſe editions were printed at Glaſgow and Edinburgh; and, at the latter place, "the firſt ſix books of Paradiſe Loſt, *rendering into grammatical conſtruction*, the words of the text being arranged at the bottom of each page, in the ſame natural order with the conceptions of the mind, and the ellipſis properly ſupplied, without any alteration in the diction of the poem. By the late James Buchanan, author of the Britiſh Grammar." The MS. was left with Dr. James Robertſon, profeſſor of Hebrew, who has publiſhed it for the benefit of the author's widow, Edinburgh, 1773," 8vo *. In our vol. XLIX. p. 191, is mentioned a *Greek* tranſlation of Paradiſe Loſt, by *Thomas Denny*, a literary pedant, particularly ſkilled in Greek, &c. &c. One of our friends recollects being accoſted, in walking out of Cambridge with a ſtudent there about 1758 or 1764, by a middle-ſized and aged man, in his own hair and grave cloaths, in a ſuppliant tone for relief, with a Greek ſentence or two, purporting that "a fool might ſometimes utter a wiſe ſaying," but no farther converſation paſſed.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, and the language it was written in, were highly admired by Abbate Salvini, of Florence, whoſe tranſlation of it into Italian has never yet ſeen the light.

Our limits do not permit us to enter into a review of the notes ſubjoined to this edition, and principally made up of thoſe of Newton, Pearce, Richardſon, and Warton. Thoſe of Bentley are juſtly characterized in the preface, and that in particular on the two concluding lines, reprobated by a concurrence of criticks. Perhaps we ſhall not indeed be ſevere if we aſſert that a

* Our Northern neighbours are very fond of teaching us how to pronounce and write our mother-tongue *grammatically*. We ſaw in Scotland, about this date, a curious ſpecimen of Scotiſh pronunciation of Engliſh words, in a cheap form, for the uſe of ſchools, which we have never been able to obtain a ſecond ſight of. Whether it was by Mr. B. we do not recollect.

ſmaller body of annotations is ſufficient to illuſtrate ſuch an author as Milton. Compariſons are endleſs; and, when we enter into the ſtores of memory of a well-read man, we ſhall aſſume too much in endeavouring to recollect more for him than he can for himſelf, and make a greater parade of the critick's reading than of the poet's remembrance. But it is the fate of the favourite writers of this country to be overwhelmed with commentaries which can be conſulted only by ſuch readers as will recur to the notes of Burman, Drakenborch, and Oudendorp, on claſſic authors. Milton, Shakſpeare, Dryden, &c. will be more peruſed in pocket-volumes than in the ſplendid bulk of fine paper, printing, and engraving, which confers more immortality on the printer and publiſher, if the *paper laſt* ſo long.

In the introductory note on the Arcades Mr. T. ſpeaks of *Harefield* houſe as pulled down, and the porters' lodges on each ſide the gateway are converted into a commodious houſe. This cannot be collected from Mr. Lyſons's *draught* of it, who ſays it was burnt down 1660, and "the preſent houſe formed by uniting the two lodges with an intermediate building."

To Comus Mr. T. has prefixed as particular an account of Ludlow caſtle as he could collect, and of the Bridgewater family. To the firſt he might have added a few particulars from the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia; and under the latter he leaves us to bewail the fate of Aſhridge and its literary treaſures.

This old manſion was converted from a monaſtery of BONSHOMMES, an order of Auguſtin monks, introduced by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, of which there was not an inſtance in the kingdom, by Lord Chancellor Elleſmere. Only the hall, 44 feet by 22, the windows full of arms, the cloiſters, and a back porch leading to the hall, remained of the old ſtructure in 1767. The cloiſters were arched with Tatenhall ſtone, with the arms of the abbey in the centre; and round the ſides was beautifully painted, in water-colours, the hiſtory of our Saviour, in 40 compartments, of which 12 were then entirely defaced, and the reſt probably ſoon after; the apartments on the ground-floor, and the portraits in the picture-gallery, ſuffering by damp, and the cloiſter ſurrounding reſervoir. The church ſtood in the garden ranging with the cloiſters. Several ſtone coffins have been dug up, and the foundations ſhew it was a large pile. After falling a prey to damp and neglect, for want of inhabitants, it was taken down in the ſummer of 1800, and the materials ſold to the beſt bidder, and the timber applied to embank the adjoining navigable canal, and frame its locks. Previous to this, the family-pictures and other valuable portraits, many of which had ſuffered like decay, were conſigned to the flames; and ſuch of the books as were not clotted together by damp and rottenneſs, among which were many invaluable folios and quartos, were conſigned to Mr. King's auction-room, a catalogue printed, and a ſale advertiſed, when, on ſome ſuggeſtion of their rarity and value, they were bought in, and reſtored to the noble owner. It was fortunate Mr. T. had ſuch acceſs to them, and made ſo good an uſe of them.

We cannot diſmiſs this edition of Milton's poetical works without obſerving that it would be injuſtice to the preſent editor not to acknowledge that he has omitted nothing that could render it as complete as poſſible.

260. *Hiſtory, Origin, and Progreſs, of the Art of Printing, from its firſt Invention in Germany to the End of the Seventeenth Century; and from its Introduction into* England, *by* Caxton, *to the preſent Time: including, among a Variety of curious and intereſting Matter, its Progreſs in the Preſſes; with chronological Liſts of eminent Printers in* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *together with Anecdotes of ſeveral eminent* [illegible] *literary Characters who have honoured the Art by their Attention to its Improvement; alſo, a particular and complete Hiſtory of the* Walpolean *Preſs, eſtabliſhed at* Strawberry-hill; *with an accurate Liſt of every Publication iſſued therefrom, and the exact Number printed thereof. At the Concluſion is given a curious Diſſertation on the Origin of the Uſe of Paper; alſo, a complete Hiſtory of the Art of Wood-cutting and engraving on Copper, from its firſt Invention in* Italy *to its preſent Improvement in* Great Britain; *concluding with the Adjudication of Literary Property; or the Laws and Terms to which Authors, Deſigners, and Publiſhers, are ſeparately ſubject. With a Catalogue of remarkable Bibles and Common Prayer Books, from the Infancy of Printing to the preſent Time. Extracted from the beſt Authorities, by* Henry Lemoine, *Biblioſ.* Lond.

THE title of this uſeful little manual, of which we have too long delayed

layed the mention, so fully explains its contents, that we need only add, that, though it is on a subject which of all others ought to be familiar to us, we have received from the whole of it much entertainment, and, from many parts, satisfactory and pleasing information.—We recommend it, therefore, very heartily to all those who wish to be acquainted with the Origin and Progress of so very distinguished an Art.

261. *A Sermon, preached at* Prittlewell, *in* Essex, *on the 20th of* September, 1801; *upon the Prayer of Thanksgiving to* Almighty God *for the late abundant Crop and favourable Harvest, first directed to be used* September 13, 1801. *By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart. Vicar of* Prittlewell.

262. *A Sermon upon the Peace, preached at* Prittlewell, *in* Essex, *on the 18th of* October, 1801. *By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart. Vicar of* Prittlewell.

THESE two discourses of the Reverend Baronet are well adapted to the especial occasions on which they were delivered, and to the particular audience to whom they were addressed.

The first of them, on the Thanksgiving Prayer, is from Matt. xiii. 30, "Gather ye together, first, the tares; and bind them in bundles, to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn;" the second from Isaiah xlv. 7, "I make peace;" and, in both, the subjects are discussed in a manner which had an immediate tendency to impress the parishioners of Prittlewell with a true sense of their civil and religious duties.

But the most prominent parts of these sermons, as published, are the dedications which precede them. In the first, the Premier is thus addressed:

"Our little connexion, at school, formerly, and the sensibility which you so feelingly expressed to me for the singular position of an old Baronet, might well justify my desiring to inscribe the following discourse with your name. But I desire this, sir, for another reason. It is of consequence, especially in these times, that a great people should think well of the kind and superintending care which is taken of them by those who direct the public affairs. Of the heads of the church, collectively and individually, there is but one opinion. All, I conclude, think of them as I have such particular reason to think of the two Archbishops, of the Bishop of Durham, of the Bishop of London, who so worthily replaced my late friend, Bishop Lowth, and of my present friend, the Bishop of Salisbury. These, and others, bore their parts, undoubtedly, in the sublime and patriotic prayer which caused me to compose this discourse. But you, sir, are a new man, as to the opinion of the public; except in the character of, perhaps, the most popular Speaker who has ever adorned the chair of the House of Commons. For this reason I wish that every rank of my countrymen should know what those acknowledge who can best judge; and even those who doubt or deny your talents for all the duties of your present difficult and awesome station: that nothing can be more truly amiable, sir, than your private character; and, that we may expect to see this groundwork of every thing which is good or great, mark, as often as possible, your public conduct. If the happy word *comfort*, in this prayer, did not proceed from you, sir (whose attention to words I have occasion to know), I am persuaded that Mr. Addington was delighted to adopt it, for the sake of the poor; and I am desirous of doing my best, that the poor may long continue to couple, in their grateful recollections, the words COMFORT and ADDINGTON. By contributing to this, I shall not aid the successor of the brave Abercromby in driving the French out of Egypt; but I trust I shall do my part, by it, as a clergyman, in keeping them out of England. Sincerely hoping, sir, that the talents of my old schoolfellow may equal even the crisis in which our country is entrusted to his patriotism, and that, from an honourable peace, and other blessings, both present and future times may deem him one of the greatest, as well as one of the most amiable, ministers that England ever knew, I have the honour to be," &c. &c.

To the Bishop of London Sir Herbert thus inscribes the second sermon:

"I beg permission from your lordship, as my diocesan and as a bishop whose talents and character I so much respect, to inscribe this discourse with the name of Porteus. This, and the printed sermon which accompanies it, *on the thanksgiving for the last harvest*, will prove, my lord, that I cheerfully and instantly obeyed your lordship's patriotic wishes in the late perilous times; and that I, for one, repaired to my post, undeterred by the squeaks part of Essex, and did what was in my power to serve the public mind, by two discourses every Sunday, upon such preferment as I have enjoyed since I quitted the bar, twenty years ago, by Bishop Lowth's desire—a living, given me by that great and good character, of 120*l.* a year. I have the honour to be, with high respect," &c. &c.

263. *Bread*,

263. *Bread; or, The Poor. A Poem. With Notes and Illustrations. By Mr. Pratt, Author of "Sympathy," "Gleanings," &c.*

THE English Gleaner (vol. LXIX. p. 688) has here been making some of the Wheat he had gathered in the late harvest into Bread; which, we are persuaded, the publick will allow to be sweet and good, and will not make any objection to its being *new*.

We have often had occasion to lament the misuse of talents, and the waste of intellect, in the productions of some of our most celebrated poets; and have sometimes seen them exerting all their abilities in fictitious narrative, and displaying all their powers of pathos in the delineation of ideal sufferings; while the real objects of pity, whose case comes home to every heart, have been left to weep, unnoticed and unknown. Others, again, possessing genius to throw a fascination on every subject they touch, have satisfied themselves with the humble task of describing the tender sighings of love-smitten bulrushes, the shrinking sensibility of double and single pinks, and the *crim. con.* of cabbages and cauliflowers. Are such topicks worthy our regard? Away with visionary woes, and enervating, useless strains, when all the inspirations of the Muse are scarcely able to paint the deep and rankling wounds of Humanity, which every where present themselves to the eye of patient Research, and the breast of genuine Feeling! In our opinion, one instance of active benevolence is worth a thousand aspirations of idle sympathy—one picture taken from Life is more impressive than a thousand scenes the mere creations of Fancy.

It has been Mr. Pratt's felicity, however (and, from what we have heard of his character, we are sure he will consider it as his highest praise), to employ his poetic talents in refining the heart, in enforcing the tender charities, and in rendering man the friend of man.

His principal metrical productions, of length, "Sympathy," "Humanity," and "Benevolence," which are well known, and have been appreciated as they deserve, have each of them powerfully tended to promote the best interests of his fellow-creatures; and, though we sincerely hope that "Bread" will not be the last effort of his patriotic and benevolent Muse, it seems impossible for him to exceed its merits; it will for ever fix his reputation for goodness of heart, keenness of penetration, and strength of numbers, were his fame to rest solely on this basis.

In the present publication, Mr. Pratt embraces objects of the greatest importance; and the poem is not more estimable for the design than the execution.

"A sudden revolution, the most dire, perhaps, of any in this revolutionary age, has taken place in the state of the poor. Progressive improvements have been made in agriculture, the benefits of which are almost entirely lost to the most numerous and useful part of the community, while individuals only have been enriched. The poor-rates have, in the mean time, increased, to the dissatisfaction of the rich, and nearly to the ruin of the middle classes; while the wants and miseries of the peasantry, with some few exceptions, which will be particularized, have accumulated in the proportion that plans have been formed for their relief. This argues a very wrong policy and management somewhere. In the midst of a long and active illness, the author has spared no pains to trace the effects of this deep national grievance to its sources. . . . .

"A few summers preceding these excursions it came within the author's correspondence with a foreigner of distinction to detail, with truth and with delight, the results of a journey which exhibited many of the most interesting views that could enter the human eye, or fill the human heart—the chearful countenances, healthful forms, and gladsome labours of a *happy* peasantry. It was his duty and his pleasure to follow their homeward steps, from the farm and fields, to cottages where Content was not simply a guest but a resident; and he felt what he expressed—that most of the Potentates of the other parts of Europe would, for such cottages, willingly have exchanged their palaces. At the same time he did not fail to congratulate the *then* less ambitious tenantry on that general plenty which a close inspection of their granaries and barns, loaded to the roof, had offered to his view. To describe the causes and effects of so sudden and deplorable a change is the endeavour of the work now presented to the reader."

Though we cannot but hope that the picture is somewhat overcharged, there is undoubtedly too much truth in the distress which this poem so emphatically paints. Not to enter into the still darker points of view, we transcribe the following contrast:

"Ascend yon hill, and give thy straining eye [lie,
To view the stretching landscapes as they
In

To many an ample sweep of varying ground,
With all the flocks and herds that graze around;
The level pastures, and the mountains steep,
The intermediate vales, and forests deep.
Time was, when twice ten husbandmen were fed, [bread,
And all their wholesome progeny found
And a soft home, each in his modest farm,
By tillage of those lands—and raiment warm;
The cloak of scarlet dye, so bright and clean,
And one of silk, on sabbath only seen;
And yet a third, of goodly camblet neat,
For winter days, extending to the feet.
Then took at plough the son and sire their turn, [the churn;
The wife then milk'd the cow, and work'd
And many a mile the daughter trudg'd with cake, [cheese;
To vend her butter, chickens, eggs, and
And, home returning, heavy laden, brought
Full many an article at market bought;
And tho' the bow'd beneath her basket's weight, [fate;
Oft would she sing the country maiden's
And haply, sweetheart, who in ambush lay,
To ease her load, would join her on the way;
Well-pleas'd was he that useful load to bear,
Yet saw, with wife delight, the damsel's care:
Good signs of future helpmate there were shown, [own;
And, as he smil'd, he mark'd her for his
Whisper'd his wish to share her toils for life, [her wife.
Purchas'd the ring with speed, and call'd
"Nor came she portionless; nor to his arms
Brought only virtue, love, and native charms;
Though these were wealth, but kin, on either side [bride:
Enrich'd the bridegroom, and endow'd the
Of kine a pair to each, of sheep a score,
The parents furnish'd from their well-earn'd store:
A waggon this, and that a team bestow'd,
While from the heart's pure source each love-gift flow'd:
Of linen too a stock, and spun at home,
And a best bed, to deck the nuptial-room;
Yet quilt and curtains, by the matron wrought, [bought;
And nothing but the wood and ticking
From their well-feather'd flock the pillow's down,
And all the toilet ornaments their own:
And polish'd looking-glass and pictures gay,
For parlour, us'd alone on holy day!
Or Christmas time, or merry-making sweet,
When the kind landlord deign'd to share the treat;
And joy'd to see the harvest-barn was fill'd,
And felt at heart how well his farm was till'd: [display'd,
HIGHLAND farm, which ease and health
And happy tenants, happy landlords made.
"And thus from three-score acres, duly dress'd, [blest;
The numerous tribe of old and young were
And all the country gaily smil'd to see
The country's wealth—a thriving peasantry! [cheer'd,
Lords, swains, and husbandmen, each other
And mutual profits mutual cares endear'd;
By day the labourer at the farm was seen,
In his own cottage found a nightly bed;
And all his fun-tann'd children, and his wife,
Gave zest to toil, and energy to life;
And thus for ages far'd the rural train,
Nor plague nor famine scourg'd the blissful plain."

With more pleasure we peruse the compliments deservedly paid to Mr. Way, for his benevolence to the widow of Halketon with 14 children:

"Blest widow! may thy table long be crown'd [round;
With all thy goodly plants soft-branching
Beneath the shadow of a vine thine own,
Thy olives flourish near thy rustic throne!
Like hers of holy fame, may grace prevail,
The meal unwasted, and the cruse ne'er fail!".... [meed
"And may such gracious blessings be the
Of all who aid the poor man in his need;
Of all who thus *their* blessings can bestow,
And the rich joy of well-plac'd bounty know;
Of noble Winchelsea, who still remains
The pride and honour of his native plains;
Whom ev'n oblivious plenty has not taught
To waste the god-like power that plenty brought: [flood,
And generous Warwick, who indignant
Bold and unaw'd, to check corruption's flood;
When, flush'd with plenty, an insulting band
Pour'd the foul tide of luxury o'er the land;
And, mad with riot, wanton'd with the store
That might have nourish'd the defrauded poor:
Of sacred Giaffe, thrice venerable man!
From youth to suffering age, still first to plan
The rich man's good, the pauper's happiness,
Friend to the wife, and patron of distress!
When Winter's icy hand benumbs the year,
His genial blaze the cottage-hearth shall chear;
The shiv'ring multitude to him shall fly,
Whose generous store-shop shall their wants supply.
Illustrious sage! should such benevolence
Pass the dim world without its recompence?
O what rewards th' inspirer has in store,
When the dim world and all its clouds are o'er; [own,
While Durham, who has made the poor his
A kindred spirit shall partake thy throne."

The notes and illustrations are highly interesting. They contain many authentic anecdotes; and recommend much practical improvement in the comforts of cottagers.

"Whoever travels through the Midland Counties, and will take the trouble of enquiring,

quiring, will generally receive for answer, that formerly there were a great many cottagers who kept cows, but that the land is now thrown to the farmers; and, if he enquires still farther, he will find that, in those parishes, the poors rates have increased in an amazing degree, more than according to the average rise throughout England. It is to be hoped that, as the quantity of land required for gardens is very small, it will not excite the jealousy of the farmers."

Speaking of Dr. Glasse, he says,

"This valuable member of society having long observed that there is scarcely any article of life, in respect to which the poor are under greater difficulties, or for the supply of which they have stronger temptations to dishonest practices, than that of fuel, he was induced, in the parish of Greenford in Middlesex, and in that of Wanstead in Essex, to lay in a certain quantity of coals every summer, when they were to be purchased at a moderate price, perhaps at two guineas a chaldron at the wharf, and to have them brought in his own carts from the water-side. As soon as the winter sets in, the poor have liberty to apply for any quantity, not less at one time than half a bushel, nor more than a bushel, every Monday in the afternoon; for which the price is one shilling a bushel, being equal to one pound sixteen shillings per chaldron. They were expected to bring ready money; and they brought it with great chearfulness, as they were very sensible of the benefit of it. What were sold at the shops was of an inferior sort; the price one shilling and six pence per bushel."

The concluding note thrills us with horror as we read it.

"The various manufacturing towns which the author of the poem attentively examined are so replete with filth, poverty, and disease, in the lanes, alleys, lofts, and cellars, where the weaving-trades are carried on, their places of labour so close, their beds so ragged in furniture, and so loaded with promiscuous bodies, that one miserable wretch becomes the nuisance of another. At Birmingham, Tewkesbury, and Coventry, there are no words to paint duly their squalid and starving situation, which at length broke out in a poverty-flux, produced by an imprudent use of cheap fruits, such as were thrown within their reach by the abundant supply of the season, after a course of hard living on common vegetables, as animal food had long been yielded in despair. The state of the Coventry poor is pitiable beyond all power of communicating an idea of it; yet, since the decay of the ribbon-trade, it has been treble-taxed in the poor's-rate. In Liverpool the malady was yet more extensive. Manchester did not altogether escape the contagion; and had not a fresh store of the new nourishing roots come to their timely relief, as a substitute for bread, the better-fed ranks of society would have had *their* share of the mortality, notwithstanding their *generous living*, as they call it—and the wide-spreading pestilence might have made even the *remnants of the land* still more scanty."

264. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Asiatic *Annual Register*, &c. &c.
(Concluded from p. 642.)

CHARACTER OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

SOME time, we believe*, in 1782 (say the Editors of this Annual Register) he made the tour of France; after which he resided for a few months in Paris, where he was introduced at court. The French Monarch was much pleased with his conversation, and made many enquiries respecting some of the provinces he had travelled through: to all of which he answered him in the particular dialect of each province. After Sir William withdrew, the King turned about to one of his courtiers, saying, "He is a most extraordinary man! he understands the language of my people better than I do myself!" 'Yes, please your Majesty,' replied the courtier, 'he is indeed a more extraordinary man than you are aware of, for he understands almost every language in the world—*but his own.*' "Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the King, "then of what country is he?" 'He is, please your Majesty, *a Welshman.*'

In April, 1783, Sir William Jones married Miss Shipley, daughter of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, and sister to the present Rev. W. D. Shipley, dean of that diocese.

The year following, the Dean of St. Asaph was prosecuted for publishing a pamphlet, intituled, "The Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer†." This tract was written by his brother-in-law, Sir William, who was, through-

* "We are not informed as to the year in which Sir William Jones travelled through France."

† "This trial came on at the assize at Shrewsbury, before Mr. Justice Buller, on the 6th of August, 1784, when, after some of the most ingenious and eloquent pleading, on the part of the Hon. T. Erskine, perhaps ever heard in a court of justice, the jury brought in their verdict, Guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not they did not find."

out

out his whole life, a firm but moderate supporter of the political principles of Locke and Sidney.

Upwards of a year before this trial took place, Sir William Jones had been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and had embarked for India on-board the Crocodile frigate in the summer of 1783.

In the course of his voyage thither the ship touched at Madeira, the rugged islands of Cape de Verd, and afterwards at Hinzuan, or Johanna, a beautiful little island, situated at the North end of the straits of Mosambique, and about 100 miles distant from the coast of Madagascar. This island has been governed for these two centuries by a colony of Arabs; and here, therefore, Sir William, for the first time in his life, had an opportunity of conversing familiarly in Arabic, which he did with great ease, to the no small astonishment of the Mohammedan chiefs of Hinzuan; of whom, and of their island, he has given a very pleasing account in a paper which he presented to the Asiatic Society, and which is published in vol. II. of their Researches.

He arrived at Calcutta about the beginning of October; and, after having taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, according to the usual forms, he lost no time in making public his plan for instituting a society at Calcutta for the *purpose of enquiring into the history, arts, sciences, and literature, of Asia*. The idea of this plan, he himself informs us, in his Preliminary Discourse to the Society, he first conceived at sea; and it was certainly a conception altogether worthy of his comprehensive genius. The plan was embraced with eagerness by those gentlemen in Calcutta who were best qualified to estimate its advantages, and to contribute to its support; and, being patronized by Mr. Hastings, then governor-general, with that liberality with which he was wont to foster every literary undertaking, the society was soon founded. The president's chair was first offered to Mr. Hastings; but, on his declining it, Sir William Jones was elected perpetual president; and he delivered his preliminary discourse in February 1784.

He was now enabled to give full scope to the excursions of his mind, and to gratify every wish of his heart. The wide and fruitful region of Asiatic learning was open before him, and the high and independent situation which he filled gave him a commanding prospect of it; whilst he practised those laws which it was the pride of his life to cherish and revere, and administered to his fellow-creatures the pure maxims of justice and truth.

He had long ardently desired to study the Sanscreet language; and this desire was considerably increased by the great progress which he found Mr. Wilkens had made in that antient idiom, and still more by that gentleman's elegant translation of the Bhâvat-Geetâ *. He therefore commenced his studies in the Sanscreet without delay, and, in the course of three years, made himself so completely master of it, that the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of Brahma "confessed," says Lord Teignmouth, in his admirable discourse on the death of his friend, "with pride, delight, and surprise, that his knowledge of their sacred dialect was most critically correct and profound. And the Pandits who were in the habit of attending him, when I saw them after his death, at a public durbar, could neither suppress their tears for his loss, nor find words to express their admiration at the wonderful progress which he had made in their sciences."

The pertinacious and unwearied diligence with which he applied to his studies deserves to be recorded. He made a regular distribution and allotment of his time. He rose at day-break, and studied till breakfast-time; after which, during terms, he attended his duty in the Supreme Court, whence he returned home at three o'clock, and studied till four; then went to dinner, where he generally had a select party of friends assembled, whom he entertained with the utmost gaiety till seven, when he returned to his literary labours, and did not again quit them till midnight. This was his constant habit, from which he seldom or never deviated. No man enjoyed more than he did the delights of friendly intercourse, and the festive pleasures of society; but his pleasures were subservient to the paramount gratification he derived from the successful pursuit of the great end he had in view, that of serving his coun-

* "Mr. Wilkins translated the Bhâvat-Geetâ in India, but did not publish it till after his return to England in 1784, when it was printed for C. Nourse, in the Strand."

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try, and inſtructing mankind; for what Johnſon ſays of Pope may, with ſtrict truth, be applied to him: that "he was one of thoſe few whoſe labour is their pleaſure."

Notwithſtanding the great attention which his profeſſional duties, and the preparation for his many valuable diſcourſes to the Aſiatic Society required, he found time to write and publiſh ſome works, no leſs curious than important, between the years 1788 and 1793. Theſe were, an Engliſh verſion of the Arabic text of the Sirajiyyah, or Mahommedan law of inheritance, with a commentary; the inſtitutes of Menu, literally tranſlated from the Sanſcrêet, with a learned preface, illuſtrative both of the antiquity and value of the work; and an elegant tranſlation of the drama of Sacontala, from the ſame language. The firſt of theſe performances he printed at his own expence, and ſold for the benefit of inſolvent debtors; an action ſo diſintereſted that it will ſerve to do away a very erroneous notion, entertained by ſome people, that Sir Wm. Jones was ſelfiſh and penurious.

But the moſt uſeful work in which he was ever engaged, and upon which, therefore, he was the moſt intent, he did not live to complete. This was a copious digeſt of Hindû and Mahommedan law, compiled from Sanſcrêet and Arabic originals, a plan of which he had preſented to Government, who had given it their moſt liberal patronage and ſtrenuous ſupport*. The Pandits employed in the undertaking had concluded their part of it; and the Moluvees had nearly finiſhed the portion which it was their buſineſs to ſupply, when the hand of Death arreſted the progreſs of the work, and deprived ſociety of a Jones.

In April, 1794, he was attacked with a bilious complaint, which, after a few weeks, proved ſo obſtinate that it baffled the utmoſt ſkill of his phyſicians; and on Sunday morning, the 27th of the ſame month, he died, agreeably to the uniform tenor of his life, a Patriot, a Philoſopher, and a Chriſtian. He was buried the day following, with all the reſpect belonging to his rank; and, what is more valuable, with all the honours due to his virtue.

Sir William Jones was of a genteel and graceful perſon, and of a countenance open, manly, vivacious, and ſerene. His deportment was dignified, yet eaſy; his addreſs courteous, yet plain; and his manners poliſhed, yet familiar: ſo that, upon a firſt acquaintance, he not only excited the admiration, but ſecured the eſteem, of the perſon he converſed with.

In the ſociety of his friends, if his converſation did not ſparkle with wit, it was, at leaſt, illumined with chearfulneſs; and though he ſeldom ſaid any thing ſtriking or forcible, he always illuſtrated, in the moſt pleaſing manner, every topick that was diſcuſſed, and conveyed inſtruction with a modeſty and elegance that at once captivated and informed the mind.

But this placidity and gentleneſs did not proceed from a conſtitutional tameneſs and languor, to which thoſe qualities are ſometimes with truth attributed; they ſprang from the union of that temperance and liberality which a virtuous habit had reared in his mind, and which, therefore, had become a part of his nature. Nor was he wanting in any of the other qualities which belong to theſe great virtues: he was ſedate, moderate, and cautious; but, at the ſame time, animated, aſpiring, and generous; he poſſeſſed a proud honour, an inflexible firmneſs, and a high ſenſe of juſtice; yet he had not in his diſpoſition any thing of haughtineſs, or obſtinacy, or auſterity; for his pride conſiſted in the love of independence; his reſolution in keeping aloof from the temptations of vice, and his idea of equity in preſerving peace and happineſs among men, by making the laws lovely rather than ſevere.

He was no leſs eſtimable in public than in private life. In both we contemplate his character with peculiar ſatisfaction. As a public man, whether we conſider his fine taſte, the ſtrength of his mental faculties, or the vaſt extent and variety of his acquirements, we are equally enamoured of his talents. His intellectual powers were of the

* "Fortunately for the intereſts of Britiſh India, as well as for the happineſs of the native inhabitants of that country, abilities have ſince been found adequate to the high taſk of executing the moſt material part of this great undertaking. The genius, learning, and aſſiduity, of Mr. Colebroke have enabled him to give a complete verſion of the Hindû Digeſt, which has been printed at the Hon. Company's preſs in Calcutta, and which we hope will ſoon be publiſhed in this country."

the higheſt order. The force and clearneſs of his underſtanding no paradox could perplex; the quickneſs of his intuition ſaw through ſyſtems at a glance; the ſolidity of his judgment even his lively fancy could but ſeldom warp; and the retentive vigour of his memory nothing uſeful or elegant ever eſcaped. To theſe properties he added a fertile imagination, a luminous comprehenſion, and an elaſticity of mind which gave a certain ſpring and activity to all the operations of his genius.

His mind, thus conſtituted, was enriched and embelliſhed with the collective ſcience and learning of all times and of all nations. He was deeply verſed in every branch of human knowledge, and was familiarly acquainted not only with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, but alſo with the Sanſcrêet, Arabic, Perſian, Turkiſh; and with the Italian, French, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and German languages. Yet he conſidered the acquiſition of various languages uſeful only inaſmuch as it enlarged his knowledge of philoſophical grammar, and thereby aſſiſted his enquiries into the hiſtory of man.

His numerous and elegant tranſlations evince his thorough acquaintance with the radical principles of univerſal grammar, as well as with the roots of the particular languages on which he treats, while they ſhew the keeneſt penetration and the moſt exquiſite taſte.

Upon the whole, Sir William Jones was unqueſtionably one of the moſt extraordinary men that ever appeared in the republick of letters; and, at the ſame time, one of the beſt men that ever figured on the ſtage of life.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We conclude our review of the *Voyage pittoreſque de la Syrie*, p. 533, with

N° XVIII. which contains

Caſtle and part of the city of Hems, the antient *Emeſa*, taken from the cenotaph of Caius Cæſar. The artiſt was ſurrounded, while drawing, by a troop of Arabs.

Mauſolea in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Section of the mauſoleum of Elabelus.

Plan and elevation and two views of a circular temple at Balbeck.

N° XIX. contains

View of the higheſt part of the walls of *Antioch* [Anthakyeh], from the hill facing the mountains of Laodicea.

Temple of the Sun at Palmyra.

Great gallery at Palmyra.

Section of the triumphal arch at Palmyra.

Courſe of the *Nahr Qades*.

Moſque built by Oman on the ruins of Solomon's temple.

General Dugua, lately returned from the Egyptian expedition, brought home two copies of a remarkable inſcription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite. The inſcription is three-fold: one portion preſents a ſucceſſion of hieroglyphicks in ſeveral very regular lines; another portion, which has not yet been ſufficiently examined, preſents a greater number of lines, in characters which yet leave ſome uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination; the remaining portion conſiſts of 53 lines in Greek. One of the members of the French Inſtitute, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of the gratitude of ſome prieſts of Alexandria, or ſome neighbouring place, toward Ptolemy Epiphanes. Bonaparte, to gratify the curioſity of the literati in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inſcription engraved; after which, it will be ſubmitted to the examination of the learned though Europe.

The rare and valuable collections of plants, medals, &c. &c. made by the French Sçavans with ſo much toil and care in Egypt, having been captured by the Engliſh army, will, no doubt, be brought to this country by General Lord Hutchinſon. This is what Virgil would have ſaid, *Sic vos non vobis.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. J. Victor deſires us to inform our ingenious correſpondent Mr. Wickins, to whom the publick are indebted for his tranſlation of the ſtory of King Lear, and his correſpondence with the late Mr. Garrick, that there is a wide field open to him for exploring the remote beauties of Shakſpeare, and tracing, from their "hiſtoric and fabulous origin, many of the ſubjects of his wonderful dramas." And, if he will do Mr. Victor the honour of calling at N° 93, Oxford-ſtreet, when he comes to town, he will be furniſhed with ſome documents which may poſſibly throw ſome light upon theſe ſubjects, and enable him to proceed in his purſuit towards bringing forwards a publication which the Literati will be proud to receive at his hands.

O. (of Leiceſter) is referred to our vol. LIV. p. 96, for deſtroying Crickets.

To Clericus Wellensis we return many thanks; and agree with him in the hint, "to let well alone."

ITALIA DEVASTATA.

ERGO ingruentûm sævit adhuc furor
Insanus Armorum, et ruit horridi
Effusa Tempestas Gradivi*,
Ausoniæ minitata cladem!

Quippe hâc truci spectabilis ordine
Vis fulminantis concita Galliæ
Grassatur, hâc Germana pubes
Contrà acies inimica pandit.

Hinc indè sese flectere devia
Visa est diu Victoria desuper;
Interque pugnaces cohortes
Ambiguis fluitare pennis:

Optata post paulo addita Gallicis
Comes catervis—En! ubi Mantuæ
Ingressa muros, arduâque in
Turre sedens, rutilam per æthram,

Vexilla clarâ ardentia purpurâ
Latè coruscat! stant prope Militum
Læti triumphantûm Phalanges,
Et resonus ferit astra clamor.

At Tu, tuarum tristior Urbium
Jam jamque sævo Marte cadentium,
Frustrà repentem vastitatem
Italia, interitumque ploras.

Namque ut citato fervidus impetu
Olim ille Dux Carthaginis irruens
Per plana camporum, ac feraces
Ibat agros, rapidique ad instar

Torrentis, Urbes, Ruricolas, Pecus,
Demersit uno funere, gentibus
Crudele devictis minatus
Excidium, Dominæque Romæ;

Sic Gallicus Vir nuper in obvios
Arrectus enses, tantus et horrido
Insignis Armorum tumultu
Fulminat Ausonios per Agros,

Non usitato militiæ modo,
Turrita saxis oppida gestiens
Perrumpere, ipsiusque Romæ
Mœnia terrificare bello.

Illum, superbo Gloria vertice,
Lætum juventâ, misit in hostium
Turmas; triumphalesque currûs
Addidit ipse rotas Gradivus.

Tum celsa nutârunt capita Alpium
Diri paventum Martis imaginem;
Summæque Pyrenes reclini
Protinus intremuere collo.

Quin, luce functi, magnanimum Ducum Heroumque Manes, olim animæ inclytæ
(Dum vita) damnatique pulchri
Funeris, ingemuere terrâ

Mœsti sub imâ; et Marmoreæ Patrum
Formæ statim prorumpere fedibus
Ipsis videbantur, rigentique
Attonitæ rapere arma dextrâ.

Tales Alumnos non sibi Romula
Jam terra jactat, qui properam nimis
Regni vacillantis ruinam
Viribus ingenioque sistant.

Ingens Gigantis terrifici velut
Cadaver, olim quod tumulo dâtum,
Multosque servatum per annos,
Morte etiam potuit sub ipsâ

Atrox videri—vultus adhuc riget
Horrore, ceu vivus; sed inania
Solvuntur ipso membra tactu,
Et tenues abeunt in auras:

Talis vetustâ splendida origine
Stat Roma—quæ, quanquam imperiosior
Moles videri, jam cadenti
Assimilis, negat ipsa regni

Pondus tueri, sed procul hostium
Invitat adventum ipsa capi volens;
Imparque si quando ruentûm in
Bella virûm tolerare robur.

Viator Urbi dum propius gradum
Flectit, caducæ signa potentiæ,
Murosque labentes, et alta
Mole suâ ruitura tecta,

Et Fana fœdo senta situ Deûm,
Forumque vastum, et celsa Palatia,
Arcesque, et antiquos Penates,
Et veteris monimenta famæ

Miratur, "O quæ maxima Gentium
Regina Victrix, et Domina Urbium
Quondam ferebare, ipsa quali
Roma cadis labefacta fato?

Olim cruentis non sine vinculis
Frænare terras aspera, et impèri
Jactare fastûs; clarioris
Nequitiæ malesana Cultrix!

Mutata quantum! non Aquila, Hostium
Olim ille terror, remigio suprà
Librata pennarum rebellis
Præsidet, invigilatque portis,

Gaudens minores Alitum greges
Arcere longè; et nubila in ardua
Sublata sublimi volatu
Fulmina præcipitare belli.

At nuda, at omni præsidio carens,
Insigne fati ludibrium gravis,
Lapsæque Majestatis Umbra
Roma jaces, et inane Nomen!"

Sic ille—volvens triftia lubricæ
Incerta Fortunæ, et tacito gradu
Repentis Ævi Vanitatem, et
Luctiferi mala multa Belli.

Nosque et dolentes plus vice simplici
Inauspicatos Italiæ exitûs,
Haud vana formido lacessens
Immemores vetat esse nostri;

Neu forte fidens viribus et novis
Auctus triumphis Gallus, in Anglicas
Irrumpat oras, atque inermes
Cominus adgrediatur Urbes

Victore

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* Strepitumque minasque *Gradivi*. Val. lib. v. 651.

Victore bello *—Quis femori deins
Aptabit enfem? pro patriâ impiger
Perire!—Quin vellem ista longé
Omnia diripiant procellæ.

Cerno ut decoros Gentibus extulit
Pax cia vultus; illa nigrantium
Compescit armorum furores,
Illa hyemes nebulasque belli;

Orbemque diris undeque sævius
Tumultuantem seditionibus
Tranquillat, amplexuque terras
Compositas refovet capaci.

Qualis, fugatis nubibus, et gravi
Cedente Cœlis imbre, per aera
Late soperfuso serenum
Purpureo nitet Iris Arcu.

At Tu usque Victrix perge Britannia
Immensa sulcans cærula; dum freti
Sonantis-æternum † fragore
Oceanus tua regna, Custos

Insomnis, ambit; dum potes unicè
Secura, clades inter et asperum
Discrimen armorum quieto
Æquoris imperio potiri.

Te qui beatæ regna Asiæ colit,
Usiæque semper solibus Africæ,
Lateque porrecti sub extre-
mum populi venerantur Axem.

Te Gallus et te dives Iberiæ
Colonus audit ‡, Te, Dominam æquoris,
Quicunque per vasti timendos
Navigat Oceani tumultus.

Ergo apta bello, pacis amans magis,
Intemperatam Lege licentiam
Premente, Libertate salvâ,
Justitiâ comite, integràque

Cum laude, Rerum § per trepidas vices,
Bellique casûs, per lacrymabiles
Intacta Regnorum tumultûs
Perpetuis dominabere annis.

A TRANSLATION

Of the Edict of Augustus, *that* Virgil's Ænéid *should not be destroyed.*

AND could his tongue a crime so dread proclaim, [frame?
Whilst tort'ring tremors wrung his gasping
What—with her Maro shall the Muse expire? [fire?
What—Virgil's Muse be rack'd in ruthless
Indignant thought!—What, ev'ry line be lost? [tost'd?
And angry flames o'er each his word be

Ah! could ye, eyes, endure the murd'rous sight? [despite?
Ah! could ye, flames, your honours so
Phœbus, forbid! forbid, ye Latian queens,
Celestial Muses, patrons of his themes:
Forbid, kind Liber, Ceres kind, forbid!
Ah! hear his glories, hear the deeds he did.
Your soldier he, who toil'd amid your arms;
Your herdsman he, who till'd your genial farms;
Whate'er mild Spring, or Summers warm produce; [ters use;
What Autumns bear, or what drear Win-
With care he taught: of arms the glitt'ring pride,
All-wise in cattle, and of bees the guide.
Were these his noble works, his tuneful lays, [per'd blaze?
Deep-studious penn'd, to glut some pam-
"Yes, yes," you'll say, "if he the word once spoke,
No mortal e'er his sentence may revoke:
Honor's a sacred tie; the words of death
Perform'd must be, though e'en with latest breath."
Enough, dire wretch! Honor's a sacred name,
But *Use* more sacred, and more sacred fame.
How many a day, how many a night's dear toil, [moment spoil!
Would then one hour, would then one
Who knows but anguish tore his inmost mind, [inclin'd;
Or some dread grief his fault'ring tongue
Who knows but, 'mid life's tott'ring, fell, decay, [away.
Some word unwill'd crept slinking, fly,
What—must again pale Troy her ashes see?
Again fair Dido burn with ruthless glee?
What—must this noble work, these wars (dreat thought!)
One hapless moment scorch to endless nought?
Pierian Muses! ye who haunt the grove,
Oh! hither haste; Oh! hither quickly rove:
Oh! hither lead your tears, your rills, your streams, [themes;
Lest all be gone, lest gone your lovely
Lest all the noble pile, the structure all,
Amid one gen'ral mass, one ruin fall!

Yes, Maro lives, and o'er the world shall reign;
Ingrate to self, to rob his wide domain.
Be this my praise; that, stern in Virtue's cause, [laws,
I cross'd my friend to serve her rightful

Thus shall his verse through endless time remain,
And every Muse resound its lasting fame;
Thus shall its breath, through every age rever'd,
By all unequal'd, lov'd, and prais'd, and fear'd.

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* See Virgilius, Victor Equus, Bellator Equus, itemque Græci. Europ. Pind. p. 261. edit Benedict.

† Sonantis-æternum—"semper mum." Horat.

‡ "Neque *audit* currus habeanus"—Virg. Georg.

§ Sunt lacrymæ *rerum*, &c. Virg. Æn. Lib. i, V. 462—Vide edit. Heyne in *Notis*.

Octavii

OCTAVII AUGUSTI *Edictum de Æneide* VIRGILII *non abolenda**.

ERGONE ſupremis potuit vox improba verbis [ignes,
Tam dirum mandare nefas? ergo ibit in
Magnaque doctiloqui morietur Muſa Maronis?
Ah ſcelus indignum; ſolvetur littera dives†?
Et poterunt ſpectare oculi? nec parcere honori [decorem?
Flamma ſuo? digitúmque operis ſervare
Noſter Apollo veta: Muſæ prohibete Latinæ. [armis
Liber & alma Ceres ſuccurrite: veſter in
Miles erat, veſter docilis per rura colonus.
Nam docuit quid ver ageret, quid cogeret æſtas, [ferret.
Quid daret autumnus, quid *bruma noviſſima*‡
Arva reformavit: ſociavit vitibus ulmi:
Curavit pecudes: apibus ſua caſtra dicavit.
Hæc dedit ut pereant? ipſum ſi dicere fas eſt.
Sed legum ſervanda fides: ſuprema voluntas
Quod mandat, fierique jubet, parere neceſſe eſt.
Frangatur potius legum veneranda poteſtas,
Quam tot congeſtos noctesque dieſque labores [rentis
Hauſerit una dies, ſupremaque juſſa pa-
Amittant vigilaſſe ſuum: ſi forte furenti
Erravit in morte dolor: ſi lingua locuta eſt
§ Neſcio quid titubante animo, non ſponte, ſed altis
Expugnata malis, odio languoris iniqui
Si mens cæca fuit: iterum ſentire ruinas
Troja ſuas, iterum cogetur reddere voces?
Ardebit miſeræ poſt vulnera vultus Eliſæ?
Hoc opus eternum ruet? & tot bella, tot enſes [error?
In cineres dabit hora nocens, & perfidus
Huc, Huc Pierides nemorum per luſtra loquaces
Tendite, et ardentes ignes fluvialibus undis
Mergite: ne pereat tam clari Muſa poëtæ,
Flammaque vaneſcat. Vivat Maro clarus in orbe, [ipſe,
Ingratuſque ſibi; ſed quod malè juſſerat
Sit vetuiſſe meum: ſacer eſt poſt tempora vitæ. [mœna
Sicque erit æternum tota reſonante Carmen, & imperii divi ſub nomine vivat,
Laudetur, placeat, vigeat, relegatur; ametur. AUGUSTIPHILOS.

King-ſquare, Briſtol.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 17.

THE following verſes are a tranſlation of ſome very pretty lines, intituled "A Wiſh," written by the author of "The Pleaſures of Memory." I have endeavoured to conform as much as poſſible to the original; for to alter it in any reſpect, either by adding or taking away, could not but diminiſh its beauty. E. F.

TRANSLATION OF "*A Wiſh.*"

AD collem mea parva domus ſtet, mulceat aures,
Quæ juxta læ à voce ſuſurrat apis;
Præfluat unda caſam jucundo murmure labens,
Immineant ſalices, oſcula dent et aquis.
Sæpe meis nidum tignis ſuſpendat hirundo,
Indoctoque canat gutture ſæpe lares.
Sæpe meum quæras limen deſeſſa viator,
Dum modicis ſplendet ruſtica menſa cibis.
Ante fores creſcant noſtras, violæque roſæque
Quæ velatæ hederâ luxuriante virent.
Uxor, ut arguto percurrit pectine telas
Sedula, ſuaviloquo carmine fallat opus.
Arboribus partim, ſi frondentibus abdita templa,
Qua primum junxit nos ſociale jugum,
Campanâexhilarent vicos ac rura propinqua,
Et cœlum tenui vertice celſa petant.

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* I thought it proper to ſubjoin the original, as it is not to be met with in the common editions of Virgil. Perhaps it may admit of conſiderable doubt as the genuine compoſition of Auguſtus; but of its being a poem replete with poetic fire and ſpirit, I think, there can be none. I have ſeen alſo ſome lines of Sulpitius Carthaginienſis on the ſame ſubject, but they appeared to me entirely frigid and unintereſting.

† From theſe words it would appear, that ſome part of the Æneis (perhaps the ſix firſt finiſhed books) was written in gold or ſilver. This manner of engraving was by no means unknown to the Antients. In Macrobius, lib. ult. cap. v. we read, "Cæſari dictatori a ſenatu decreti honores literis aureis in columnas argenteas inſcripti." In Hieronymus's prologue to Job, "Habeant veteres libros auro argentoque deſcriptos." Suetonius ſays expreſſly of Nero, cap. x. "Carmina ejus aureis literis ſcripta, Capitolino Jovi dedicata." Sidonius Apollinaris, in his firſt book, epit. ad Mont. declares, "Dignum poema quod apicibus perennandum amatis." Hugo, in his very judicious treatiſe, De primâ ſcribendi origine, p. 105, edit. Plant. adds, "In vitâ D. Nicholai, Conſtantinus Cæſar Nicholao Evangelium aureis literis ſcriptum tranſmittit." If I may be allowed a conjecture, I would only add, it appears probable the Æneid would be dedicated to Auguſtus (as the Georgics were to Mæcenas), and that this ſuperb copy was intended for his imperial acceptance.

‡ 'Mid winter. Thus in Tacitus:—"Meritus noviſſima exempla." Having merited the ſevereſt puniſhments. And in Catullus, "in noviſſimo caſu;" in the moſt preſſing neceſſity.

§ This is an inuendo at once captivating and curious. He ſets out by terming the deſire of his friend "dirum nefas;" but, as if repenting of his ſeverity, he makes it dwindle into an "incuria naturæ morientis:" nay, ſtill more to clear his departed intimate, he ſays, "He mumbled ſomething againſt his will that could not be diſtinctly heard:"—O mentis ingenium! O animæque ſolertia!

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801; *continued from p. 1134.*

November 16.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that the House having determined to continue for three months longer the naval and military establishment of last year, or rather to provide for the possible continuance of that establishment, it became necessary to ascertain the ways and means by which this intention was to be fulfilled. Two circumstances that tended in part to increase the expences of the year, were the scarcity of last year, which made it necessary for Government to give large bounties as an encouragement for the importation of corn (these bounties, however, did not exceed the sum of 700,000l. which, though considerable in itself, was very small, compared to the importance of the object attained by it, and fell far short of the amount at which these bounties had originally been estimated); and the increased expence in the maintenance of the seamen, arising from the high price of provisions. The House would recollect the amount of the estimates already voted; for the army above two millions, for the navy three millions and an half, which with the advance establishment, viz. 400,000l. for Great Britain, and 75,000l. for Ireland, would make a total of 7,000,000l. The ways and means by which he proposed to meet this expenditure were, the produce of the land and malt tax, and a new issue of Exchequer bills, to make up the deficiency, as the sum required would altogether amount to 8,500,000l.—Of the bills that were to be funded, the Bank of England were the holders of 2,400,000l. and therefore there remained, in the hands of individuals, bills to the amount of 6,100,000l. The agreement made with the individuals was, that for every 100l. of Exchequer bills, they were to receive 25l. Consols, 25l. Reduced, 25l. New Fives, 5l. 4 per Cents. and 18. 9d. Long Annuity. The arrangement was made at the market prices of that day; that is.

	£.	s.	d.
The 25l. Consols, at 68⅜ make	17	1	10½
The 25l. Reduced, at 67⅝, - -	16	16	10½
The 25l. New Fives, at 99, - -	24	15	0
The 40l. Four per Cents. at 84⅛,	42	7	6
The 1s. 9d. Long Annuity, 19⅝ years	1	14	4
Making in the whole a stock for each 100l. bill, of	102	15	7.

This was the arrangement which, subject to the approbation of Parliament, he had made in the course of last week with the Committee who represented the different bill-holders; and he was happy to state, that the premiums on the bills, to be thus funded, rose after it was known such a bargain had been made.

Mr. *Tierney* highly approved of the bargain. The resolutions were then agreed to.

November 17.

The malt-duty, sugar, and tobacco bills, went through their different stages; as did the new Lottery bill, and the report from the Committee of Ways and Means; and bills were ordered accordingly.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, on the interference of Peers in elections for members to serve in Parliament. After some debate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the 24th of November.

H. OF LORDS.

November 18.

Their Lordships limited the time for receiving Judges' reports on private bills, to the 19th of March.

The malt duty, the stale bread, the pension duty bills, and the bill for allowing the use of salt duty-free in curing fish, were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the malt duty and pension duty bills, and the bill for allowing bakers to sell new bread, were severally read the third time, and passed.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted for three months, from the 1st of January next; *viz.* 60,000l. for the support of the suffering clergy and laity of France; 35,000l. for secret service money; and 8,000l. for maintaining convicts at home.

November 19.

The Committee on expiring laws reported; recommending the continuance, for another year, of the additional duty on spirits imported from Scotland. The continuance of the starch and distillery bill was fixed for the same period; and several public accompts were presented.

November 20.

Mr. *Banks* moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the House a copy of the Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte in the month of January 1799; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Corry* brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, upon the second resolution, that of 35,000l. for secret service money, he meant to propose an amendment. This sum was founded upon the statements of last year; but he did not think that, in the present situation of the country, such a sum as 140,000l. was necessary for this branch of the public service. He thought that, as 50,000l. would be

be perfectly adequate for every purpoſe, a vote for 12,500l. being only for three months from January next, ſhould as part of that 50,000l. be granted. The amendment was adopted, and the reſolutions of the report agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

November 21.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the malt-duty, and penſion-duty bills, to the bill for permitting the uſe of ſalt duty-free in preſerving fiſh, and the freſh bread bill.

H. OF COMMONS.

November 23.

Mr. *Sturges* brought in his bill for relieving overſeers from the penalties to which they are ſubject, on giving parochial aid to perſons who do not wear badges.

The bill was oppoſed by Sir *W. Elford*, who contended for the expediency of the paupers wearing the badge.

It was on the other hand ſupported by Lord *Glenbervie*, Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, Mr. *Shaw Le Fevre*, Mr. *Sibthorp*, and Mr. *Sturges*, on the grounds that no man was to be preſumed a permanent pauper, and that the odious diſtinction of a badge ſhould not be inflicted on one whoſe occaſion for relief might be only temporary. They mentioned caſes where, from the uncommon preſſure of the times, relief had been ſolicited by and afforded to perſons whoſe earnings, though amounting to 18 or 20s. a week, had been ſatisfactorily proved to have been inadequate to the ſupport of their families. To degrade ſuch men, on account of a temporary calamity, by the opprobrious mark of a badge, was a meaſure as contrary to political wiſdom as to humanity. After ſome explanations from Sir *William Elford*, the bill was read the firſt time.

The Houſe then went into the Committee of Supply; in which they voted ſeveral ſums which had been paid out of the Civil Liſt, and not yet made good.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then obſerved, that the ſtate of the Civil Liſt had been for ſome time in conſiderable embarraſſment; a ſubject to which, he ſaid, he ſhould probably have ſoon occaſion to call the attention of the Houſe. He obſerved, that he had minutely looked into the expenditures under this head for theſe 15 years paſt, and found them regulated by the ſtricteſt œconomy. "I am," ſaid he, "certain that I ſpeak the feelings of that great Perſonage in whoſe name it is granted, when I ſay that he does not wiſh the income of the Civil Liſt to be more than is neceſſary to maintain the juſt ſplendour of the ſtate, and the honour of the nation. I am alſo certain that I ſpeak the feelings of the people, when I ſay they do not wiſh it to be leſs." Mr. A. then proceeding to vindicate the management of this article, ſeemed to give an opinion that the colonial property of the Crown would be found ſufficient to clear off its embarraſſments.

November 24.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Sugar and Molaſſes-ſpirit bill, Mr. *Vanſittart* moved to reduce the duties payable on the wort or waſh diſtilled from molaſſes and ſugar to 13½d. per gallon. As the diſtilleries from barley would ſoon be again permitted, he wiſhed to give the diſtillers an intereſt in the uſe of the former materials. He however wiſhed it to be known, that the quantity of barley uſed in diſtilleries was not ſuch as to be the ſubject of alarm, being ſcarcely one-twentieth part of the produce of the nation. This ſtatement was corroborated by Lord *Glenbervie* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

November 25.

The *Secretary at War* roſe, purſuant to his notice, to bring in a bill to remove doubts and difficulties that might ariſe in the enſuing ballot for the militia. The former acts for raiſing the militia having been found to clash with each other, ſince the event of the diſembodying the ſupplementary, the object of the preſent bill (which the Secretary ſtated to be merely temporary) was to aſcertain the number of the militia at 36,000 men, to be drawn upon the baſis of the ſupplementary, and not on the defective ſyſtem of the old acts. He was unable to ſay whether its duration was to be for ſix or twelve months, but would prefer the latter. Leave given.

After ſome debate, the bill to relieve overſeers was read a ſecond time and committed.

Sir *W. Pulteney* made his motion relative to the affairs of India: he grounded himſelf on the uniform opinion of all the chief governors of India, and of Mr. Dundas; and went into a long hiſtory of the Company, and of the Board of Directors. He argued in detail the neceſſity of bringing home the private trade in India-bottoms, made of the *teak*, a wood which he repreſented as ſuperior to oak; and concluded with moving for a Committee to examine the papers laid on the table laſt ſeſſion, relative to the trade between India and Great Britain.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* went into the hiſtory of the private trade only ſince 1793, when it was firſt legally recognized, having been before that time illicit. The Hon. Baronet's calculations having been made during a period of war, Mr. A. was willing to try the effect of a peace; and no parliamentary ground for the motion having been laid before the Houſe, and the Directors having ſhewn every inclination to grant the facility required by the regu-

lation

lation of 1793, he moved the previous question.

Mr. *Johnston* followed, on the same side with Sir W. Pulteney; observing, however, that had he known that the measures now proposed were to have been adopted, the present motion would not have been made; still he found that their duration for more than two years was not sufficiently secured.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in explanation, read a list of propositions, which were intended to serve as the basis of a permanent arrangement after the second year. They proposed, that the regular tonnage should be increased to double the established quantity, or more if necessary. That the vessels thus employed should be devoted entirely to the private trade, without interruption from war, or any other occasion that may create demands of shipping for other services. The other propositions related to the warehousing and sorting of the goods in India; warehousing and bringing them to sale here, subject to a deduction of three per cent.; finding out goods and persons, &c. The company, he said, was desirous to give every accommodation consistent with their charter.

The motion was opposed by Mr. *Wallace*; as it was also by Sir *F. Baring*, who, in a speech of considerable length and much nerve, repelled the description which had been given of the Directors by the Hon. Baronet who made the motion. Sir Francis considered them on the contrary as trustees for the empire as well as for the individual merchants. He went at large into the details of the private trade for the last several years. He objected to the using of teak ships, on the ground that it would discourage the growing of British timber, and to the bringing over Lascars, because, he said, that of 100 so imported, not 20 ever returned to India in a capacity of earning their bread. If cheap freight was the object, why were the company prohibited from having foreign ships, as the navigation act, he said, was not more sacred than the charter.

Mr. *W. Dundas*, though a friend to the measure of country shipping, was averse to any innovation while the company were in possession of a charter.

The motion was supported by Mr. *T. Jones*, and Sir *James Pulteney*; and opposed by Mr. *Thornton*, and Lord *Glenbervie*. The previous question was carried without a division.

November 26.

Mr. *Babington* gave notice, that, unless some other gentlemen more competent to the task interfered, he would, after the recess, bring forward some plan for an alteration relative to the assize of bread. What at present struck him was, that wheat should be sold by weight alone instead of measure, and that the assize should be set according to the market price of a certain weight of that article.

Mr. *Sheridan* announced, that Sir *F. Burdett*, from the very thin attendance, had agreed to postpone his motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the late ministers, till after the recess.

Mr. *Elliston* expressed great disappointment at the delay. *(To be continued.)*

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 22. Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, Sept. 14.

Sir, It is with great concern that I acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, of the capture of his Majesty's ship the Swiftsure, by Gantheaume's squadron, on his return to France, after his unsuccessful attempt to debark troops on the coast of Egypt: I inclose a copy of Captain Hallowell's communication of that unfortunate event. KEITH.

On board L'Indivisible, in Toulon Road, July 24.

My Lord, It is with infinite concern I have to inform your Lordship, of the capture of his Majesty's late ship Swiftsure, by a squadron of French ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Gantheaume. Having separated from my convoy, consisting of carrels and light transports, on the 23d ult. I was making the best of my way to Malta, when on the morning of the 24th, at half past three, the wind at N. W. Cape Dearne bearing S. W. distant about seven leagues, we discovered five sail to leeward of us nearly hull-down. As Lieut. Sheppard, of the Pigmy cutter, had informed me on the 19th, that an enemy's squadron had quitted Duraffo on the 7th, where they had attempted to land their troops, I concluded the ships in sight were those of which he had given me intelligence, and made all the sail possible to get from them: At sunrise my suspicions were realized; we clearly distinguished four of them to be of the line, the other a large frigate, and their signal flags soon pointed them out to be enemies. At half past five, two of the line of battle ships tacked, by signal, and stood on till they fetched into our wake, while the other two and the frigate stood upon the same tack with us. At eight o'clock the two ships and frigate having fore-reached considerably on us, tacked and stood towards us until they got on our lee quarter, when they tacked again. From their great

superiority of sailing, they closed with us so fast as to be nearly within gun-shot by two P. M. and as the ships astern were coming up very fast, I determined on bearing down and engaging the two ships and frigate to leeward, hoping to disable one of them before the whole squadron could be brought into action, and thereby effect our escape by getting to leeward of them: three o'clock I bore up, and steered to pass astern of the sternmost ship, all our steering-sails set on the starboard side, when the enemy tacked and stood toward us: at half-past three, the Indivisible, of eighty guns, bearing Rear-Admiral Gantheaume's flag, and the Dix Aout, of seventy-four guns, being in close order, and within half gun-shot of us, opened their fire, which was instantly answered, and a warm action ensued. Their great superiority in point of sailing gave them every advantage of position, and baffled all our attempt to get to leeward of them. At thirty-seven minutes past four, the Jean Bart and Constitution, of seventy-four guns, being within gun-shot, and closing upon our starboard-quarter very fast, the Indivisible almost on board of us on our larboard bow, and the Dix Aout on our larboard-quarter, our fore-yard and fore-top-sail-yard shot away, all our running and part of our standing rigging cut to pieces, the fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main-yard badly wounded, our deck lumbered with the wreck and sails, all hopes of making our escape, or falling in with any succour, cut off, and only one of the enemy's ships apparently much damaged, I thought farther resistance, in our crippled state, would be exposing the lives of valuable men without any advantage to their country resulting from it; with pain, therefore, I ordered his Majesty's colours to be struck, after an action of one hour and seven minutes. Most sincerely, my Lord, do I lament our having been opposed to so very superior a force, as, from the steady and gallant conduct of the officers and men I had the honour to command on this occasion, and with whom I had been acting nearly four years on various services, I have not a doubt of what would have been the issue of a contest on more equal terms. Our loss has been principally in masts, yards, sails, and rigging, having only two men killed, Lieutenant Davis, and seven men wounded (two of whom are since dead of their wounds), the enemy's intention being to disable us in our rigging, in which they succeeded too well; at the commencement of this unequal contest, we were eighty-six men short of complement, and had fifty-nine sick, those who returned from the army, before Alexandria, having introduced a bad fever into the ship. Four hundred men were put on board the Swiftsure on the evening of her capture, many of the prisoners removed, and the ship in so crippled a state as to render it necessary to take her in tow; the next day carpenters and seamen from all the ships were sent on board to repair her damages, and soldiers to complete her number to seven hundred; and with all their exertions, and the advantage of smooth water, it was six days before they were able to make sail. On the 4th of July, between Lampidosa and Pantalaria, they fell in with and captured the Mohawk, letter of marque, from Bristol to Malta, laden with various articles of merchandize; on the 22d they anchored in this road, in general very sickly, without having landed any part of their troops on the coast of Egypt or Barbary, although they attempted a debarkation at Derne, on the 23d ultimo, but from the hostile appearance and reception of the natives, they did not persevere, and returned to their ships without landing a single person.

I feel it a duty I owe to Admiral Gantheaume to mention to your Lordship the handsome manner in which we have all been treated by the officers of his squadron, and by him in particular, the strictest orders have been issued to preserve the property of every individual; and he has done every thing in his power to render the situation of the officers and men as comfortable as possible. BEN. HALLOWELL.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Aug. 26. Mr. William Rogers, jun. of Hudson, being bound to Catskill in a small sail-boat, took with him his only son, a boy about four years old. While sailing down the channel of the river, finding it was necessary to go forward himself in order to adjust the sail, the sudden sweep of the boom, in the mean time, carried the child overboard. Instantly upon this the father plunged into the river, caught his son, and, being an excellent swimmer, swam with him for some time, by holding him under his arm. At length he advised and assisted him to crawl upon his back and shoulders, and to entwine his arms around his neck; and continued to swim with him in this position. His first object was to gain the drifting boat; but, after many desperate struggles, finding this impracticable, he directed his course towards the shore of the river. Opposed by the tide, and constantly drenched by the surges, the poor child dropped from his father's neck, and floated down the river as far as Catskill, where the lifeless body was soon after found. Mr. Rogers himself, exhausted and on the point of sinking (having been in the water, as he thinks, nearly an hour), was rescued from this hopeless condition by some people who discovered him

him and heard his cries, while they were at work in a field not far from the river.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2. "Trade has been very brisk for some time, especially to the Spanish and French colonies, notwithstanding we are quite deluged with English goods. It looks as if the English had no other nation to send their goods to. British goods of every sort, particularly muslins, linens, tapes, and thread, sell far lower here, I am certain, than they can be manufactured in Britain. Provisions are falling very fast. If there is no demand from Britain, they will be very low this year. Our crop was very great."

A wild rhinoceros has lately been killed near *Cape-town*, whose height was seven feet five inches, and its length, from the snout to the root of the tail, eleven feet six inches, supposed to be one of the largest of its species. The people at the Cape set a high value on the dried blood of this animal, to which they ascribe great virtues in the cure of certain disorders.

West India News.

Falmouth (St. Jago de la Vega), Sept. 23.

A most unprovoked and atrocious murder was perpetrated last Thursday night, in the lower part of St. Anne's, on the body of Mr. Alexander Urquhart, a very old and respectable inhabitant of this parish. It appears, that Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. William Gunn (also of this parish), were at a mountain settlement, the property of the latter, where they had spent the evening; as they retired into their respective rooms, and were going to bed, between the hours of nine or ten o'clock, the overseer, William Boyd, went to Mr. Gunn's room-door, and requested him to come out, that he wished to speak with him: Mr. Gunn, then undressed, immediately obeyed; and, in the act of coming out, was met by Boyd at the door with a loaded pistol, which he fired at Mr. Gunn, and wounded him in the left breast. Mr. Urquhart, in his room, upon hearing the report of the pistol, came out to Mr. Gunn's assistance; when Boyd, who had a second pistol ready, fired at him, and, melancholy to relate, the ball passed through his body, and he instantly expired. Mr. Gunn made his escape, wounded and bleeding as he was, to the neighbouring house of Mr. Alexander, where he was received, and every attention paid to him that friendship and humanity could dictate: sanguine hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Friday (in the absence of the Coroner) an inquest was taken on the body of Mr. Urquhart, by John Gayner, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who immediately transmitted the proceedings to the King's Attorney-General. The murderer has been apprehended, and conveyed to the county gaol. No cause has yet been assigned by the unfortunate wretch for taking away the life of his fellow-creature; a man, whose general character intitled him to a better fate, and who has, painful to tell, left an amiable widow and four young children to lament the unhappy fate of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

News from Scotland.

Turriff, Dec. 14. Yesterday about 15 minutes before 11, P. M. we were alarmed with a flash of lightning from a cloud of sleet and hail, succeeded by a loud peal of thunder; about three minutes after, another more vivid flash, followed by the most tremendous clap of thunder ever heard here. The last shock struck the house of Wm. Nicholson, in *Easter Whiteraffes* in this parish. All the family were from home, except himself and a daughter of about 17 years of age. She was in the kitchen, and the lightning burnt her face, neck, and arms, in a dreadful manner, but there are hopes of her recovery. The dog was killed at the kitchen fire. The farmer himself was in a room about 40 feet from the kitchen; the floor where he stood was driven to splinters; one of his shoes was torn, the upper leather from the sole, and his foot considerably hurt; the ceiling of the room broke to pieces; in the adjoining room, the clock-case, bedsteads, and every article of furniture, except a chest of drawers, either shivered or hurled from their places.—The glass of the windows was broken into small particles, and the frames driven to a considerable distance. The crook of the kitchen was divided into three places, and a copper kettle perforated in a hundred places. About 16 feet of the kitchen roof was blown off, and the rest took fire, but was soon extinguished. All was done, and all silent, in less than three seconds!

Country News.

Dec. 23. The rectory-house at *Wolford*, near Newbury, was burned to the ground. The rector, Mr. William Fennell, was awakened about 2 o'clock by his chamber being filled with smoke; and, instantly rising, he found the house in flames. He had but just time to carry his wife in his arms down the stairs, which had caught fire. The nursery maid followed him with his youngest boy about 5 months old; but the flames were so rapid as to prevent his eldest child, a fine girl near seven years old, and an old lady, upwards of 80, his wife's mother, from escaping, or the saving a single article of their property, which was uninsured.

Plymouth, Dec. 27. In the gale of wind yesterday, about sun-set, as a Swedish and two American seamen were rowing up Catwater in their ship's boat, with a cable and a spare anchor to pay on board her, when off Deadman's Bay, a sudden squall came

came on, and the boat shipping a heavy sea, the poor fellows could not cut, or had not the presence of mind to cut, the stopper of the anchor, and the boat went down stern foremost, by which accident they unfortunately perished. Their bodies floated ashore this afternoon on the Cat Down Side. In Hamoaze, a man of war's boat, with 14 people on board, upset in a violent squall at N. W. and 11 were drowned.

An Agricultural Pillar is to be erected in the park at *Holkham*, to transmit to posterity a monument of the great obligations the agriculturists of the present time owe to the talents and attentions of Mr. Coke. The subscription already amounts to upwards of 1000 guineas. No subscriber has been allowed to contribute more than two guineas.

Instances of depravity have lately occurred at *Exeter*, at which human nature revolts, and principally directed towards defenceless females. As a girl about 15 was passing a lane, a few evenings since, she was pushed against by two young men genteelly dressed, one of whom wounded her in the arm. Having reached the house of a relation, she fainted through the loss of blood; a surgeon was called in, who, after dressing the wound, declared it was made with a lancet. The poor girl's recovery is doubtful. Many instances of a similar nature occurred last week. A reward of 50l. has been offered by the Mayor on conviction of any concerned in these diabolical practices. Two children of Mr. Collins, merchant of the same place, were poisoned last week in consequence of eating some cheesecakes, into which arsenic had been mixed by mistake in lieu of some other ingredient. They languished two days in the greatest agony, and then expired.

The shocking accident, mentioned in p. 1141 to have happened at the Holme, near New-Church, in *Rossendale*, Yorkshire, of eight people being drowned by the breaking of the ice, was attended with a circumstance extremely distressing. One of the men pushed into the water, and had the good luck to draw one out, who was saved; he then got two more in his arms, when, endeavouring to cast them out also, another at the bottom clung so fast to his legs, that he could not possibly extricate himself; but, in the midst of the utmost exertions, and loud shriekings for help, he and the two in his arms, sunk to the bottom and perished. The neighbourhood was soon alarmed, but too late to afford any assistance.

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, December 29.

His Majesty had a levee at Frogmore, in the first style of elegance and taste. The company consisted, as usual, of persons of the most distinguished rank and fashion.

Wednesday, December 30.

This afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out at Lady Pembroke's house in Cavendish-square; which, from its violence for several hours, seemed to threaten destruction to the whole neighbourhood, and to fill the inhabitants with terror. When the fire was discovered, it was confined to a large back parlour, which had been appropriated the whole of the morning to the airing of beds and linen, preparatory to her Ladyship's coming to town from the neighbourhood of Richmond. The only servants at that time in the house were three females, who, had they not been prevented by their fears, might, from their own exertions, or calling in immediate assistance, have prevented the accident from making that progress which unfortunately it did. One of the maids fainted away on perceiving the mischief, as she had left the room where a large charcoal-fire was placed, with the beds and linen close to it; and it was with difficulty the other two servants could drag her into the passage, to prevent her falling a victim to the flames. The conflagration by this time had collected sufficient strength to force its way through the top of the room into the upper apartments; and, when the alarm of fire was given in the square, all assistance was found ineffectual. The Mary-le-bone fire-engine was brought and instantly set to work, but could not arrest the progress of the flames, which were now perceived to be making their way through the roof of the house. About three o'clock several engines began to pour into the square, and were dexterously applied; but it was five o'clock, before they were enabled to get the fire completely under, which was not until the house was reduced to a mere shell. The great benefit derived from the engines was evident, from the protection afforded the adjoining houses, both on the right and left, which were several times on fire. When the fire was first perceived, many gentlemen in the square sent their servants to render any assistance they could in removing furniture, or other valuables; and it appears, that several costly boxes of plate, linen, &c. were safely deposited at the Bishop of Durham's. Some of the beds and house-furniture were also saved, and taken to a yard adjoining the house; and a good many articles were stolen by thieves, who are generally at hand where there is hope of plunder. Lady Pembroke has not been long in possession of her house, which has lately been fitted up in the most modern style. The unhappy girl, through whose neglect the fire was occasioned, was taken to a house in the square in strong fits, and remained in that state the whole of the day. She was attended by a Physician, who declared that her situation was such that she could not long survive under her present affliction.

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GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, Oct. 10. GEORGE W. Erving, esq. to be consul from the United States of America at the port of London.

War-office, Oct. 13. *Brevet.* Capt. Joseph Lambecht, of the marines, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Lieut.-col. Tho. Brownrigg, of the 3d foot (acting deputy-quarter-master-general), to be deputy-quarter-master-general in Ireland, *vice* Craufurd, appointed adjutant-general to the King's troops in India.—*Invalids.* Francis White, late serjeant in the 1st foot-guards, to be ensign in the late Capt. Bulkeley's independent company of invalids at Plymouth, *vice* King, promoted.

War-office, Oct. 27. *Brevet.* Col. Thomas Picton, of the 56th foot, to be brigadier-general in the island of Trinidad only.—*Staff.* Capt. Chas. Irvine, of the 62d foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces stationed in the island of Jamaica, with the rank of major in the army, *vice* Noble, dec. William Potts, esq. late major of the 8th foot, to be paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Mathews, appointed major of Chelsea hospital.

Downing-street, Oct. 29. Marquis Cornwallis, appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Congress at Amiens; and Anthony Merry, esq. to execute the office of his Majesty's secretary at the said Congress.

War-office, Nov. 14. *Staff.* Lieut.-col. Jn. Hamilton, of the 81st foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the forces serving at the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Major-gen. Fraser, placed on the staff in India.

St. James's, Nov. 18. Charles Bragge, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's navy, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Sylvester Lord Glenbervie, to be president of the committee appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, in the absence of the Earl of Liverpool.

War-office, Nov. 21. *Brevet.* Col. John Blake, of the 24th foot, to be brigadier-general in Egypt only.

Whitehall, Nov. 23. Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. Henry Duncan, esq. Sir John Henslow and Sir Wm. Rule, knts. Wm. Palmer, esq. Sir Wm. Bellingham, bart. Barry Harmood, Samuel Gambier, Francis-John Hartwell, Benjamin Tucker, Charles Hope, Isaac Coffin, and Robert Fanshaw, esqrs. Sir Charles Saxton, bart. Nicholson Inglefield, esq. and Sir Alexander John Ball, appointed principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy.

Whitehall, Nov. 24. Prince Augustus-Frederick, created Baron of Arklow, Earl of Inverness, and Duke of Sussex; Prince Adolphus-Frederick, Baron of Culloden, Earl of Tipperary, and Duke of Cambridge.

War-office, Nov. 24. *Staff.* English Sandiford, gent. to be assistant-commissary of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving in the West Indies.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain: Lewis-Tobias Jones, esq. late captain in the 14th foot, *vice* Gibbons, dec.; Charles Cornet Bacon, gent. from half-pay as captain of the 92d foot, *vice* Alger, resigned.—To be barrack-master at the Bahamas: Robert B. Carre, esq. barrack-master and commissary on the late expedition at Helvoetsluys.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. George Keith (Baron Keith of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland), K. B. and admiral of the Blue, created a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, co. Kincardine.—Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to be Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary.—John Halkett, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama Islands.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. William D'Arley, esq. captain in his Majesty's marine forces, permitted to accept the rank of knight of the royal and military order of Constantine, conferred on him by Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies; and to bear, in his own country, the ensigns of the said order.

Whitehall, Dec. 16. Richard Ford, esq. chief magistrate of the police, knighted.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. Sir Francis Milman, bart. physician extraordinary to the King, appointed (by the Queen) one of her Majesty's physicians in ordinary.

War-office, Dec. 20. *Staff.* Major James Fitzgerald, of the 3d foot-guards, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces serving in the Mediterranean, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army. Brigade-major Wm. Hely, to be fort-major in the garrison of St. John's, in the island of Newfoundland.—*Hospital-staff.* Francis Knight, esq. surgeon to the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, to be inspector-general of army-hospitals, *vice* Rush, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Thomas Edwards Colston, of Filkins, appointed a surrogate for the county of Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Goodall, one of the junior masters of Eton school, appointed head master thereof, *vice* Dr. Heath, resigned, on being preferred to a canonry of Windsor.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, appointed under-master of Bradford free grammar-school, York.

Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. elected recorder of Lichfield, *vice* the Earl of Dartmouth, dec.

Henry Woodthorpe, esq. elected town-clerk, and Thomas Shelton, esq. clerk of the peace, of the city of London, *vice* Rix, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Wendred, B. D. Northborough R. co. Northampton.

Rev.

Rev. G. Cook, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, appointed chaplain to the garriſon at the Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. R. P. Moore, D. D. maſter of the ſchool at Sunbury, Thurſleigh V. co. Bedf.

Rev. J. Pearſon, Piddington V. co. Oxf.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, Poulſhot R. Wilts, *vice* Blayney, dec.

Rev. Richard Buller, M. A. perpetual curate of Stoke Cannon, and vicar of Colyton, Devon, Weſt Buckland R. ſame co.

Rev. James Fawcett, B.D. Thurlſton cum Snoring R. Norfolk.

Rev. Nathanael Colville, M. A. rector of Baiſham, Norfolk, Lawſhall R. near Bury, *vice* Barnwell, reſigned.

Rev. Francis Preſton, appointed lecturer of St. John's church in Leeds, *vice* Vincent, reſigned.

Rev. Francis Howes, B. A. Shitlington with Gravenhurſt V. co. Bedford, *vice* Parris, dec.

Rev. Weaver Walter, M. A. Briſley and Gateley conſolidated VV. co. Norfolk, *vice* Dix, dec.

Rev. Joſeph Dacre Carlyle, B. D. chancellor of Carliſle, and profeſſor of Arabic at Cambridge, St. Nicholas V. Newcaſtle.

Rev. Matthew Raine, B. D. maſter of the Charter-houſe ſchool, Bottiſham V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Harry Porter, reſigned.

Rev. Bartholomew Ritſon, M. A. Hepton curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. Philip Fiſher, B.D. rector of Elton, co. Huntingdon, Whaplode V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Taylor, Liddington V. Wilts.

Rev. Richard-Francis Onſlow, M. A. vicar of Kidderminſter, Mordiford R. near Hereford, *vice* Campbell, dec.

Rev. Charles Bird, M.A. Dinedor R. near Hereford, *vice* Symonds, dec.

Rev. Jas. Eyre, maſter of Solihull grammar-ſchool, Winterborne Stoke V. Wilts.

Rev. Robert Marriott, M. A. Bincombe and Broadway RR. Dorſet, *vice* Dixon, dec.

Rev. W. B. Cocker, M. A. Ruddington and Bunney VV. co. Nottingham.

Rev. William Beetham, vicar of Bunney, near Nottingham, Coſtock and Keyworth RR. in the ſame neighbourhood, *vice* Parkyns, dec.

Rev. Thomas Holdich, M. A. Burton Overy R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. Edward Neville, M. A. Prees V. co. Salop.

Rev. John-Frederick Tonyn, M. A. Alchurch R. in the diocese of Oxford, *vice* Kilvert, reſigned.

Rev. John Staverton Matthews, M. A. Hitcham R. Suffolk, *vice* Cloſe, reſigned.

Rev. Sam. Smith, B.D. Grindal prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Goodricke, dec.

Rev. William Row, B. A. lecturer of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, *vice* Manley.

Rev. Anthony Freſton, Edgeworth R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Wm. Stockdale, Hundon V. Suffolk.

Rev. R. E. Hughes, Shemington R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Martin Hogg, B. A. Beechamwell St. John and Beechamwell St. Mary RR. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Bell, elected a lecturer of St. Thomas, Saliſbury, and maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, *vice* Evans, reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Benſon Ramſden, M.A. Great Stambridge R. Eſſex.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, M.A. appointed one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall, *vice* Fawcett.

Rev. Caleb Elwin, Ringſtead-Parva R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Clark, curate of St. John's chapel in Weardale, preſented to a minor-canon ſtall in Durham cathedral, *vice* Viner, reſigned.

Rev. Henry Anſon, M. A. Oxnead R. with Buxton V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Francis-Edward Arden, Greſham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Greenwood, B.D. Carlton St. Peter's R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Lardner, elected a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Todd, reſigned.

Rev. Launcelot Ion, M.A. Ingram R. co. Northumberland.

Rev. Thomas Grey Cullum, B.A. Knoddiſhall cum Buxlow R. Suffolk, *vice* Capper, reſigned.

Rev. James Capper, M. A. vicar of Wilmington, Suſſex, Aſhurſt R. Kent, *vice* Davis, dec.

Rev. C. Allcock, and Rev. Mr. Nott, to be prebends of Hurſt and Colworth, in the cathedral of Chicheſter.

Rev. Wm. Peate, Nettleſtead R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. M. Colſton, of Dorcheſter, Linkenholts R. Hants.

Rev. Bernard Cracroft, Rippingale cum Ringſton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Comyns, M. A. Biſhopſteignton V. with Weſt Teignmouth chapelry annexed, co. Devon.

Rev. Wilfrid Hudleſton, M. A. Handſworth R. co. York.

Rev. Chriſtopher Atkinſon, ſon of the Rev. Miles A. of Leeds, appointed miniſter of the church of Elland.

Rev. Whitehall W. Davies, M. A. Whittington R. Salop, *vice* Lloyd, dec.

Rev. Daniel Sanders, B. A. Lifton R. co. Devon, *vice* Arundell, dec.

Rev. W. Hall, M. A. Gilling V. near Richmond, co. York, *vice* Laſcelles, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. George Clarke, B. D. to hold Merſey-Hampton R. with Riffington R. both co. Glouceſter.

Rev. John Wynter, M.A. to hold Exhall cum Wixford R. co. Warwick, with Tyringham cum Filgrave R. Bucks.

Rev. Bernard Cracroft, to hold Rippingale R. with Weſt Keal R. both co. Lincoln.

Vol. LXXI. p. 861. A. B. points out two miſtakes in our account of the late learned Dr. Baldwin. The firſt circumſtance is, that he was nearly drowned in endeavouring to aſcertain the diſtance between Aldingham and ſome other living. This did not happen to him; but to a Mr. Smalley, his immediate predeceſſor at Aldingham. The ſecond is, that he obtained the living of Aldingham for ſome ſervices done to Government. The fact is, that he took the living of Wittenſham, in Eſſex, as fellow of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, and exchanged it for Aldingham with Mr. Oſborne, tutor to Lord John Cavendiſh. This exchange was brought about by Lord Willoughby of Parham, Dr. B's intimate and excellent friend, with a view to having him ſettled in his own neighbourhood.

P. 862. Mr. Bage was born Feb. 29, 1728, at Darley, a hamlet of Derby, where his father then worked a paper-mill. He married in 1751; and from that time to his death conducted a paper-mill on his own account at Elford, near Tamworth. He commenced author in 1781, by publiſhing "Mount Heneth," a novel of a ſuperior claſs, which he ſold for 30l.; and which was followed by "Barham Downs," "The Fair Syrian," "James Wallace," &c. which have paſſed, in a German habit, through the Frankfort preſs. A well-drawn character of him was given in the "Hiſtory of Derby, 1791," by his friend Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham.

P. 934. Mr. David Levi, the learned Jew, was born in London in 1742; and, after a regular apprenticeſhip to a ſhoemaker, ſettled in that buſineſs; but, not ſucceeding in it, commenced hat-dreſſer; and in this new profeſſion, though ſurrounded with domeſtic cares, ſtill finding time for ſtudy, produced a volume on the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, 1783," 8vo. He next publiſhed "Lingua Sacra," 3 vols. 8vo, containing an Hebrew Grammar with Points, clearly explained in Engliſh, and a complete Hebrew-Engliſh Dictionary; which came out in numbers, 1785—1789. This performance, though by no means the moſt perfect of its kind that might be produced, is a great inſtance of induſtry and perſeverance in a perſon who was confined all the time to a mechanical buſineſs to ſupply the neceſſaries of domeſtic concerns. In 1787 he publiſhed his Firſt Letters to Dr. Prieſtley, in anſwer to his Letters addreſſed to the Jews, inviting them to an amicable diſcuſſion of the Evidences of Chriſtianity; in which he ſays, "I am not aſhamed to tell you, that I am a Jew by choice, and not becauſe I was born a Jew: far from it; for I am clearly of opinion, that every perſon endowed with ratiocination ought to have a clear idea of the truth of Revelation, and a juſt ground of his faith, as far as human evidence can go." (LVII. 620.) In 1789 he publiſhed his Second Letters to Dr. Prieſtley; and alſo Letters to Dr. Cooper, of Great Yarmouth, in anſwer to his one great argument in favour of Chriſtianity from a ſingle Prophecy; 2. to Mr. Bicheno; 3. to Dr. Krauter; 4. to Mr. Swain; 5. to Anti-Socinus, alias Anſelm Bailey; occaſioned by their Remarks on his firſt Letters to Dr. Prieſtley. In this year he publiſhed the Pentateuch, in Hebrew and Engliſh, with a tranſlation of the notes of Lion Socſmaan, and the 613 precepts contained in the Law, according to Maimonides. At the end of the ſame year, at the earneſt requeſt of the moſt conſiderable of the Portugueſe Jews, he undertook to tranſlate their prayers from Hebrew into Engliſh; which he accompliſhed in four years (though confined to his bed by illneſs 27 weeks), the laſt of ſix volumes appearing in 1793. The firſt volume of his "Diſſertations on the Prophecies" was alſo publiſhed in 1793; and in 1794 his Tranſlation of the Service for the two firſt Nights of the Paſſover, as obſerved by all the Jews at this preſent time, in Hebrew and Engliſh. In 1795, "Letters to Nathanael Braſſey Halhed, M. P. in anſwer to his Teſtimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and his pretended Miſſion to recall the Jews." A ſecond volume of his "Diſſertations on the Prophecies" appeared in 1796; which he intended to complete in ſix volumes; and of which, in May, 1797, more than half of the *third* volume was printed. In the beginning of 1797 he publiſhed a defence of the Old Teſtament, in a Series of Letters addreſſed to Thomas Paine, in anſwer to his Age of Reaſon, Part II. For the German Jews he tranſlated their Feſtival Prayers, as he had done thoſe of the Portugueſe, in ſix vols. 8vo; a labour of four years. By all the Synagogues in London Mr. Levi was regularly employed to tranſlate the prayers compoſed on any particular occaſion; as thoſe uſed during the King's illneſs in 1788, and the thankſgiving in 1789; with various others for the uſe of the ſeveral Synagogues. He wrote a ſacred ode, in Hebrew, 1795, on the King's eſcape from aſſaſſination; and, Nov. 14, 1798, had a violent ſtroke of the palſy, which nearly deprived him of the uſe of his right hand; but ſtill looked forward with confidence to the completion of his great work on the Prophecies. How far this was advanced at the time of his death we ſhall be glad to hear; having ſelected the preſent account from a reſpectable journal, where a fuller account and a good portrait of Mr. Levi may be ſeen *.—A wretched, affected, incorrect writer aſſumed the name of Mr. Levi to addreſs a "Diſcourſe to the Nation of the Jews, 1790," 8vo.

* European Mag. for May 1799, p. 291.

P. 1038. Dr. Pulteney was born at Mountforell, in Leicestershire, in 1730. He had very honourably acquired a considerable fortune; and has bequeathed several legacies among philosophical, medical, and charitable institutions. His well-selected library is to be sold; his botanical MSS. are given to his friend Dr. Maton; and some valuable collections in natural history to the Linnæan Society.

P. 1149. During the course of fifty-six years his Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatick experienced a variety of vicissitudes, and, as he has often said, drank deep of the cup of affliction. In the dawn of manhood Fortune seemed to smile; but it was the smile of deception. The dark clouds of adversity and distress soon overshadowed all his prospects, which appeared to terminate in the chilling gloom of melancholy and despair. Again Fortune smiled, again she proved deceitful. Elevated to the musnud of his ancestors, his bosom expanded with the most generous sentiments; and, in cherishing intentions that reflect the highest lustre on the prince, and mark the benevolence of the man, the impressions of sorrow were erased from his features, and the softened traits of serenity succeeded them. He had long heard, with anguish and commiseration, the groans of an oppressed and helpless people, and the moment was now arrived that apparently offered the means of relieving them. He became their father, and loved them as his children. It was the primary object of his ambition and exertions to secure to them the enjoyment of tranquillity, to which they had long been strangers, and enable them to receive a portion of happiness which they had never before known; but, alas! a power which his Highness could neither avoid nor controul, interfered to frustrate his intentions, and render all his objects abortive; he now experienced all the agony that results from feelings deeply wounded, dignity insulted, honour calumniated and traduced. The arm of Friendship was raised against him, and the iron hand of Oppression wrested from him his dearest rights. He viewed the scene of horror that lay before him with the calmness of Philosophy; and his complaints were more the admonitions of a friend than the accusations of the injured. He lived not to obtain redress whence he was well assured it would be readily afforded him—from one whose bosom is the seat of virtue and benevolence, philanthropy and justice. No one ever knew better the interests of his country than his Highness, and his utmost exertions were made to promote them. In his disposition he was mild and affable; and the voice of Suspicion excited no unkind sentiment in his breast. Ingenuous himself, he believed all men to be honourable, until events (and he witnessed many of those) taught him the contrary; and then, even when deceived and betrayed by those who added ingratitude to their crimes, he expressed sorrow instead of shewing displeasure. He was firmly and affectionately attached to our most gracious Sovereign, whom he revered as his father and protector; and the English nation, whom he sincerely loved and admired, possessed in him a sincere friend and a faithful ally. As a husband and brother, he was kind and tender; as a father, fond and indulgent; and, as a friend, he was generous and liberal in the extreme. His Highness has left a wife, whom he loved with unbounded affection, and an only son, about 17 years of age, whom he almost adored.

P. 1155, a. l. 3, read "Walter Beattie, or Beaty, of a family who have raised themselves to affluence by the trade of Buckinghamshire lace."

P. 1156. Mr. Clarke, having left England about two months since, was induced to pass a few days at Paris, in his way to the South of France, where he proposed spending the Winter. On the fête of Nov. 9, the fall of a temporary scaffolding, which he had ascended with other spectators, led to the fatal event which has excited general sorrow, and plunged his family into the deepest distress. A violent blow from a falling plank produced a concussion of the spine, which, after causing the most excruciating sufferings, terminated in his death on Dec. 6, in his 30th year. If a graceful person and elegant manners, if a superior and well-cultivated understanding, and a warm and sympathizing heart, demand admiration and esteem, and the loss of them awaken regret, the premature death of this respectable man, in whom these qualities were conspicuously united, will be long and deservedly deplored. His remains were interred, Dec. 28, in the family-vault in the parish-church of Hitchin. A sister of the late John Radcliffe, esq. was the mother of Mr. Clarke; she left also a daughter, an amiable young lady, who is still living. Lady P. Radcliffe, relict of the late Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart. succeeded to the estates of her late brother, John Radcliffe, esq. and still enjoys them.

P. 1157. The Rev. Mr. Townsend quitted Newington at Midsummer, 1789, and retired to Bath, where (and not at Haverfordwest) he died, aged 85.

P. 1158. Bennet Langton, esq. LL. D. succeeded Dr. Johnson in the professorship of antient literature in the Royal Academy. To him the Doctor bequeathed his Polyglott Bible; and, once speaking of him to Mr. Boswell with an affectionate regard, exclaimed, "The world does not bear a worthier man than Bennet Langton!" In Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson a considerable

derable number of the Doctor's letters to Mr. Langton are printed; and several pages of Mr. L's Recollections of the Memorabilia of the learned Sage. He married, 1769, Mary, Countess-dowager of Rothes, second wife of John ninth earl, and daughter of the Countess of Haddington, by her first husband, Mr. Lloyd, by whom he has left four sons: 1. George, late of C C. C. Oxford, born 1772; 2. Peregrine, B. A. Merton college, Oxford; 3. Algernon, in the army; 4. Charles, in the navy; and five daughters: Diana, Jane, Elizabeth, Isabella, Margaret. Mr. L. was descended from an antient family at Langton, in the hundred of Hill, in the county of Lincoln, of which the fifteenth in descent was living when York wrote his Union of Arms, and gave the arms of his countryman in an appendix. The mansion-house, engraved, from a drawing by Girtin, by B. Howlett, 1797, situated at Spilsby, 30 miles East of Lincoln, is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the last century, on the site of an older, but it down in the reign of Edward VI. Dr. Johnson, visiting Mr. L. here in 1764, expressed a wish to have the soil within the mote turned up, to trace the dimensions of the dwelling house of a private gentleman at that time; but not repeating his visit, this was not carried into execution. Mr. L. gave up the use of it to Dr. Uvedale, who married his sister, and to whom he gave the rectory of Langton, and who, with his family, lived in the upper part only. He was the only surviving son of Bennet L. esq. by Diana his wife, daughter of the late Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke-Rochford, co. Lincoln. His only surviving sister married the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton, who died in November, 1799 (LXIX. 1186), leaving by her six children, the eldest of whom, the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A. lately communicated to our Magazine an original letter from Dr. Johnson to Miss L. sister to the late Mr. L. (LXX. 915). Mr. L's various abilities are too well known to need much observation in this place. He became a member of the Literary Club at the institution of that celebrated association, and of the original members he was the last survivor. He particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Greek, though he was not wholly unacquainted with that sacred and most antient language the Hebrew.

Ibid. The late Gen. Bathurst has bequeathed the estate of Clarendon for life to his brother, and then in fee to the second son of the late Felton Harvey, esq. whose lady (Miss Elwell, now Mrs. Fremantle) was niece to the General; the estate at Lainston to the elder son of Mr. Felton Harvey; about 12,000l. in legacies; the residue of his personal property, one third to Sir John Morshead, one third to the children of Mr. Alexander Thistlethwayte, and one third to the children of Mr. Felton Harvey. It is calculated these legacies will amount to about 10,000l. each.

Births.

LATELY, in Rutland-square, Dublin, Viscountess Corry, a son and heir.

Dec. 12. At Dresden, Princess Caroline, consort of Prince Maximilian, a prince, who has been christened John, Nepomucenus, Maria, and 11 other names.

25. At Highgate, the wife of Mr. Dowell, of Wood-street, a son and a daughter.

26. At Greenock, Mrs. M'Larty, of Chestervale, Jamaica, a son.

At Forganhall, in Scotland, the wife of Wm. Glen, esq. a son.

Mrs. James Stuart Thompson, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, a daughter.

27. The Countess of Poulett, a daughter.

At Mulgrave castle, Lady Mulgrave, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Tho. Underwood, rector of Ross, co. Hereford, a son.

28. At Ayr, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo, a son.

At Newcastle, the wife of S. Ilderton, esq. of Newmoore-house, a daughter.

30. At Highbury-lodge, the wife of P. W. Crowther, esq. a son.

31. Mrs. Alexander, of Bedford-row, a son.

Marriages.

LATELY, by special licence, at the house of the Countess of Clanwilliam, on Stephen's green, Dublin, John Chambre, Earl of Meath, to Lady Melesina-Adelaide Meade, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Clanwilliam.

Mr. Sandford Peacocke, third son of Marmaduke P. esq. of Cavendish-square, to Miss Apreece, only daughter of Sir T. Hussey Apreece, bart. of Washingly-hall, co. Huntingdon.

James Ferguson, esq. to Miss Bloxam, daughter of Sir Matthew B. M. P.

R. J. D. Ashworth, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Macaulay, of Cloughhouse, Huddersfield.

At Walton, near Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Harper, rector of Stepney, to Miss Elizabeth Heathcote, second daught. of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Walton.

Rev. Mr. Holland, to Miss Clack, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas C. rector of Morstonhamstead and Kenn, both in the county of Devon.

Jonathan Furlong, esq. lieutenant and adjutant of the Exeter volunteers, to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, of Exeter.

Rev. Laurence Canniford, rector of Muthe, Devon, to Miss Vicars, of Ireland.

Capt. Byron, of the royal navy, to Miss Sykes, of Arundel-street.

At Queen-square chapel, Sir Charles Burrell Blount, knight of the Imperial military order of St. Theresa, to Miss Elvira Blunt, daughter of Sir Charles-William B. bart.

Oct. 5. At Colchester, Dr. Mackintosh, to Miss Hills, dau. of the late Chs. H. esq.

7. At Melksham, Joshua Ingham, esq. of Blake-hill, co. York, to Mrs. Welsh, of Shaw-house, Wilts.

At Ampthill, co. Bedford, the Hon. George Brown, lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Mary Colston, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander C. of Filkino-hall, co. Oxford.

8. At Durham, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, bookseller, to Miss Sarah Hayes, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

Mr. Bolton, of Great Queen-street, to the only daughter of the late John Carlton, esq. of the royal navy.

15. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Campbell, minister of Kippen, to Miss Jane Kinnear, dau. of the late Mr. Tho. K. banker.

16. At Aber, co. Carnarvon, Capt. John Crawley, of the royal navy, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Rev. Griffith R. many years rector of that parish.

17. Dr. Nevinson, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, to Mrs. Moody, of Cooperdale, Essex.

20. At Broom-house, Shooter's hill, co. Kent, John Raftall, esq. of Stratford-green, Essex, to Mrs. Roche, only daugh. of William Osborne, esq. secretary to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

Rob. Bloxam, esq. of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Charlton, of Park-street.

21. At Coltness, George Callender, jun. esq. of Craigforth, major of the rifle corps, to Miss Eliz. Crompton Erskine, eldest dau. to the Hon. Henry E. advocate.

22. At Alwalton, co. Huntingdon, Capt. George Teesdale, of the dragoon-guards, to Miss Mary-Anne Stewart, dau. of Gen. S.

24. At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, John Leigh, esq. of Liverpool and Dublin, merchant, to Miss Hilton, daughter of William H. esq. of Bury-place.

Mr. Richard Lee, of Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Prowting, eldest dau. of Will. P. esq. of Chawton, Hants.

Boyle Arthur, esq. to Miss Maria Cross.

25. Mr. Alston, surgeon, of Deptford, to Miss Gooch, of Swainsthorpe, Norfolk.

26. Mr. W. Russell, of London street, Fitzroy-square, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of George C. esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

29. At Hull, Wm. Boyes, esq. merch. of London, to Miss Rennards.

Mr. John Wood, of Sapcote, one of the loyal Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Mary Moore.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Heriot, merchant, of Leith, to Miss Margaret Heriot, dau. of the late Thomas H. esq.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, Francis Jeffery, esq. advocate, to Miss Catharine Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. professor of church history in that university.

4. At Hull, George Liddell, esq. banker, to Miss Dorothy Moore.

5. At Greenwich, Lieut. Lloyd, of the royal artillery, to Miss Campbell, fourth dau. of Robert C. esq. of Blackheath.

Mr. Robert Green, merchant, of King's Lynn, to Miss Weatherhead, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Sedgeford, Norfolk.

6. At Pierhill, near Edinburgh, Richard Answorth, esq. of the 4th dragoon-guards, to Miss Leatham, dau. of Major L.

7. At Darnoch, in Scotland, Capt. Robert Sutherland, of the royal invalids, to Miss Christina Bethune, eldest daughter of the Rev. John B.

12. At Madron, in Cornwall, Lieut. Bye, of the royal engineers, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson Baines, dau. of Cuthbert B. esq. of Penzance, captain in the royal navy.

13. Near Glasgow, Robert Speid, W. S. to Miss Isabella Hall, of Millholm.

14. James Macmaster, esq. of Doughty-street, Guildford street, to Miss Roberts, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

15. Samuel Lucas, esq. of Leek, co. Stafford, to Mrs. Gaunt, of Manchester.

18. Herbert-John Lloyd Davies, esq. of Cardiganshire, to Miss Jones, of Mar.ington-hall, in the same county.

19. At Glasgow, Mr. John Munton, of Market-Harborough, co. Leicester, to Miss Janet Christie, of Paisley.

21. At Wakefield, Capt. Norcott, of the 33d foot, to Miss Eliza Noble.

23. John Prettejohn, esq. of Barbados, to Miss Augusta Buckley.

24. Capt. Wm. Raven, of Hackney terrace, to Miss Wilson, dau. of T. W. esq.

26. Capt. Mundy, of the king's own dragoons, to the youngest daughter of the late Lord Rodney.

At Mary-la-bonne, Denys Scully, esq. eldest son of James S. esq. of Kilfeacle, co. Tipperary, to Miss Mary Huddleston, eldest daughter of Ferdinand H. esq. of Sawston-hall, co. Cambridge.

At Burnham, near Windsor, Dr. Sewell, of Doctors Commons, to Mrs. Stedman, of Chigwell.

Rev. George Marris, of Croxton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hall, of Hull.

At Matlock, Rev. George Sanders, of Wollaton, to Miss Catharine Eaton, of Bonsall, Derby.

Mr. Pollard, merchant, to Miss Harrison, both of Ipswich. Also, Mr. Cooper, farmer, of Drinkstone, to Miss Eliz. Harrison, sister to the above. Mr. C. was taken ill soon after dinner the same day, and died about one o'clock the next morning, aged 25.

30. At Houghton-le-Spring, Wm. Hunter, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Frances-Mary Maling, dau. of C. T. M. esq. of West Herrington-hall, Durham.

Dec. 3. Col. Archer, of the first foot-guards, to Miss Morgan, of Bath.

Joseph

Joſeph Prince Griffin Eyre, eſq. to Miſs Sufannah Freeland, both of Putney, Surrey.

7. Mr. Edward Peck, bookſeller and printer, of York, to Miſs Ward.

At Otley, Mr. Jeremiah Booth, of Leathley mills, to Mrs. Foſter. The parties are each upwards of 71. Her eldeſt grandſon was married on the ſame day; and there is a child now living in Hull to whom ſhe is by law great-grandmother.

8. At King's Norton, co. Warwick, James Maddock Gill, eſq. to Miſs Maria Homer, of Balſall heath.

Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole, Dorſet, to Miſs Friend, of Newbury.

9. At Bath, John Buckingham, eſq. of Truro, to Miſs Eliz. Johns, of Trewence.

10. At Twickenham, Henry-William Eſpinaſh, eſq. major in the 4th (or king's own) infantry, to the Hon. Mrs. G. Petre, relict of the Hon. Geo. Wm. P. ſon to the late and brother to the preſent Lord P.

Robert Rhode, eſq. in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Sotheby, of York-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At Lynn, the Rev. Edw. Hulton, vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants, to Miſs Bigge.

At Exton, Hants, Sir Tho. Champneys, of Amport, Hants, to the eldeſt dau. of the late Humphry Minchin, eſq. of Soberton.

At Rayne, Mr. Thomas Andrew, of Coggeſhall, Eſſex, attorney, to Miſs Rolfe, dau. of Philemon R. eſq. of Rayne-lodge.

John Fullerton, eſq. of Barton-houſe, co. Warwick, to Miſs Louiſa Townſend, of Honington-hall.

William Welch, LL D. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to Mrs. Berwick, of Hawford, co. Worceſter.

14. By ſpecial licence, George Payne, eſq. of Sulby abbey, co. Northampton, to Miſs Grey, ſecond dau. of Ralph Wm. G. eſq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

15. Mr. Snelling, an eminent ſurgeon at Exeter, to the widow of Capt. Dodge.

Patrick Chalmers, eſq. of Idol-lane, to Miſs Inglis, of Mark-lane.

Mr. Richard Bate, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Caroline-Sophia Dale, of Cheſſea.

At Myrthir-Tidvil, Benj. Hall, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Charlotte Crawſhay.

17. Rev. Henry Atkins, of Odiham, Hants, to Miſs Harriet Chandler, of Shopwick, Chicheſter.

John Rawſon, eſq. of Sheffield, to Miſs Maſon, dau. of the Rev. Edward M. of Weſt Retford.

19. At Stirling, in Scotland, John Mackenzie, eſq. paymaſter of 71ſt foot, to Miſs Chriſtian Murray.

20 Mr. John Hoddinott, of Lytchett, to Miſs Mary White, of Wareham, Dorſet.

21. At Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Foſter, curate of St. Paul's, to Miſs Brown.

22. Samuel Comyn, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law, to Miſs Mary-Anne Vidgen, of Berkeley-ſtreet.

T. Holt White, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs L. Raſhleigh, of Penquite, Cornwall.

Capt. Robert Bolles, of the royal navy, to Miſs Scott, daughter of Rear-admiral S. of Spring-hill, Southampton.

Mr. Adams, of Wells-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtr. to the widow of Joſeph Cooper, eſq. of Tetbury, co. Glouceſter.

At Hull, Aviſon Terry, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Charlotte Jarratt.

24. Mr. Benjamin Barker, landſcape-painter and drawing-maſter, of Camden-place, to Miſs Jane Hewlett, of Bath.

Mr. Baldwin, attorney, of Ringwood, Hants, to Miſs Bramble, of W. Parley, Dorſ.

George Gifford, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs Grub, of Saltaſh.

Mr. Edwards, of Upper Tichfield-ſtreet, to Miſs Mazzinghi, ſiſter of the compoſer.

At Cliſton, Capt. Turton, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Jackſon, of Caſtlebian.

Gerard Levinge Van Heythuyſen, eſq. of the Six Clerks office, to Miſs Marianne Holte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of North Repps, Norfolk.

28. James Iſles, eſq. of Armagh, in Ireland, to Miſs M. A. Hall, of Sion-hill, Midd.

Wm. Wynn, eſq. of Merionethſhire, to Miſs Long, dau. of the late Col. L. of Berks.

29. Francis Johnſon, eſq. of Gray's inn, to Miſs Hetherington, of Durham, daughter of Richard H. eſq. of Tortala.

At Hodnet, George Walker, eſq. of the King's Remembrancer's office, to Mrs. Bedford. They were married a few months ſince at St. Martin's in the Fields.

Rev. Stephen Cook, of Aylſham, to Miſs Maria Atkinſon, of Walcot.

30. Dr. Pennington, of Nottingham, to Miſs Hayne, of Aſhbourn-green, Derby.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Gray, late ſurgeon of the 12th foot, to Miſs Fenwick, daughter of Capt. James F. late of the 57th foot.

31. Richard-Thomas Streatfield, eſq. of the Rocks, Suſſex, to Miſs Shuttleworth, eldeſt daughter of Robert S. eſq. of Barton-lodge, co. Lancaſter.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Rev. Henry Morice, vicar of Dagenham, Eſſex, to Miſs St. Aubyn, daughter of Sir John St. A. bart. of Clowance, Cornwall. Alſo, Capt. Pearſe of the 10th light dragoons, to Miſs Martha St. Aubyn.

Thomas Anſley, eſq. of the 7th light dragoons, to Miſs Comyn, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. C. vicar of Tottenham, Middleſex.

Robert Rogers, eſq. of Wincheſter, to Miſs Legg, of Chicheſter.

Deaths.

1800. *Dec.*... At Port Jackſon, New South Wales, Richard Dore, eſq. his Majeſty's judge-advocate there.

1801. *March* 28. At Dundegal, in the Eaſt Indies, Andrew Barcley, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John B. eſq. ſheriff-ſubſtitute of the county of Roſs.

April.... While on an expedition to Candahar, the King of Cabul. Timur Shah Abdalla poſſeſſed great dominions, extending Weſtward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terſhiſh, including Peſhore, Ghizni, Gaur, Seiſtan, and Koraſan, a tract of not leſs than 650 miles in length. Ahmed Abdalla, the father of the above, and founder of Candahar, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli), who was ſtripped of his country by Nadir Shah, and compelled to join the Perſian army, 1739. On the death of Nadir, he ſuddenly appeared among his former ſubjects, and erected for himſelf a conſiderable kingdom in the Eaſtern part of Perſia, adding to it moſt of the provinces to the Weſt of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Mogul to Nadir Shah. Several chiefs who compoſed Zemaun Shah's army at the time of his entering Hindoſtan, and who were active in the ſubſequent undertaking againſt the Seiks at Lahore, had aſſembled at Candahar, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in a revolution ſaid to be in agitation in that country. The King, ſome months prior to his death, concluded a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with the Seik Government.

June... In Egypt, of the plague, aged 26, Mr. Samuel Hare, ſurgeon.

Aug 24. In the Weſt Indies, Capt. Gordon Maxwell, of the firſt battalion of the 60th regiment, brother of Capt. Maxwell, who ſo gallantly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in cutting out La Chevrette from Breſt harbour. He was highly honoured and beloved by his brother officers. On hearing of his death, they addreſſed the following letter to the printer of the Jamaica Mercury, in teſtimony of their regret and eſteem: "Sir, It is with deep concern that the officers of his Majeſty's firſt battalion of the 60th regiment, ſtationed at Martha Brae and Falmouth, have, by the laſt poſt, heard of the unfortunate death of their much-lamented friend and brother-officer, Capt. Gordon Maxwell, eſq. of the ſaid regiment. In his loſs they have to regret the ſoldier, the friend, and the man of honour. This gentleman was nearly allied to the preſent Ducheſs of Gordon; and, in the execution of ſome part of his duty, fell a ſacrifice to the fever of this country, aged only 16 years, truly deſerving a better fate."

Sept. 30. On his paſſage to Baltimore, for the recovery of his health, Dr. George Guild, of the iſland of Tobago.

Oct..... At Malta, on his return from Egypt for the recovery of his health, Lieut. John Stewart, of the 2d battalion Royals.

1. At St. Mary's, Jamaica, Mr. James Stormonth, ſurgeon.

5. At Tobago, Thomas Chalmers, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

15. At Good Hope, Trelawny pariſh, Jamaica, Dr. Adam Willis; who, during a reſidence of 18 years on that iſland, had enjoyed uninterrupted good health. While travelling in the diſcharge of his profeſſional duties, his carriage was overturned, and he was ſo much bruiſed and hurt as to cauſe his death in a few hours.

24. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Wm. Kilgour, M. D. ſurgeon of the 60th foot.

Nov. 18. At Maidſtone, in his 79th year, William Hawkins, eſq. formerly ſurgeon of the Charter houſe in London; in which office he ſucceeded his father, Mr. Mark H.

19. At Nice, Joſeph de Beauchamp; born at Vezoul in 1732; entered, 1767, into the order of Bernardines, and took his departure for Aſia in 1781, with his uncle, who was appointed biſhop of Babylon. In this his firſt voyage he ſteered his courſe along the Tigris and Euphrates, from Diarbeker to the Perſian Gulph. He made a collection of medals, inſcriptions, and deſigns of the monuments of Antient Babylon, as well as Arabic manuſcripts, which he preſented to the Abbé Barthelemy. In 1787 he made a ſecond voyage upon the Caſpian Sea. He was beaten by robbers, ſays Citizen Lalande, and contracted a fever, which laſted 18 months; but it did not prevent him from continuing his voyage. It was in the courſe of this voyage that he obſerved the moſt important eclipſe of the moon of which the hiſtory of aſtronomy preſerves any remembrance. In 1795 he made a third voyage, and, through the means of Citizen Volney, he was appointed conſul at Maſcate, in Arabia; at which place, however, he never arrived, being taken by the Engliſh, with whom he remained three years a captive. The peace having at length given him his liberty, he arrived ſick at Nice, where he died at the moment when the Firſt Conſul had appointed him commiſſary-general at Liſbon. He was one of thoſe few men of whom it may be ſaid, that he well employed the ſhort ſpace of his life. Beauchamp poſſeſſed every ſpecies of merit and of knowledge. The duties of religion were not neglected by this philoſopher; and the congregation of the Propaganda at Rome often teſtified how much they were ſatisfied with his apoſtolic zeal.

Lately, in India, Onſlow Groſe, eſq. captain of the pioneer corps on the Madras eſtabliſhment, and youngeſt ſon of the late Francis G. eſq. F. A. S.

At Calcutta, Capt. Joſeph Stokoe, of the engineers.

On his paſſage from India, Lieutenant-col. Tolfrey.

At Penang, Lieut. Doliam, of the Dædalus; and Lieut. Hayley, of the Braave.

At ſea, Lieut. Gordon, and Enſign Nevill, of the 12th foot.

At Madras, Major Robert Turing, ſecretary to the Government in the military department. A numerous aſſemblage attend-

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ed to pay the last tribute of affectionate regret to his remains; and, at the head of the select friends who supported the pall, were the governor and the officer commanding the army in chief.

In the fort of Amedangur, Tantea Pugnavese, late prime minister of Scindea. He was engaged, some months ago, with many principal persons of the court of Poonah, to murder Scindea, and to substitute in his place the adopted son of the widow of the late Majee Scindea. The traitors were all secured, and placed in different fortresses, through the activity of Col. Sutherland, to whom Scindea had confided his safety and made known the plot.

In the West Indies, Launcelot Burton, esq. second son of T. B. esq. of Bracondale.

At St. Martin's, of the yellow fever, the Hon. Capt. David Ramsy, of the first battalion of Royals.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 18, Mr. Daniel Cunningham Pogson, midshipman of the Topaze frigate, son of Bedingfield P. esq. of Lavenham.

In Egypt, Capt. Perry, eldest son of Mr. John P. late of Northgate-street, Bath.

Off Minorca, on-board the Renown, Capt. Samuel Borne, of the marines.

At Malta, on his way to Egypt, Capt. Hare, of his Majesty's ship Madras, 54 guns.

Found dead in his bed in Spain, supposed from suffocation, Count Rice, who many years ago killed Count Barry in a duel.

On-board the Trident man of war, of 64 guns, of which he was commander, while she was in lat. 5 deg. 40 m. N. long. 98 d. 40 m. E. Capt. Turnor, brother of the Rev. Mr. T. of Hammersmith. Though he had been made post only in 1796, there are few who have seen more service; as, since he was first distinguished by the patronage of the Duke of Clarence, in 1786, he had not been 3 months absent from his duty from that period to the day of his death, a space of upwards of 14 years.

At sea, Mr Thomas Hope Caster, purser of his Majesty's ship Centurion.

In his 100th year, the Swedish general, Count Stakelberg. He entered into the service under Charles XII. and continued therein till his death.

Of apoplexy, with which he was struck while walking in the Electoral park, and passed a very cold night in the open air, in a state of insensibility, though when found in the morning he was still alive, Naumann, master of the Electoral chapel at Dresden, and one of the first composers in Germany. He was born in a small village near Dresden, of very poor parents, and was carried to Italy by a Swedish virtuoso, who discovered and wished to encourage his talents for music. He had to struggle a long time with bad fortune, but his ardour was never relaxed. After seven years study, during which he formed himself under the great Tartini at Padua, under Martini at Bologna, and at the Neapolitan school, he returned to Germany. The King of Prussia made him master of one of his chapels. He afterwards made two journeys to Italy, where he composed several operas, which had the most distinguished success in all the theatres of that country. Among those which he composed in Germany were, Achille a Scyros, La Clemence de Titus, Amphion, Cora, &c. The different Courts of the North endeavoured to attract him by the most brilliant and flattering offers; but he always preferred a residence in his own country, where he spent every summer in his native village on the banks of the Elbe. For some time before his death he had devoted himself almost exclusively to sacred music, and he has left some very valuable compositions of that kind in the archives of the chapel. Disinterested and benevolent, he has left to his family only the inheritance of his name and virtues. One of his friends has proposed to publish an account of his life by subscription, and to apply the profits towards the education of the youngest of his children.

In Catalonia, M. de Sartine, formerly lieutenant-general of police at Paris, and minister of marine at the commencement of the American war.

Of a malignant fever, at Chateauneuf, in the department of Saone and Loire, in the house of Citizen Dree, his brother-in-law, the celebrated Dolomieu, member of the French National Institute. Citizen Mongez, in a speech in the Tribunate, 15th Frimaire (Dec. 6), retraced the life of this great man: "He visited all the volcanic regions of Italy. La Rochefoucault, whom the learned and the poor still regret, perished by his side. He set out for Egypt; at Malta he employed persuasion to stop the effusion of blood. Returning soon from a country more rich in historical monuments than volcanic productions, he was about to enjoy the benefits of the 18th Brumaire, when he was driven on an inhospitable coast, where the greatest of his misfortunes, notwithstanding the severe captivity he endured, was ignorance of the fate of his country. He was at last relieved, in consequence of the humane attention of that illustrious naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks. He had scarcely repoſed after his fatigues, when he went to visit Mont Simplon, which could now be approached by a new road. He returned rich in mineralogical acquisitions, when a disease, which commenced in his imprisonment, terminated his career, which had been rendered illustrious by important labours, unreserved love for his country, and honourable misfortunes."

At Peeltown, Isle of Man, in his 66th year, the Rev. H. Corlett, 42 years vicar of Kirk German; highly esteemed for his abilities

abilities and learning, and for the faithful and exemplary discharge of the duties of his sacred function. He was one of the translators of the Manks Bible (supposed to be the most consonant to the original of any edited translation whatever); and, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, &c. he also translated into the Manks language a selection of sermons from the works of Bp. Wilson; the execution of which has been greatly admired by proficients in the Celtic language and its various branches. Mr. C. was, undoubtedly, one of the chief ornaments of the Manks church, adding to respectable talents all the virtues and graces which distinguish and adorn the Christian minister; and, though living in a remote situation, his character was well known to many persons in this kingdom eminent for their piety and learning.

At Londonderry, in Ireland, Lieut. Samuel Goodson, of the royal navy.

At Britfieldstown, co. Cork, the lady of Sir Thomas Roberts, bart.

At Roscrea, Mr. John Dudley, an extensive tanner, and one of the people called Quakers.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Lydia Taylor, of Abbey-street, Dublin.

Aged 64, Mr. Frederick Dedrickson, an eminent foreign ship-broker at Dublin.

At Belfast, Dr. Hunt, late of Liverpool.

John Gardiner, esq. attorney, of Portron, co. Roscommon.

At Drogheda, Alderman Oliver Fairclough William.

At Limerick, Corporal W. Clark, of the light dragoons, a capital engraver in aquatinta, an excellent draughtsman, and a very ingenious man.

At Careysville, near Fermoy, the wife of Peter Carey, esq. jun.

In Queen's County, Rice Meredyth, esq.

At Philsborough, suddenly, aged 82, Mr. Peter Wilson, many years a respectable printer and bookseller.

At Mount Melick, aged 108, Mr. John Kerwan, parish sexton; who retained his faculties to the last, and has left a wife nearly his own age.

In Galway, George Browne, esq. late of Browne's town, co. Mayo.

At Graigue, in the Queen's County, Samuel Jackson, esq.

In Athlone, Francis Heverin, esq. late of Correen, co. Roscommon.

Aged 93, William Hunt, esq. of the county of Tipperary.

At Leith, in Scotland, Alexander Sommerville, esq. corn-merchant, eldest partner in the house of Sommerville and Brisset.

At Aberdeen, in his 80th year, William Brebner, esq. of Learney.

At Ecclesferhan, Mr. Jn. Fraser, writer.

In Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. Dr. K. one of the ministers of that city.

In his 90th year, Mr. Francis Mitchell, writing-master, of Dumfries. He was the oldest freeman of the Incorporations, being admitted in 1736, and was deacon of the Shoemakers about 60 years ago.

At Frendraught-house, in his 78th year, Alexander Morrison, esq. of Bognie.

In Edinburgh, Mr. Alex. Brown, merch.

Thomas Mackenzie, esq. of Applecross.

At Brechin, Lieut. James Gib, late of the 72d foot.

Aged 41, Mr. David Bell, an eminent woollen-draper at Newcastle.

At the manse of Alness, in Rossshire, the Rev. Angus Bethune.

Aged 61, Mr. Banks, a native of Keswick, Cumberland, 16 years clerk to the Carron Company in Scotland.

At his house in Edinburgh castle, Benj. Bartlet, esq. 48 years storekeeper there.

At Forfar, in the 79th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry, the Rev. Andrew Bruce, minister of the Gospel at Brechin.

At the manse of Symington, the Rev. W. Logan, minister of that parish.

At Blantyre, in his 98th year, John Jackson, esq. of Bardyke.

At Domgay, in Wales, a man named Griffiths, who had been 89 years married to his now surviving widow; and, during that long period, had never been 10 miles from his home.

At Tiverton, Devon, of a dropsy, Mr. George Owen, a gentleman of extensive practice in the law; who bore a lingering and painful illness with exemplary and truly Christian fortitude. His loss is severely felt by all those who regard polished manners and rational conversation.

At the same place, and of the same disease, Mr. Hugh Sweetland, who lately came into possession of an independent fortune, and had not long married an amiable lady.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, vicar of Byxgibwin, Oxon, in the gift of the E. of Macclesfield.

In his 70th year, the Rev. Henry Sampson, many years rector of Croscombe and Sutton, both co. Somerset. He was of Wadham college, Oxford; M. A. 1758. His father purchased the rectorial manor and advowson of the former, and he succeeded to it on his death, 1774.

At Martock, aged 98, Mrs. Joan Patten.

At Salisbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Hen. Goldwyer, a gentleman of the most urbane disposition; the loss of whom will be very grievously felt by the poor, his skill as an oculist having been chiefly exercised gratuitously for the relief of their maladies.

The wife of Jn. Poore, esq. of Redbridge.

At Bristol hot wells, of a decline, Lieut. F. W. Kinneer, late of the Almwell gunbrig, nephew of Capt. K. of the navy.

Dr. Essex Jones, an eminent physician, of Haverfordwest.

At Eye, Suffolk, in the prime of life, Mr. John Manning Denny.

At

At Workſop, Miſs St. Leger, daughter of the late Col. St. L.

At his houſe in the marine barracks at Stonehouſe, Plymouth, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 66, R. Bunce, eſq. for a long ſeries of years ſurgeon of the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

Aged 35, Capt. James Ruſſell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ceres, who, on the 13th of May, 1798, when firſt lieutenant of the Flora frigate, attacked, with the boats of that ſhip, and brought out of the harbour of Cerigo, in the Mediterranean, the Mondovi, French corvette, of 16 guns.

Burnt to death, in conſequence of her cloaths catching fire, the wife of Mr. Croſſland, of Wakefield. She imprudently ran into the ſtreet, and, the wind increaſing the flames, expired in great agonies.

Aged 100 years and 7 weeks, Mrs. Norris, of Hortinger.

At Colcheſter, in her 100th year, the widow Peartree.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Norman; on whoſe death 25 guineas and an half were found ſewed up in her ſtays, and 2 guineas in the fillet tied round her head, which, from appearance, had been there ſome years, beſides 7l. in the houſe, and ſecurities to the amount of 700l. She dealt in diſtilled peppermint; and was known by many to have property, but ſo very penurious as almoſt to deny herſelf the neceſſaries of life. She poſſeſſed a memory ſo remarkably retentive, that ſhe was not only enabled to recapitulate a ſermon after having heard it, but, in repeated inſtances, was ſo extremely accurate as to be nearly *verbatim* with the preacher.

In the pariſh of Hanmer, co. Salop, aged 93, Mr. John Butler, farmer. During his life-time he had frequently expreſſed a wiſh that, immediately after his funeral was over, the bells of the church might ring a hearty peal, till ſuch time as it might be ſuppoſed his relations had reached their reſpective homes; which was fully complied with.

At Grantham, in his 72d year, Mr. Robert Derry, ſhoemaker.

At Skirbeck, near Boſton, Mrs. Bothamley, mother of 18 children.

At Bath, Mrs. Walſh Porter, grand-dau. of the laſt Earl of Lichfield.

Aged about 26, Miſs Mary Marringe, daughter of Mr. Joſeph M. of Springfield, Eſſex. Whilſt riding on horſeback by the ſide of her brother, ſhe was ſuddenly taken ill, and, being lifted off her horſe, and carried into a houſe, ſhe expired before any medical aid could be procured.

At Brentwood, Eſſex, Edward Benſon, eſq. barriſter at law, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

In Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mary Campbell.

Mrs. Dorothea Yonge, ſecond daugh. of the late John Vernon, eſq. of Lincoln's inn.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Warwick, ſen. relict of Mr. Guy W. formerly of Snow-hill.

Mr. Griffith, formerly of the theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

Dec. ... Rev. Mr. Pearſon, of Killington, near Kirby-Lonſdale.

Rev. Anthony Egerton Hammond, B.A. rector of Ivychurch, and vicar of Lympne, in Kent; the former in the gift of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the latter in that of the Archdeacon thereof. He was a younger brother of William H. eſq. of St. Albans, in Kent; and was formerly of Chriſt Church college, Oxford.

Rev. John Clendon, vicar of Brompton-Regis, Somerſet; B. A. 1744, M. A 1748, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, who are patrons of the living.

Rev. Thomas Till, curate of Thaxted, in Eſſex.

2. At Madeira, in his 21ſt year, Henry Frankland, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas F. bart. of Thirkleby park, co. York.

6. At Weymouth, the Rev. Samuel Payne, rector of the valuable living of Portland and Wyke-Regis, Dorſet, to which he was preſented, in 1792, by the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

7. At Sandwich, aged 52, Mrs. Margaret Ramier, wife of Dan. R. eſq. a jurat of that corporation, and elder brother of Adm. R. commander of his Majeſty's naval force in the Eaſt Indies; of whom it may be truly ſaid, that ſhe had an uncommon good underſtanding, which ſhe had cultivated and improved with much aſſiduity and ſucceſs; that ſhe was ſteady and diſintereſted in her friendſhips, kind and beneficent to the indigent and the diſtreſſed; and that, in every domeſtic relation, ſhe was attentive, indulgent, and affectionate.

10. At Stockholm, the Preſident Carlſon, ſecretary of ſtate, under Guſtavus III. for the military department; afterwards was named preſident of the Supreme Court of Vaſa, which he ſoon reſigned.

At Madrid, Donna Maria-Joſepha, ſiſter of the King of Spain.

12. At St. David's, co. Pembroke, in South Wales, aged 87, the Rev. Delabere Pritchett, 53 years ſub-chantor of the cathedral-church, and pariſh-prieſt 49. He was born at Narberth, in the ſame county, where his father practiſed many years as an eminent licentiate in phyſick, who was an Herefordſhire man, of an antient family in that county, deſcendants of John Delabere, who came over cup-bearer to William the Conqueror. Being invited by Precentor Hill to ſettle at St. David's, he was appointed maſter of the free-ſchool, and ſucceſſively vicar-choral and ſub-chanter. He was ſoon after collated to the ſmall vicarage of Carew, by Bp. Claggett, being the only parochial preferment he was ever preſented to. Moved with compaſſion at the wretched ſtate of the poor of

of the very extenſive pariſh of St. David's, who had neither medical nor ſurgical aſſiſtance nearer than Haverfordweſt, 16 miles diſtant, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſick and ſurgery, which he afterwards practiſed among his indigent pariſhioners with the happieſt ſucceſs, adminiſtering his aſſiſtance and medicines gratis. The conſequence of which was, that, for his integrity as a miniſter, his unremitted anxiety as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence as a man, he was, to the laſt hour of his life, looked up to, by his ſurrounding neighbours in general, and his pariſhioners in particular, with the profoundeſt veneration and the moſt heartfelt gratitude. He has left two ſons and two daughters, alſo a numerous train of deſcendants, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to lament his loſs. His two ſons, Richard and Charles Pigott, were twins, and both of St. John's college, Cambridge; the former, B. D. and fellow of that ſociety, is now rector of Layham, Suffolk; the latter M.A. rector of St. Petrox and Stackpole, co. Pembroke, and prebendary of St. Nicholas, in the cathedral of St. David's.

14. At her nephew's houſe at Troſton, Suffolk, Mrs. Thomas Capel, laſt ſurviving aunt of Capel Loffft, and daughter of Gamaliel Capel, formerly rector of Stanton All Saints and Stanton St John's, by Heſter Maddocks his wife. She was born Jan. 10, 1718, and in her youth was remarkable for the ſtrength and activity of her mind, in a numerous and ſenſible family of brothers and ſiſters. She had been confined to her bed ſeveral years, of pain and infirmity.

15. At his houſe in Red Croſs-ſtreet, Mr. David Campbell, principal clerk to the Police-office in Union-ſtreet; who, from aſſiduity and induſtry in an inferior ſtation, gained himſelf the reſpect and ſupport of many friends, and was elected by a great majority, in November laſt, to that ſituation of near 900l. per annum. He has left a widow and two children.

16. At Arboga, in Sweden, 16 leagues from Stockholm, the Hereditary Prince of Baden; who, with his family, was returning to Stockholm on the 15th, when his carriage was overturned in a narrow road, deemed dangerous at this time of the year. Though he received no contuſion or wound, yet he appeared ſtunned and ſpeechleſs, with other ſymptoms of apoplexy, and, though attended by the firſt phyſicians, expired next day. His conſort and children returned to Stockholm, whither the body has been likewiſe ſent, previous to its being tranſported to Germany. His Highneſs was born Feb. 14, 1755, and married, July 15, 1774, to Princeſs Amelia-Frederica, daughter of Louis IX. Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, born June 20, 1754. He was father of the reigning Empreſs of Ruſſia, of the Queen of Sweden, and of the Electreſs of Bavaria. The King and Queen of Sweden immediately ſet out for Arboga, but arrived too late.

At Jerſey, greatly lamented, the lady of Matth. Gollet, eſq. viſcount of that iſland, the youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Tho. Frankland, bart. and ſiſter to the preſent.

At Eſher, Surrey, aged 72, Mr. William Duckett, inventor of the drill-plough, for which he was preſented with a ſilver cup by the late Marquis of Rockingham, who ſent ſome Yorkſhire lads to learn his mode of farming.

17. At Berlin, in his 74th year, in conſequence of an apoplectic ſtroke, Charles-Francis Von Irwing, royal preſident of the Upper College, and of the Upper Conſiſtorial Council.

At Kilmarnock, in his 96th year, Mr. Alexander Gillies.

At Stockport, in Cheſhire, in his 23d year, Mr. George Brown, check-manufacturer. His death was occaſioned by his ſkull being fractured in a fall from his horſe, returning from Mancheſter market, on the 15th.

18. Suddenly, at Barton, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Nicholſon, ſurgeon.

At Barton-under-Needwood, co. Stafford, in his 88th year, Mr. James Turner, a reſpectable farmer. On the day of his interment a very liberal dole was diſtributed to near 120 poor neighbouring houſekeepers.

19. Mr. Matthew Armſtrong, hop-merchant, Upper Thames-ſtreet.

At Biſhop's Nympton, Devon, aged near 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgeſs, widow, a deſcendant of the antient family of Pollard.

Mrs. Moreau, widow of Simeon M. eſq. late maſter of the ceremonies at Cheltenham, who alſo died lately. By ſome accident her cloaths caught fire this day, and, before aſſiſtance was procured, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe lingered a few days and then expired in great agony.

20. Mr. Maurice Williams, well known in ſeveral houſes of entertainment in that neighbourhood, ſhot himſelf at the Hummums, in Covent-garden. He was a member of a club in that vicinage, which he often attended, and was obſerved, for ſome time paſt, to have been very reſerved and gloomy, and to have ſmoked a great deal. His lowneſs of ſpirits was attributed, by thoſe who ſaw it, to want of money, particularly as he called for as little liquor as poſſible, and that of the moſt cheap ſort.

21. At Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, relict of Robert Riddle, eſq. of Glenriddel, F.A.S. who died April 21, 1794.

James Findlay, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, late of the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

At Boulogne-ſur-Mer, in France, aged 53, Mr. James Ballantyne, jun.

Mrs. Elizabeth Monteith, wife of Mr. James M. of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

22. Mrs. Harper, relict of Alderman H. of Coventry.

Lieut.-col. Alexander Moneypenny, of Pitmilly, in Scotland.

At the Abbey-houſe, Wincheſter, aged 56, Mrs. Felicitas Plowden, daught. of the late Edward P. eſq. of Plowden-hall, co. Salop, a deſcendant of the great lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the age of 18 ſhe retired among the ladies of Principhoff (as their houſe was called) at Bruges, whence ſhe returned on the invaſion of Flanders by the French in 1794.

23. In his 83d year, John Armſtrong, eſq. of the Grove, Highgate.

Aged 82, Mr. Robert Thacker, of Aſlackby, near Falkingham. He aroſe as well as uſual, but died before he broke his faſt.

At Low Heaton, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Tho. Thompſon, farmer. Though blind from his infancy, he was allowed to be one of the beſt judges of cattle in that neighbourhood; and, amongſt other ſingular performances, has been known to make a wheel-barrow complete.

Mr. Samuel Jewkes, formerly of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill.

At Inverneſs, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, widow of Robert Fraſer, eſq. of Phophacloy.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, aged 38, the Rev. James Hurdis, B. D. of Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. 1787, and fellow of that college; elected profeſſor of poetry in that univerſity 1793, having for his competitor Mr. Kett, of Trinity college, who we wiſh may be more ſucceſsful on this ſecond vacancy. Mr. H. has diſtinguiſhed himſelf, both as a poet and divine, in the following publications: "The Village Curate, 1788," 4to; a volume of poems, 17...., 8vo; "A ſhort critical Diſquiſition on the true Meaning of the Word תניט, found in Gen. i. 21, 1790" (LX. 932), when he was curate of Burwaſh, Suſſex, on parting from the inhabitants of which he addreſſed to them "Reflections on the Commencement of a new Year, 1793" (LXIII. 839), in which he pays a handſome tribute to the memory of Bp. Horne, and feelingly laments the death of an amiable ſiſter; "Curſory Remarks on the Arrangement of Shakſpeare's Plays, occaſioned by reading Mr. Malone's Eſſay on the chronological Order of thoſe celebrated Pieces" (LXIII. 839); "Seleƈt critical Remarks upon the Engliſh Verſion of the Ten firſt Chapters of Geneſis, 1794" (LXIV. 836); to which his critical diſſertation on Gen. i. 21, above-mentioned, which met the approbation of the preſent Biſhop of Saliſbury, was intended as a preliminary ſpecimen. His laſt publication was "The Favourite Village, a Poem, 180..," 4to.

At Preſton, next Wingham, co. Kent, aged 63, Mr. William Ellaton, a reſpectable farmer.

24. After a ſhort illneſs, in his 43d year, Mr. John Roſcoe, of York.

At Elgin, in Scotland, in his 77th year, Thomas Stephen, eſq. many years a reſpectable magiſtrate thereof.

In Hereford-ſtreet, aged 73, Jn. M'Clelan, twelfth Lord Kirkcudbright. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, the Hon. C. G. M'C.

At Knightſbridge, aged 72, Mrs. Letitia Woeden, late of Little Eaſt Cheap.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Thomas Kember, head clerk in the bank of Meſſrs. Hornby and Eſdaile.

25. At Hadley, in her 75th year, deſerving a high rank on the roll of Britiſh literati, Mrs. H. Chapone; to whom the literary world is indebted for many valuable works on education and elegant pieces of poetry. Her pen was always directed to moral purpoſes and virtue; far from ſhewing repulſive auſterity, her repreſentations were diſtinguiſhed by endearing graces. Her publications, which are admirably calculated to form the infant mind to virtue and piety, are,

"Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addreſſed to a young Lady, 1773," 2 vols. 12mo. Theſe very ſenſible letters were, ſoon after their publication, honoured with a very diſtinguiſhed popularity. The ſubjects of them are, Religion; the ſtudy of the Scriptures; the regulation of the heart; temper; œconomy; accompliſhments; geography; chronological and hiſtorical reading. They are eminently worthy the attention of the younger part of the fair ſex, as the inſtructions which they offer tend to render them equally amiable and uſeful in every ſtation and circumſtance of life.

"Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe, 1775," 12mo. They contain obſervations on affection and ſimplicity; on converſion; and on enthuſiaſm and indifference in religion; the proſe part concluding with the very inſtructive ſtory of Fidelia, which firſt appeared in Dr. Hawkeſworth's Adventurer. The poems (except the tranſlation from Metaſtaſio's celebrated ode on Summer and an Italian ſonnet) were the productions of early youth, and afford a very honourable teſtimony of that youth's cultivation. Among them the verſes to Stella have peculiar merit.

"Letter to a new-married Lady, 1777," 12mo. This laſt publication gives plain and ſeaſonable advice to newly-married ladies, and, by inculcating obedience to their huſbands, was thought, at the time of its appearance, by no means ſuperfluous.

Mrs. C. is alſo ſuppoſed to have been a contributor to the Rambler, and particularly to have written the billets in N° X.

This ingenious lady was one of the oldeſt friends of Mrs. Carter, the amiable and learned tranſlator of Epicletus, on which ſhe addreſſed to her a poem characterized by

by a noble zeal of friendſhip, ſtrength of imagination, and pious ſublimity.

Mrs. Chapone was daughter of Thomas Mulſo, eſq. of an antient family at Tow-well, co. Northampton, and ſiſter of the late Thomas Mulſo, eſq. author of "Calliſtus and Sophronius," who died of the ſtone, Feb. 7. 1799, aged 78 (LXIX. 254), having married a ſiſter of Gen. Preſcott, and of John Mulſo, M.A. of Oriel college, prebendary of Wincheſter, who died 1791, to whoſe only ſon his uncle left his ſmall paternal eſtate. She married, Dec. 30, 1760, Mr. Chapone, attorney, of Clement's inn, who died Sept. 17, 1761, leaving one daughter, Auguſta, married, 1795, to Mr. Threſher, of the Strand.

25. At Hampſtead, Tho. Gregory, eſq. many years principal of Clifford's-inn.

In his 59th year, Mr. Peter Wray, of Hull, block-maker. He had been in an indifferent ſtate of health for ſome time; but, not finding himſelf worſe than uſual, attended divine ſervice in the forenoon; during the performance of which he ſuddenly left the church to return home, and expired as he entered his houſe.

Rev. N. Wakeham, D.D. dean and rector of Bocking, Eſſex, both in the gift of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748; and had a D. D. at Lambeth.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. W. of Great Wigſton, co. Leiceſter, who died alſo on the 27th. Both were about 60 years of age, and buried in the ſame grave.

At Wanſtead, Eſſex, aged 72, Charles-Thomas Coggan, eſq. paymaſter of ſeamen's wages and clerk to the committee of ſhipping at the E. India-houſe.

Mrs. Rainsford, ſiſter to the late Sir William Jones.

In his 44th year, Mr. Lewis Rowe, maſter of the King's Head inn at Sheerneſs.

At Lewiſham, Kent, Lieut. W. B. Engliſh, of the royal artillery.

Aged 95, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of Thomas F. eſq. late of Ruſhdon-hall, co. Northamp.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Willatt, formerly poſtmiſtreſs of Manchester.

In his 77th year, Mr. Williams, of Queen-ſtreet, Brompton.

26. Mr. Alderman Clarke, of Coventry.

Aged 75, Mr. W. Davis, of Kidderminſter.

At the houſe of Henry Holland, eſq. in Sloane-place, Miſs Ruſt, eldeſt daughter of James R. eſq. of Granteſdon, co. Cambr.

At Stockwell, in his 73d year, Mr. John Wilde, late of St. Martin's-lane.

At Exmouth, co. Devon, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, bart.

At the houſe of her brother, Capt. Aſſleck, in St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Hodſon, wife of the Rev. Septimus H. rector of Thrapſton, co. Northampton, and daughter of the Rev. William Aſſleck, rector of N. Luffenham, Rutland.

27. Suddenly, at Truro, the Rev. John Vivian, of Penkalenick, Cornwall.

At Wilton, Mrs. Norman, wife of S. N. jun. eſq. of Taunton.

28. At Enfield, in her 88th year, Mrs. Campbell, relict of Geo. C. eſq. of Orange-grove, Jamaica, who died at Enfield about 40 years ago.

At Tarbat-houſe, in Roſsſhire, Lady Elibank Mackenzie, of Cromartie, widow of Lord Elibank, and daughter of the late George Earl of Cromartie.

At his country-manſion, Caſtle-Jordan, co. Meath, Sir Duke Giffard, one of the moſt antient baronets of Ireland (March 4, 1660), and alſo a baronet of England.

At Wincheſter, the relict of the late Rev. John Des Champs.

At Canterbury, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Read, formerly a reſpectable milliner in St. Margaret's-ſtreet, in that city, and aunt of the late Mrs. Whitfield, of Covent-garden theatre.

29. At Lady Grantley's, at Woneriſh, in Surrey, in her 55th year, Miſs Trehane Chapple, daughter of the late Lieut. C. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Wm. C. father of Lady G.

At Lewes, aged 82, Mrs. Crompton.

The wife of Mr. William Barlow, of Wandſworth, Surrey, and niece to Col. Fleming, of the ſame place.

30. At Lyons, at a dinner given by Talleyrand to the Notables, Viſconti, Archbiſhop of Milan, 82 years of age, to all appearance in good health, and very lively. He had ſcarcely ſat down, when leaning towards Talleyrand to ſpeak to him, he expired on his ſeat. Muſcate, a celebrated phyſician, who was one of the company, endeavoured in vain to reſtore him to life; his heart had inſtantly ceaſed to beat. He was remarkable for the mildneſs of his character and the beauty of his perſon; and did not heſitate, at his time of life, to leave his country, and to traverſe Mount Cenis, for the purpoſe of meeting the repreſentatives of his country, and the Firſt Conſul of France, at Lyons. He was a deſcendant of the antient ſovereign dukes of Milan, who, from having abandoned their principality to Sforza, in repugnance to the intereſt of Lewis of Orleans, the huſband of Valentina Viſconti, gave riſe to thoſe wars in the Milaneſe which, for a long period, rendered that country the burial-place of the French.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Edward Chandler, of Knightſbridge, cooper; his only ſiſter died on the 28th; and both were buried at the ſame time, and in the ſame grave. Mr. C. had accumulated a very conſiderable fortune, with an unimpeachable and fair character, which he has left to his only ſon.

31. In Portland-place, the wife of James Chitholme, eſq. of Stonedge, co. Roxburgh.

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White Conduit 1116

FROM dusty volumes and your study steal,
To hear again what Friendship can't conceal;
And, while the Muse her just presentment brings,
Frown not severe, exulting as she sings;
But still permit her tributary lays
To weave their ivy with your civic bays;
With no "fine phrenzy" darting from her eye,
Or magic pow'r like COWPER or like PYE.

To URBAN's name the joyful strains belong,
Swell out the verse, and his renown prolong:
For not confin'd to Europe was his name,
Remotest quarters, ev'ry clime proclaim:
A Sage advanc'd in years, yet flush as youth,
Whose blameless page reports but moral truth;
Where no polemic metaphysic strain
Dare strike calm Science in her ancient reign;
Remote from crowds he reads the vale of life;
Nor madly plunges in pernicious strife;
But digs the ore from Nature's deepest mine,
And pours her secret stores at Freedom's shrine;
Freedom, which equal bounds at once divide
From servile meanness, and licentious pride.
Is there a youth, whose breast ambition fires,
Who seeks for truth, to noblest heights aspires?
Of Learning's mysteries or the stated laws,
That give to every consequence their cause?
Join'd to thy learned train, his lasting name
Shines in thy Monthly Register of Fame.
Still, to divert or soothe the anxious mind,
Rare flowers of Poesy we scatter'd find;
Cull'd near those streams which Helicon infuse,
With strength of thought, and fancy to the Muse.
Is there who seeks what lofty Homer thought,
How Virgil flow'd, what Plato's wisdom taught?
Or Cicero's lore how list'ning senates hung,
And caught the flowing accents from his tongue;
Who drain from Gothic manuscripts the store,
Or warms his breast with philosophic lore?
Whether of critic or historic fame,
Holding the mirror up to Folly's shame;
With inborn freedom, and a gen'rous rage,
Soft'ning for innocence the moral page,
You bribe the partial reader into praise,
And throw a glory round the foster'd lays.
Pleas'd to be led to intellectual day,
URBAN's the guide who points the nearest way,
This taste for letters while they keep in sight,
By imitation reach sublimest height;
From Wisdom's shrine, their offerings to the skies,
Refin'd by truth, in grateful incense rise.
How happy they whom joys like thine await,
Above the vulgar less, or vulgar great;
Who lib'ral arts as well as minds possess,
To dignity themselves, their country bless!
For theirs is worth sublime, to them are due
Our grateful thanks for what they here pursue.
Blest beyond measure is the man, who feels
Th' attendant blessings Literature yields;
Him shall Philosophy's bright garland crown,
And lustre-giving Wisdom call her own;
His mind high-swelling then shall rise elate,
Height'ning the comforts of this mortal state;
Disdaining servile, rich, illiterate pride,
While Wisdom, Genius, Science, are his guide;
Delighting where brisk Fancy can explore,
And strike out Heav'n from what was Earth before.

H. LEMOINE.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 9, 1800, *to* December 15, 1801.

Christen'd	Males 9400	17184	Buried	Males 9661	19374	Decreased in Burials this Year 3694.	
	Females 8414			Females 9713			
Died under 2 Years	5395	20 & 30 -	1481	60 & 70 -	1482	100 - - - - - 1	107 - - 0
Between 2 and 5	2063	30 & 40 -	1924	70 & 80 -	1047	101 - - - - - 5	118 - - 0
5 and 10	843	40 & 50 -	2128	80 & 90 -	484	102 - - - - - 1	120 - - 0
10 and 20	639	50 & 60 -	1817	90 and 100 -	64		

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	407	Diabetes	1	Lumbago	0		
Abscess	24	Dropsy	865	Measles	36	Broken Limbs	1
Aged	1562	Ear-ach	0	Miscarriage	1	Bruised	4
Ague	4	Eaten by Lice	1	Mortification	223	Burnt	7
Apoplexy & sudden	238	Evil	7	Palpitation of Heart	1	Choaked	1
Asthma and Phthisic	437	All Fevers	2908	Palsy	79	Drowned	120
Bedridden	2	Fistula	3	Pleurisy	22	Excessive Drinking	5
Bleeding	14	Flux	10	Quinsy	5	Executed *	11
Burstten and Rupture	21	French Pox	14	Rash	0	Found dead	9
Cancer	57	Gout	84	Rheumatism	5	Fractured	3
Chicken Pox	2	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	12	Scurvy	4	Frozen	0
Childbed	170	Grief	3	Small Pox	1461	Killed by Falls, &c.	59
Colds	6	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	72	Sore Throat	4	Killed by Fighting	0
Colick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	8	Head-ach	0	Sores and Ulcers	6	Killed themselves	31
Consumption	4695	Jaundice	79	Spasm	4	Murdered	4
Convulsions	3931	Jaw Locked	4	Stoppage in Stomach	6	Poisoned	3
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	428	Inflammation	557	Surfeit	1	Scalded	5
Cramp	1	Leprosy	0	Swelling	3	Shot	0
Croup	14	Livergrown	4	Teeth	333	Smothered	0
Despair	1	Lunatick	127	Thrush	28	Starved	5
				Tumor in the Womb	0	Suffocated	1
				Vomiting & looseness	1		
				Worms	9	Total	269

* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 23; of which number 11 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

[NICHOLS and SON, Printers, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street]